

NUVEEN MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND INC
Form N-CSRS
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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
(Name and address of agent for service)

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

Date of fiscal year end: October 31

Date of reporting period: April 30, 2016

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,

The U.S. economy is now seven years into the recovery, but its pace remains stubbornly subpar compared to past recoveries. Economic data continues to be a mixed bag, as it has been throughout this expansion period. While the unemployment rate fell below its pre-recession level, a surprisingly weak jobs growth report in May was a disappointing sign, although not necessarily indicative of a lasting downtrend. Wages have grown slightly but not nearly enough to reinvigorate Americans' buying power. The housing market has improved markedly but its contribution to the recovery has been lackluster. Deflationary pressures, including the dramatic slide in commodity prices, have kept inflation much lower for longer than many expected.

Furthermore, frail economies across the rest of the world have continued to cast a shadow over the U.S. Although the European Central Bank and Bank of Japan have been providing aggressive monetary stimulus, including adopting negative interest rates in both Europe and Japan, their economies continue to lag the U.S.'s recovery. China's policy makers have also continued to manage its slowdown but investors are still worried about where the world's second-largest economy might ultimately land. Additionally, global markets were surprised by the U.K.'s June 23, 2016 referendum vote to leave the European Union, known as "Brexit." Heightened price volatility and negative sentiment are to be expected in the near term as markets readjust and await clarity on the Brexit process and its impact on the U.K., Europe and across the world.

Many of these ambiguities – both domestic and international – have kept the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) from raising short-term interest rates any further since December's first and only increase thus far. While markets rallied on the widely held expectation that the Fed would defer any increases until June, the unusually weak May jobs report and the Brexit concerns compelled the Fed to again hold rates steady.

With global economic growth still looking fairly fragile, financial markets have become more volatile over the past year. Although sentiment has improved and conditions have generally recovered from the intense volatility seen in early 2016, we expect that turbulence remains on the horizon for the time being. In this environment, Nuveen remains committed to both managing downside risks and seeking upside potential. If you're concerned about how resilient your investment portfolio might be, we encourage you to talk to your financial advisor.

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
June 24, 2016

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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 (NAM), 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 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.

Effective May 31, 2016 (subsequent to the close of this reporting period), Tom Spalding retired from NAM and Daniel J. Close, CFA, has taken over portfolio management responsibilities for NUV and NUW.

What key strategies were used to manage these Funds during the six-month reporting period ended April 30, 2016? Municipal bonds rallied in the six-month reporting period amid falling interest rates, improved credit fundamentals, robust demand and tight supply. 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 intermediate and longer maturities, lower-rated credits and 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.

We have also continued to be more cautious in selecting individual securities. 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. We believe this shift in the marketplace merits extra vigilance on our part to ensure that every credit considered for the portfolio offers adequate reward potential for the level of risk to the bondholder. In cases where our convictions have been less certain, we've sought compensation for the additional risk or have passed on the deal all together.

Buying activity covered a range of sectors and remained consistent with our strategy of investing in lower rated, longer maturity credits. We participated in a bond sale for the Chicago Board of Education, which manages the Chicago Public Schools system. The school system issued the bonds in January 2016 to help manage some of its short-term funding needs. NUV, NMI and NEV bought the bonds, which offered high yields and long maturities, and were available at attractive prices due to heightened

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.

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Portfolio Managers' Comments (continued)

investor concerns about these credits at the time of issue. While the Chicago Board of Education continues to face challenges, the stabilization of some of the concerns helped the bond perform well since we initiated the positions. Additionally, NUV and NUW bought a newly issued New Jersey State Transportation Trust credit and two hospital bonds, Wisconsin Health for Ascension Health Services and Orange County for Orlando Health. Ascension is the largest and possibly best-run hospital network in the country, with a strong balance sheet and AA credit rating. Orlando Health, which operates six hospitals in the Orlando, Florida area, carries an A rating and appears to be improving its financial position after losing market share a few years ago. NMI also made a purchase in the health care sector, a lower rated UMass Memorial Health Care bond. In NEV, we added credits from a range of sectors, including health care, tollroads, corporate-backed municipal bonds and tobacco.

Selling activity was generally muted during this reporting period, with cash for new purchases generated mainly from maturing and called bonds. NEV sold two Virgin Islands bonds due to our concerns about deteriorating credit conditions. However, demand for Virgin Islands bonds was strong, which helped these bonds command good prices, as investors continued to seek the triple (federal, state and local) tax-exemption feature offered by U.S. territory bonds while avoiding exposure to Puerto Rico. NEV also received cash proceeds from a shelf offering during this reporting period (discussed in the Notes to Financial Statement section of this semi-annual report), which were used to help fund buying activity.

As of April 30, 2016, 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 six-month reporting period ended April 30, 2016?

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, 2016. Each Fund's total returns at common share 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, 2016, the total returns at common share NAV for all four of these Funds exceeded the return for the national S&P Municipal Bond Index. NUV and NMI outperformed the average return for the Lipper General & Insured Unleveraged Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average and NUW performed in line with this average, while NEV trailed the Lipper General & Insured Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average return.

Duration and yield curve positioning were among the main positive contributors to performance for the four Funds during this reporting period. Consistent with our long term strategy, these Funds tended to have longer durations than the benchmark, with overweightings in the longer parts of the yield curve that performed well and underweightings in the underperforming shorter end of the curve. NUV and NUW, which have with higher weightings in zero coupon bonds, benefited from the strong performance of this segment of the market. "Zeros," which are typically issued with maturities of 25 years and longer remained in favor with investors seeking higher yields.

Credit ratings allocations also boosted performance of NUV, NUW and NMI during this reporting period but had a neutral impact on NEV's performance. The returns of lower quality bonds generally outpaced those of higher quality credits due to investor demand for higher yielding assets and a willingness to increase credit risk because of improving credit fundamentals. The Funds' overweight allocations to the lower quality categories and underweight allocations to AAA and AA rated credits were advantageous to performance.

Sector allocations and individual credit selection provided additional gains for the Funds. The tobacco sector, the best performing sector during this reporting period, contributed positively to the performance of NUV, NUW and NEV.

NUV and NUW also benefited from their exposures to the transportation and education sectors, largely driven by holdings in strong-performing zero coupon bonds within those sectors. NMI's overweight allocation in the health care sector added to performance. NEV benefited from its overweight allocations to incremental tax, higher education and hospitals. Underweight positions in tollroads and utilities were somewhat detrimental to NEV's returns, but the gains from our credit selections within the two sectors more than offset the negative influence of the underweight allocations.

In addition, the use of leverage was an important positive factor affecting the performance of NEV. Leverage is discussed in more detail later in the Fund Leverage section of this report.

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. Subsequent to the close of the reporting period, Puerto Rico's effort to restructure its public utility debt was struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court. All Puerto Rico debt restructuring efforts are now concentrated in Congress. In terms of Puerto Rico holdings, shareholders should note that NUV and NEV had limited exposure which was either insured or investment grade to Puerto Rico debt, 0.4% and 0.7%, 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). 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.

A 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. These differences could be significant, both as to such individual securities, and as to the value of a given Fund's portfolio in its entirety. Thus, the current net asset value of a Fund's shares may be impacted, higher or lower, if the Fund were to change pricing service, or if its pricing service were to materially change its valuation methodology. The Funds have received notification by their current municipal bond pricing service that such service has agreed to be acquired by the parent company of another pricing service, and that the transaction is under regulatory review. Thus there is an increased risk that each Fund's pricing service may change, or that the Funds' current pricing service may change its valuation methodology, either of which could have an impact on the net asset value of each Fund's shares.

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 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 April 30, 2016, the Funds' percentages of leverage are as shown in the accompanying table.

	NUV	NUW	NMI	NEV
Effective Leverage*	1.41%	6.52%	8.76%	33.38%

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 April 30, 2016. 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.

Ex-Dividend Date	Per Share Amounts			
	NUV	NUW	NMI	NEV
November 2015	\$0.0325	\$0.0650	\$0.0415	\$0.0800
December	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
January	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
February	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
March	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
April 2016	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
Total Monthly Per Share Distributions	\$0.1950	\$0.3900	\$0.2490	\$0.4800
Ordinary Income Distribution*	\$0.0019	\$0.0152	\$0.0098	\$0.0051
Total Distributions from Net Investment Income	\$0.1969	\$0.4052	\$0.2588	\$0.4851
Yields				
Market Yield**	3.71%	4.42%	4.04%	5.95%
Taxable-Equivalent Yield**	5.15%	6.14%	5.61%	8.26%

* Distribution paid in December 2015.

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 April 30, 2016, the Funds had positive UNII balances, based upon our best estimate, 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 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.

Share Information (continued)

EQUITY SHELF PROGRAMS

During the current reporting period, the following Funds were authorized by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to issue additional shares through an equity shelf program (Shelf Offering). 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 Shelf Offering, each Fund is authorized to issue additional shares as shown in the accompanying table.

	NUV	NUW	NEV
Additional authorized shares	19,600,000	1,200,000	5,200,000

During the current reporting period, each Fund sold common shares through its Shelf Offering at a weighted average premium to its NAV per share as shown in the accompanying table.

	NUV	NUW	NEV
Shares sold through Shelf Offering	377,976	843,757	1,370,535
Weighted average premium to NAV per share sold	1.33 %	2.41 %	1.80 %

Subsequent to the close of this reporting period, NMI filed a registration statement with the SEC to establish a Shelf Offering.

Refer to Notes to Financial Statements, Note 4 – Fund Shares, Equity Shelf Programs and Offering Costs for further details of Shelf Offerings and each Fund's respective transactions.

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 April 30, 2016, 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	—	—	—	—
Shares authorized for repurchase	20,565,000	1,335,000	830,000	2,110,000

OTHER SHARE INFORMATION

As of April 30, 2016, 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	\$10.48	\$17.49	\$11.71	\$15.87
Share price	\$10.52	\$17.66	\$12.32	\$16.13
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	0.38 %	0.97 %	5.21 %	1.64 %
6-month average premium/(discount) to NAV	(2.60)%	(0.31)%	0.34 %	(1.49)%

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 Municipal Value Fund, Inc. (NUV).

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. These and other risk considerations such as tax risk are described in more detail on the Fund's web page at www.nuveen.com/NUV.

Nuveen AMT-Free Municipal Value Fund (NUW).

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. These and other risk considerations such as tax risk are described in more detail on the Fund's web page at www.nuveen.com/NUW.

Nuveen Municipal Income Fund, Inc. (NMI).

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. These and other risk considerations such as tax risk are described in more detail on the Fund's web page at www.nuveen.com/NMI.

Nuveen Enhanced Municipal Value Fund (NEV).

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. The Fund uses only inverse floaters for its leverage, increasing its exposure to interest rate risk and credit risk, including counter-party credit risk. These and other risk considerations such as tax risk are described in more detail on the Fund's web page at www.nuveen.com/NEV.