

BLACKROCK NEW YORK MUNICIPAL INCOME TRUST
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
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FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED
MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number: 811-10337

Name of Fund: BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust (BNY)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

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Date of fiscal year end: 07/31/2016

Date of reporting period: 07/31/2016

Item 1 Report to Stockholders

ANNUAL REPORT

BlackRock California Municipal Income Trust (BFZ)

BlackRock Florida Municipal 2020 Term Trust (BFO)

BlackRock Municipal 2030 Target Term Trust (BTT)

BlackRock Municipal Income Investment Trust (BBF)

BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Income Trust (BNJ)

BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust (BNY)

Not FDIC Insured May Lose Value No Bank Guarantee

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>The Markets in Review</u>	3
Annual Report:	
<u>Municipal Market Overview</u>	4
<u>The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging</u>	5
<u>Derivative Financial Instruments</u>	5
<u>Trust Summaries</u>	6
Financial Statements:	
<u>Schedules of Investments</u>	18
<u>Statements of Assets and Liabilities</u>	52
<u>Statements of Operations</u>	54
<u>Statements of Changes in Net Assets</u>	56
<u>Statements of Cash Flows</u>	59
<u>Financial Highlights</u>	60
<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>	66
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	79
<u>Important Tax Information</u>	79
<u>Disclosure of Investment Advisory Agreements</u>	80
<u>Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plans</u>	85
<u>Officers and Trustees</u>	86
<u>Additional Information</u>	89

The Markets in Review

Dear Shareholder,

Uneven economic outlooks and the divergence of monetary policies across regions have been the overarching themes driving financial markets over the past couple of years. In the latter half of 2015, as U.S. growth outpaced other developed markets, investors were focused largely on the timing of the Federal Reserve's (the Fed) decision to end its near-zero interest rate policy. The Fed ultimately hiked rates in December, whereas the European Central Bank and the Bank of Japan took additional steps to stimulate growth, even introducing negative interest rates. The U.S. dollar had strengthened considerably ahead of these developments, causing profit challenges for U.S. companies that generate revenues overseas, and pressuring emerging market currencies and commodities prices.

Also during this time period, oil prices collapsed due to excess global supply. China, one of the world's largest consumers of oil, was another notable source of stress for financial markets as the country showed signs of slowing economic growth and took measures to devalue its currency. Declining confidence in the country's policymakers stoked investors' worries about the potential impact of China's weakness on the global economy. Global market volatility increased and risk assets (such as equities and high yield bonds) suffered in this environment.

The elevated market volatility spilled over into 2016, but as the first quarter wore on, fears of a global recession began to fade, allowing markets to calm and risk assets to rebound. Central bank stimulus in Europe and Japan, combined with a more tempered outlook for rate hikes in the United States, helped bolster financial markets. A softening in U.S. dollar strength brought relief to U.S. exporters and emerging market economies. Oil prices rebounded as the world's largest producers agreed to reduce supply.

Volatility spiked again in late June when the United Kingdom shocked investors with its vote to leave the European Union. Uncertainty around how the British exit might affect the global economy and political landscape drove investors to high-quality assets, pushing already low global yields to even lower levels. But markets recovered swiftly in July as economic data suggested that the negative impact had thus far been contained to the United Kingdom and investors returned to risk assets.

At BlackRock, we believe investors need to think globally, extend their scope across a broad array of asset classes and be prepared to adjust accordingly as market conditions change over time. We encourage you to talk with your financial advisor and visit blackrock.com for further insight about investing in today's markets.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of July 31, 2016

	6-month	12-month
U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	13.29%	5.61%
U.S. small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	18.76	0.00
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	8.25	(7.53)
	19.52	(0.75)

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Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)		
3-month Treasury bills (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index)	0.17	0.22
U.S. Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year U.S. Treasury Index)	5.01	8.53
U.S. investment grade bonds (Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)	4.54	5.94
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	3.27	7.06
U.S. high yield bonds (Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	13.84	5.01

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

THIS PAGE NOT PART OF YOUR FUND REPORT

3

Municipal Market Overview

For the Reporting Period Ended July 31, 2016

Municipal Market Conditions

Municipal bonds generated positive performance for the period due to falling interest rates and a favorable supply-and-demand environment. Interest rates were volatile in 2015 (bond prices rise as rates fall) leading up to a long-awaited rate hike from the Fed that ultimately came in December. However, ongoing reassurance from the Fed that rates would be increased gradually and would likely remain low overall resulted in strong demand for fixed income investments. Investors favored the relative yield and stability of municipal bonds amid bouts of volatility resulting from uneven U.S. economic data, volatile oil prices, global growth concerns, geopolitical risks (particularly the U.K.'s decision to leave the European Union), and widening central bank divergence i.e., policy easing outside the United States while the Fed was posturing to commence policy tightening. During the 12 months ended July 31, 2016, municipal bond funds garnered net inflows of approximately \$49 billion (based on data from the Investment Company Institute).

For the same 12-month period, total new issuance remained relatively strong from a historical perspective at \$386 billion (though lower than the \$417 billion issued in the prior 12-month period). A noteworthy portion of new supply during this period was attributable to refinancing activity (roughly 59%) as issuers continued to take advantage of low interest rates and a flatter yield curve to reduce their borrowing costs.

S&P Municipal Bond Index	
Total Returns as of July 31, 2016	
6 months:	3.27%
12 months:	7.06%

A Closer Look at Yields

From July 31, 2015 to July 31, 2016, yields on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds decreased by 100 basis points (bps) from 3.12% to 2.12%, while 10-year rates fell by 79 bps from 2.19% to 1.40% and 5-year rates decreased 46 bps from 1.30% to 0.84% (as measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data). The municipal yield curve experienced significant flattening over the 12-month period with the spread between 2- and 30-year maturities flattening by 90 bps and the spread between 2- and 10-year maturities flattening by 69 bps.

During the same time period, on a relative basis, tax-exempt municipal bonds broadly outperformed U.S. Treasuries with the greatest outperformance experienced in longer-term issues. In absolute terms, the positive performance of municipal bonds was driven largely by falling interest rates as well as a supply/demand imbalance within the municipal market as investors sought income and incremental yield in an environment where opportunities became increasingly scarce. More broadly, municipal bonds benefited from the greater appeal of tax-exempt investing in light of the higher tax rates implemented in 2014. The asset class is known for its lower relative volatility and preservation of principal with an emphasis on income as tax rates rise.

Financial Conditions of Municipal Issuers

The majority of municipal credits remain strong, despite well-publicized distress among a few issuers. Four of the five states with the largest amount of debt outstanding – California, New York, Texas and Florida – have exhibited markedly improved credit fundamentals during the slow national recovery. However, several states with the largest unfunded pension liabilities have seen their bond prices decline noticeably and remain vulnerable to additional price deterioration. On the local level, Chicago's credit quality downgrade is an outlier relative to other cities due to its larger pension liability and inadequate funding remedies. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will remain minimal and in the periphery while the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to advocate careful credit research and believe that a thoughtful approach to structure and security selection remains imperative amid uncertainty in a modestly improving economic environment.

The opinions expressed are those of BlackRock as of July 31, 2016, and are subject to change at any time due to changes in market or economic conditions. The comments should not be construed as a recommendation of any individual holdings or market sectors. Investing involves risk including loss of principal. Bond values fluctuate in price so the value of your investment can go down depending on market conditions. Fixed income risks include interest-rate and credit risk. Typically, when interest rates rise, there is a corresponding decline in bond values. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the bond issuer will not be able to make principal and interest payments. There may be less information on the financial condition of municipal issuers than for public corporations. The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. Some investors may be subject to Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Capital gains distributions, if any, are taxable.

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The Standard & Poor's Municipal Bond Index, a broad, market value-weighted index, seeks to measure the performance of the US municipal bond market. All bonds in the index are exempt from US federal income taxes or subject to the alternative minimum tax. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Trusts may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the distribution rate on, and net asset value (NAV) of, their common shares (Common Shares). However, these objectives cannot be achieved in all interest rate environments.

In general, the concept of leveraging is based on the premise that the financing cost of leverage, which is based on short-term interest rates, is normally lower than the income earned by a Trust on its longer-term portfolio investments purchased with the proceeds from leverage. To the extent that the total assets of the Trusts (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, the Trusts' shareholders benefit from the incremental net income. The interest earned on securities purchased with the proceeds from leverage is paid to shareholders in the form of dividends, and the value of these portfolio holdings is reflected in the per share NAV.

To illustrate these concepts, assume a Trust's Common Shares capitalization is \$100 million and it utilizes leverage for an additional \$30 million, creating a total value of \$130 million available for investment in longer-term income securities. If prevailing short-term interest rates are 3% and longer-term interest rates are 6%, the yield curve has a strongly positive slope. In this case, a Trust's financing costs on the \$30 million of proceeds obtained from leverage are based on the lower short-term interest rates. At the same time, the securities purchased by a Trust with the proceeds from leverage earn income based on longer-term interest rates. In this case, a Trust's financing cost of leverage is significantly lower than the income earned on the Trusts' longer-term investments acquired from leverage proceeds, and therefore the holders of Common Shares (Common Shareholders) are the beneficiaries of the incremental net income.

However, in order to benefit Common Shareholders, the return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds must exceed the ongoing costs associated with the leverage. If interest and other costs of leverage exceed the Trusts' return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds, income to shareholders is lower than if the Trusts had not used leverage. Furthermore, the value of the Trusts' portfolio investments generally varies inversely with the direction of long-term interest rates, although other factors can influence the value of portfolio investments. In contrast, the value of the Trusts' obligations under their respective leverage arrangements generally does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates can influence the Trusts' NAVs positively or negatively. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very

difficult to predict accurately, and there is no assurance that a Trust's intended leveraging strategy will be successful.

The use of leverage also generally causes greater changes in each Trust's NAV, market price and dividend rates than comparable portfolios without leverage. In a declining market, leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV and market price of a Trust's Common Shares than if the Trust were not leveraged. In addition, each Trust may be required to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at distressed values in order to comply with regulatory requirements applicable to the use of leverage or as required by the terms of leverage instruments, which may cause the Trusts to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit a Trust's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. Each Trust incurs expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by Common Shareholders and may reduce income to the Common Shares. Moreover, to the extent the calculation of the Trusts' investment advisory fees includes assets purchased with the proceeds of leverage, the investment advisory fees payable to the Trusts' investment adviser will be higher than if the Trusts did not use leverage.

To obtain leverage, each Trust has issued Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP Shares), Variable Rate Muni Term Preferred Shares (VMTP Shares), or Remarketable Variable Rate Muni Term Preferred Shares (RVMTP Shares) (collectively, Preferred Shares) and/or leveraged its assets through the use of tender option bond trusts (TOB Trusts) as described in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), each Trust is permitted to issue debt up to 33 1/3% of its total managed assets or equity securities (e.g., Preferred Shares) up to 50% of its total managed assets. A Trust may voluntarily elect to limit its leverage to less than the maximum amount permitted under the 1940 Act. In addition, a Trust may also be subject to certain asset coverage, leverage or portfolio composition requirements imposed by the Preferred Shares' governing instruments or by agencies rating the Preferred Shares, which may be more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act.

If a Trust segregates or designates on its books and records cash or liquid assets having a value not less than the value of a Trust's obligations under the TOB Trust (including accrued interest), a TOB Trust is not considered a senior security and is not subject to the foregoing limitations and requirements under the 1940 Act.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Trusts may invest in various derivative financial instruments. These instruments are used to obtain exposure to a security, commodity, index, market, and/or other asset without owning or taking physical custody of securities, commodities and/or other referenced assets or to manage market, equity, credit, interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, commodity and/or other risks. Derivative financial instruments may give rise to a form of economic leverage and involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative financial instrument and the underlying asset, possible default of the counterparty to the

transaction or illiquidity of the instrument. The Trusts' successful use of a derivative financial instrument depends on the investment adviser's ability to predict pertinent market movements accurately, which cannot be assured. The use of these instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may limit the amount of appreciation a Trust can realize on an investment and/or may result in lower distributions paid to shareholders. The Trusts' investments in these instruments, if any, are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Trust Summary as of July 31, 2016

BlackRock California Municipal Income Trust

Trust Overview

BlackRock California Municipal Income Trust s (BFZ) (the Trust) investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular U.S. federal income and California income taxes. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and California income taxes. The Trust invests, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations that are investment grade quality. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust s investment objective will be achieved.

Trust Information

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	BFZ
Initial Offering Date	July 27, 2001
Yield on Closing Market Price as of July 31, 2016 (\$16.76) ¹	4.81%
Tax Equivalent Yield ²	9.80%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.0672
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.8064
Economic Leverage as of July 31, 2016 ⁴	41%

¹ Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal and state tax rate of 50.93%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

³ The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

⁴ Represents VMTP Shares and TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to VMTP Shares and TOB Trusts, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the 12 months ended July 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	Market Price	NAV
BFZ ^{1,2}	20.72%	8.92%
Lipper California Municipal Debt Funds ³	22.31%	11.51%

¹ All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions.

² The Trust moved from a discount to NAV to a premium during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV.

³ Average return.

The following discussion relates to the Trust's absolute performance based on NAV:

Municipal bonds generated strong performance for the annual period. Municipals were aided by the sharp decline in Treasury yields, which was brought about by the slow global economy and the accommodative policies of the world's central banks. (Bond prices rise as yields fall.) The gains were largely concentrated among intermediate- and longer-term bonds, while shorter-term issues produced much smaller returns. California municipal bonds outperformed the broader national tax-exempt market due to the state's sound financial condition, robust employment growth and rising personal income. California municipals were also boosted by the favorable balance of supply and demand in the market.

The Trust was helped by its exposure to the long end of the yield curve, where performance was strongest. The portfolio's fully invested posture and low level of cash reserves was an additional positive in the rising market.

Investments in AA-rated credits in the school district, transportation and health care sectors also aided results. AA-rated bonds generally experienced rising valuations thanks to California's improving credit profile. At the sector level, allocations to the health care and utilities made the largest contributions to performance.

The Trust continued to employ leverage in order to increase income at a time in which the municipal yield curve was steep and short-term interest rates remained low. Leverage amplifies the effect of interest rate movements, which was a positive to performance during the past 12 months given that yields declined.

The Trust utilized ten-year U.S. Treasury futures contracts to manage exposure to a rise in interest rates, which had a slightly negative impact on performance given that the Treasury market finished with positive returns.

BlackRock California Municipal Income Trust

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	7/31/16	7/31/15	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 16.76	\$ 14.65	14.40%	\$ 17.00	\$ 14.55
Net Asset Value	\$ 16.35	\$ 15.84	3.22%	\$ 16.53	\$ 15.64

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years

Overview of the Trust's Total Investments*

Sector Allocation	7/31/16	7/31/15
County/City/Special District/School District	29%	37%
Health	12	10
Utilities	23	27
State	9	6
Transportation	9	6
Education	15	12
Tobacco	3	1
Corporate		1
Housing ²		

For Trust compliance purposes, the Trust's sector classifications refer to any one or more of the sector sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by the investment adviser. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

Call/Maturity Schedule³

Calendar Year Ended December 31,

2016	1%
2017	9
2018	13
2019	27
2020	4

³ Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

* Excludes short-term securities.

Credit Quality Allocation¹

	7/31/16	7/31/15
AAA/Aaa	6%	7%
AA/Aa	77	75
A	14	17

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BBB/Baa ²		
BB/Ba	1	
B	1	1
N/R ³	1	

¹ For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either Standard & Poor's (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used. Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.

² Represents less than 1% of the Trust's total investments.

³ The investment adviser evaluates the credit quality of unrated investments based upon certain factors including, but not limited to, credit ratings for similar investments and financial analysis of sectors and individual investments. Using this approach, the investment adviser has deemed certain of these unrated securities as investment grade quality.

Trust Summary as of July 31, 2016

BlackRock Florida Municipal 2020 Term Trust

Trust Overview

BlackRock Florida Municipal 2020 Term Trust s (BFO) (the Trust) investment objectives are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and Florida intangible personal property tax and to return \$15.00 per common share (the initial offering price per share) to holders of common shares on or about December 31, 2020. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and Florida intangible personal property tax. The Trust invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Trust actively manages the maturity of its bonds to seek to have a dollar-weighted average effective maturity approximately equal to the Trust s maturity date. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives. Effective January 1, 2007, the Florida intangible personal property tax was repealed.

There is no assurance that the Trust will achieve its investment objective of returning \$15.00 per share.

Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE	BFO
Initial Offering Date	September 30, 2003
Termination Date (on or about)	December 31, 2020
Yield on Closing Market Price as of July 31, 2016 (\$15.21) ¹	2.45%
Tax Equivalent Yield ²	4.33%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.031
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.372
Economic Leverage as of July 31, 2016 ⁴	

¹ Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal tax rate of 43.4%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

³ The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

⁴ Percentage is less than 1% which represents TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to TOB Trusts, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the 12 months ended July 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	Market Price	NAV
BFO ^{1,2}	5.24%	3.41%
Lipper Other States Municipal Debt Funds ³	20.84%	10.74%

¹ All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions.

² The Trust's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV.

³ Average return.

The following discussion relates to the Trust's absolute performance based on NAV:

The Trust is scheduled to mature on or about December 31, 2020, and it therefore holds securities that will mature close to that date. Given that longer-term bonds generally delivered the best performance, the Trust's shorter maturity profile was a disadvantage in comparison to its Lipper category peers.

Municipal bonds generated strong performance in the annual period. Municipals were aided by the sharp decline in Treasury yields, which was brought about by the slow global economy and the accommodative policies of the world's central banks. (Bond prices rise as yields fall.) The gains were largely concentrated among intermediate- and longer-term bonds, while shorter-term issues produced much smaller returns. In addition, lower-rated securities generally outpaced their higher-quality counterparts.

Florida municipal bonds underperformed the national market. The state's strong economic momentum contributed to a higher average credit quality for its municipal market, which was a headwind at a time in which lower-quality issues outperformed.

The Trust's allocations to the health care and utilities sectors provided the largest contribution to returns. The Trust's positions in zero-coupon bonds, which outperformed current-coupon bonds, also benefited performance. Income in the form of coupon payments, which the Trust maximized through its fully invested posture, made up a meaningful portion of the Trust's total return for the period. However, the price declines of select distressed securities detracted from performance.

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	7/31/16	7/31/15	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$15.21	\$14.82	2.63%	\$15.30	\$14.78
Net Asset Value	\$15.50	\$15.37	0.85%	\$15.50	\$15.23

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years

Overview of the Trust's Total Investments*

Sector Allocation	7/31/16	7/31/15
County/City/Special District/School District	34%	38%
State	12	16
Health	18	15
Utilities	16	11
Transportation	11	11
Education	4	4
Corporate	4	4
Housing	1	1

For Trust compliance purposes, the Trust's sector classifications refer to any one or more of the sector sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by the investment adviser. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

Call/Maturity Schedule³

Calendar Year Ended December 31,	
2016	
2017	11%
2018	10
2019	11
2020	58

³ Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

* Excludes short-term securities.

Credit Quality Allocation ¹	7/31/16	7/31/15
AAA/Aaa	1%	1%
AA/Aa	59	52
A	25	25
BBB/Baa		13

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N/R²

15

9

- ¹ For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either S&P or Moody's if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used. Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.
- ² The investment adviser evaluates the credit quality of unrated investments based upon certain factors including, but not limited to, credit ratings for similar investments and financial analysis of sectors and individual investments. Using this approach, the investment adviser has deemed certain of these unrated securities as investment grade quality. As of July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015, the market value of unrated securities deemed by the investment adviser to be investment grade represents 13% and 4%, respectively, of the Trust's total investments.

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 31, 2016

9

Trust Summary as of July 31, 2016

BlackRock Municipal 2030 Target Term Trust

Trust Overview

BlackRock Municipal 2030 Target Term Trust's (BTT) (the Trust) investment objectives are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax (but which may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax in certain circumstances) and to return \$25.00 per common share (the initial offering price per share) to holders of common shares on or about December 31, 2030. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax). The Trust invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Trust actively manages the maturity of its bonds to seek to have a dollar weighted average effective maturity approximately equal to the Trust's maturity date. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

The Trust's Board approved a name change from BlackRock Municipal Target Term Trust to BlackRock Municipal 2030 Target Term Trust effective March 1, 2016. The Trust continues to trade under the symbol BTT.

There is no assurance that the Trust will achieve its investment objective of returning \$25.00 per share.

Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE	BTT
Initial Offering Date	August 30, 2012
Termination Date (on or about)	December 31, 2030
Current Distribution Rate on Closing Market Price as of July 31, 2016 (\$24.24) ¹	3.96%
Tax Equivalent Rate ²	7.00%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.080
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.960
Economic Leverage as of July 31, 2016 ⁴	34%

¹ Current Distribution Rate on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. The current distribution rate may consist of income, net realized gains and/or a return of capital. See the financial highlights for the actual sources and character of distributions. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal tax rate of 43.4%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

³ The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change. A portion of the distribution may be deemed a return of capital or net realized gain at fiscal year end.

⁴ Represents RVMTP Shares and TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to RVMTP Shares and TOB Trusts, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the 12 months ended July 31, 2016 were as follows:

Returns Based On
Market Price NAV

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BTT ^{1,2}	21.67%	16.57%
Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) ³	21.89%	11.98%

¹ All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions.

² The Trust's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV.

³ Average return.

The following discussion relates to the Trust's absolute performance based on NAV:

Municipal bonds generated strong performance in the annual period. Municipals were aided by the sharp decline in Treasury yields, which was brought about by the slow global economy and the accommodative policies of the world's central banks. (Bond prices rise as yields fall.) The gains were largely concentrated among intermediate- and longer-term bonds, while shorter-term issues produced much smaller returns. In addition, lower-rated securities generally outpaced their higher-quality counterparts.

The Trust's allocations to the health care and transportation sectors provided the largest contribution to returns. Positions in zero-coupon bonds also contributed to performance due to their longer duration profile and relatively higher yields. (Duration is a measure of interest-rate sensitivity.) The Trust's overall duration exposure contributed positively to performance given that bond yields declined.

The Trust continued to employ leverage in order to increase income at a time which the municipal yield curve was steep and short-term interest rates remained low. Leverage amplifies the effect of interest rate movements, which was a positive to performance during the past 12 months.

The Trust utilized ten-year U.S. Treasury futures contracts to manage exposure to a rise in interest rates during the first half of the reporting period. This aspect of the Trust's strategy had a slightly negative impact on performance given that the Treasury market finished with positive returns in that interval. The Trust eliminated this strategy mid-way through the period.

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	7/31/16	7/31/15	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 24.24	\$ 20.80	16.54%	\$ 24.44	\$ 20.19
Net Asset Value	\$ 25.38	\$ 22.73	11.66%	\$ 25.73	\$ 22.44

Market Price and Net Asset Value History Since Inception

¹ Commencement of operations.

Overview of the Trust's Total Investments*

Sector Allocation	7/31/16	7/31/15
Transportation	23%	23%
Health	17	19
County/City/Special District/School District	17	13
Education	14	11
Corporate	8	11
Utilities	7	8
State	11	8
Housing	1	5
Tobacco	2	2

For Trust compliance purposes, the Trust's sector classifications refer to any one or more of the sector sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by the investment adviser. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

Call/Maturity Schedule⁵

Calendar Year Ended December 31,	
2016	1%
2017	1
2018	1
2019	1
2020	4

⁵ Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

* Excludes short-term securities.

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Credit Quality Allocation ²	7/31/16	7/31/15
AAA/Aaa	5%	3%
AA/Aa	24	25
A	39	46
BBB/Baa	18	15
BB/Ba	3	5
B	2	³
N/R ⁴	9	6

² For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either S&P or Moody's if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used. Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.

³ Represents less than 1% of total investments.

⁴ The investment advisor evaluates the credit quality of unrated investments based upon certain factors including, but not limited to, credit ratings for similar investments and financial analysis of sectors and individual investments. Using this approach, the investment adviser has deemed certain of these unrated securities as investment grade quality. As of July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015, the market value of unrated securities deemed by the investment adviser to be investment grade represents 2% and less than 1% of the Trust's total investments.

Trust Summary as of July 31, 2016

BlackRock Municipal Income Investment Trust

Trust Overview

BlackRock Municipal Income Investment Trust s (BBF) (the Trust) investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and Florida intangible personal property tax. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds, the interest of which is exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and Florida intangible) personal property tax. The Trust invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives. Due to the repeal of the Florida intangible personal property tax, in September 2008, the Board gave approval to permit the Trust the flexibility to invest in municipal obligations regardless of geographical location since municipal obligations issued by any state or municipality that provides income exempt from regular federal income tax would now satisfy the foregoing objective and policy.

On December 18, 2015, the Boards of the Trust and BlackRock Municipal Bond Investment Trust (BIE) approved the reorganization of BIE with and into the Trust, with the Trust continuing as the surviving trust after the reorganization. At a special shareholder meeting on March 21, 2016, the shareholders of the Trust approved the reorganization of BIE with and into the Trust, which was effective on May 16, 2016.

No assurance can be given that the Trust s investment objective will be achieved.

Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE	BBF
Initial Offering Date	July 27, 2001
Yield on Closing Market Price as of July 31, 2016 (\$16.00) ¹	5.43%
Tax Equivalent Yield ²	9.59%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.072375
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.868500
Economic Leverage as of July 31, 2016 ⁴	39%

¹ Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal tax rate of 43.4%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

³ The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

⁴ Represents VRDP Shares and TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOB Trusts, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the 12 months ended July 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	Market Price	NAV
BBF ^{1,2}	26.29%	8.40%
Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) ³	21.89%	11.98%

