

NUVEEN DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND  
Form N-CSR  
January 06, 2014

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 811-09297

Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

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

Kevin J. McCarthy  
Nuveen Investments  
333 West Wacker Drive  
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: October 31, 2013

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,

I am pleased to have this opportunity to introduce myself to you as the new independent chairman of the Nuveen Fund Board, effective July 1, 2013. I am honored to have been selected as chairman, with its primary responsibility to serve the interests of the Nuveen Fund shareholders. My predecessor, Robert Bremner, was the first independent director to serve as chairman of the Board and I, and my fellow Board members, plan to continue his legacy of strong independent oversight of your funds.

The global economy has hit major turning points over the last several months to a year. The developed world is gradually recovering from their financial crisis while the emerging markets appear to be struggling with the downshift of China's growth potential. Japan is entering a new era of growth after decades of economic stagnation and many of the Eurozone nations appear to be exiting their recession. Despite the positive events, there are still potential risks. Middle East tensions, rising oil prices, defaults in Europe and fallout from the financial stress in emerging markets could all reverse the recent progress in the global economy.

On the domestic front, recent events such as the Federal Reserve decision to slow down its bond buying program beginning in January of 2014 and the federal budget compromise that would guide government spending into 2015 are both positives for the economy moving forward. Corporate fundamentals are strong as earnings per share and corporate cash are at the highest level in two decades. Unemployment is trending down and the housing market has experienced a rebound, each assisting the positive economic scenario. However, there are some issues to be watched. Interest rates are expected to increase but significant uncertainty about the timing remains. Partisan politics in Washington D.C. with their troublesome outcome add to the uncertainties that could cause problems for the economy going forward.

In the near term, governments are focused on economic recovery and the growth of their economies, which could lead to an environment of attractive investment opportunities. Over the long term, the uncertainties mentioned earlier could hinder the potential growth. Because of this, Nuveen's investment management teams work hard to balance return and risk with a range of investment strategies. I encourage you to read the following commentary on the management of your fund.

On behalf of the other members of the Nuveen Fund Board, we look forward to continuing to earn your trust in the months and years ahead.

Sincerely,

William J. Schneider  
Chairman of the Nuveen Fund Board  
December 23, 2013

## Portfolio Managers' Comments

Nuveen Performance Plus Municipal Fund, Inc. (NPP)  
Nuveen Municipal Advantage Fund, Inc. (NMA)  
Nuveen Municipal Market Opportunity Fund, Inc. (NMO)  
Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund (NAD)  
Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 2 (NXZ)  
Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 3 (NZF)

These Funds feature management by Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, an affiliate of Nuveen Investments. Portfolio managers Thomas C. Spalding, CFA, and Paul L. Brennan, CFA, discuss U.S. economic and municipal market conditions, key investment strategies and the twelve-month performance of these six national Funds. Tom has managed NXZ since its inception in 2001 and NPP, NMA, NMO and NAD since 2003. Paul assumed portfolio management responsibility for NZF in 2006.

What factors affected the U.S. economy and the national municipal market during the twelve-month reporting period ended October 31, 2013?

During this reporting period, the U.S. economy's progress toward recovery from recession continued at a moderate pace. The Federal Reserve (Fed) maintained its efforts to improve the overall economic environment by holding the benchmark fed funds rate at the record low level of zero to 0.25% that it established in December 2008. The Fed also continued its monthly purchases of \$40 billion of mortgage-backed securities and \$45 billion of longer-term Treasury securities in an open-ended effort to bolster growth and promote progress toward the Fed's mandates of maximum employment and price stability. At its June 2013 meeting, the Fed indicated that it believed downside risks to the economy had diminished since the autumn of 2012. Subsequent comments by Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke suggested that the Fed might begin to reduce, or taper, its asset purchase program later in 2013. However, in September 2013, the Fed surprised the market by announcing that it had decided to wait for more evidence that the progress it discerned in June was sustainable before it made any adjustments to the pace of the purchase program. At its October 2013 meeting, the central bank reiterated this decision and said that it expected to continue its "highly accommodative stance of monetary policy" for "a considerable time" after the purchase program ends and the economic recovery strengthens. Finally, in December of 2013, the Fed announced a decision to slow down its bond buying program beginning in January of 2014.

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Certain statements in this report are forward-looking statements. Discussions of specific investments are for illustration only and are not intended as recommendations of individual investments. The forward-looking statements and other views expressed herein are those of the portfolio 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 (Moody's), Inc. 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.



Portfolio Managers' Comments (continued)

In the third quarter of 2013, the U.S. economy, as measured by the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), grew at an annualized rate of 2.8%, up from 2.5% for the second quarter of 2013, continuing the pattern of positive economic growth for the tenth consecutive quarter. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.0% year-over-year as of October 2013, while the core CPI (which excludes food and energy) increased 1.7% during the same period, staying within the Fed's unofficial objective of 2.0% or lower for this inflation measure. Improvements in the labor markets continued to be slow, and unemployment remained above the Fed's target of 6.5%. As of October 2013, the national unemployment rate was 7.3%, up from 7.2% in September 2013 but below the 7.9% reported in October 2012. The slight uptick in October's number reflected the increase in federal employees furloughed due to the government shutdown that month. The housing market continued to deliver good news, as the average home price in the S&P/Case-Shiller index of 20 major metropolitan areas rose 13.3% for the twelve months ended September 2013 (most recent data available at the time this report was prepared), the largest twelve-month percentage gain for the index since February 2006.

Early in this reporting period, the outlook for the U.S. economy was clouded by uncertainty about global financial markets and the outcome of the "fiscal cliff." The tax consequences of the fiscal cliff situation were averted through a last-minute deal that raised payroll taxes, but left in place a number of tax breaks, including tax exemptions on municipal bond interest. However, lawmakers failed to reach a resolution on \$1.2 trillion in spending cuts intended to address the federal budget deficit. This triggered a program of automatic spending cuts (or sequestration) that impacted federal programs beginning March 1, 2013. Although Congress later passed legislation that established federal funding levels for the remainder of fiscal 2013, the federal budget for fiscal 2014 continued to be debated. On October 1, 2013, the start date for fiscal 2014, the federal government shut down for 16 days until an interim appropriations bill was signed into law, funding the government at sequestration levels through January 15, 2014, and suspending the debt limit until February 7, 2014. Subsequent to the close of this reporting period, Congress preliminarily passed a federal budget deal that would guide government spending into 2015 and defuse the chances of another shutdown if it wins final passage. In addition to the ongoing political debate over federal spending, Chairman Bernanke's June 2013 remarks about tapering the Fed's asset purchase program touched off widespread uncertainty about the next step for the Fed's quantitative easing program and about the potential impact on the economy and financial markets, leading to increased market volatility. This was compounded by headline credit stories involving Detroit's bankruptcy filing in July 2013, the largest municipal bankruptcy in history, and the disappointing news that continued to come out of Puerto Rico, where a struggling economy and years of deficit spending and borrowing resulted in downgrades on the commonwealth's bonds.

While municipal bond prices generally rallied during the first part of this reporting period, as strong demand and tight supply created favorable municipal market conditions, we saw the environment shift during the second half of the reporting period. The Treasury market traded off, the municipal market followed suit, and spreads widened as investor concern grew. This unsettled environment prompted increased selling by bondholders across the fixed income markets. Following the Fed's September decision to delay tapering, we saw some stabilization of municipal bond fund flows and an October rally in municipal bond prices. However, for the reporting period as a whole, municipal bond prices generally declined, especially at the longer end of the maturity spectrum, while interest rates rose. At the same time, fundamentals on municipal bonds remained strong, as state governments made good progress in

dealing with budget issues. Due to strong growth in personal tax collections, state tax revenues have increased for 15 consecutive quarters, while on the expense side, the states made headway in cutting and controlling costs, with more than 40 states implementing some type of pension reform. The current level of municipal issuance reflects the present political distaste for additional borrowing by state and local governments facing fiscal constraints and the prevalent atmosphere of municipal budget austerity. Over the twelve months ended October 31, 2013, municipal bond issuance nationwide totaled \$335.2 billion, a decrease of 11.7% from the issuance for the twelve-month period ended October 31, 2012.

What key strategies were used to manage these Funds during the twelve-month reporting period ended October 31, 2013?

As the municipal market environment shifted during this reporting period, from one characterized by heavy bond calls, tight supply and lower yields to one marked by increased market volatility and rising rates, we continued to take a bottom-up approach to discovering sectors that appeared undervalued as well as individual credits that had the potential to perform well over the long term.

During this reporting period, these Funds found value in diversified areas of the market, including health care, transportation, water and sewer and tobacco. A number of new health care issues that we considered attractively priced enabled us to add to our exposure in that sector. We also purchased a variety of bonds issued for tollroads in many of the Funds, including issues in Virginia, Illinois, Ohio and the Grand Parkway in Houston, Texas, which, when completed, will be the longest beltway in the U.S., at 184 miles. Also in the transportation sector, heavy supply of airport bonds in both the primary and secondary markets provided opportunities to add to our holdings there, such as airports in Dallas/Fort Worth, Miami and Denver. For those bond calls affecting our holdings of Louisiana and Washington tobacco credits, we also purchased tobacco bonds from other issuers in order to keep our tobacco exposure relatively stable. During the summer, as the market sold off, we were able to find these bonds at attractive prices in the secondary market. Geographically speaking, we often looked to states with heavier issuance to find value, such as California, Texas and Florida.

Our focus during the reporting period was to maintain the Funds' positioning, as we believed they were well situated for the existing environment. During the market sell-off, we took advantage of attractive opportunities to slightly increase the Funds' credit and duration profiles. As interest rates rose, NZF focused purchases on bonds with maturities of 20 years and longer, while NPP, NMA, NMO, NAD and NXZ emphasized maturities of 15 years and longer. In both cases, this enabled us to take advantage of more attractive yields at the longer end of the municipal yield curve. Over the reporting period, the Funds tended to purchase bonds in the middle to lower investment quality categories, including a small amount of below-investment grade credits.

Activity during the reporting period was driven primarily by the reinvestment of proceeds from called and matured bonds, which was aimed at keeping the Funds fully invested and supporting their income streams. During the first part of this reporting period, we experienced an increased number of current bond calls resulting from a growth in refinancings, which provided a meaningful source of liquidity. Although refinancing activity declined as interest rates rose in the latter

Portfolio Managers' Comments (continued)

months of this reporting period, we continued to have cash from the earlier refundings to reinvest. Despite the decrease in new issuance, we continued to find opportunities to purchase bonds that helped achieve our goals for these Funds.

As of October 31, 2013, all six 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 this twelve-month reporting period ended October 31, 2013?

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 and ten-year periods ended October 31, 2013. Each Fund's returns are compared with the performance of a corresponding market index & Lipper classification average.

For the twelve months ended October 31, 2013, the total returns on common share net asset value (NAV) for these six Funds underperformed the return for the national S&P Municipal Bond Index. For the same period, all six Funds exceeded the average return for the Lipper General and Insured Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average.

Key management factors that influenced the Funds' returns included duration and yield curve positioning, credit exposure and sector allocation. In addition, the use of regulatory leverage was an important factor affecting the Funds' performance. Leverage is discussed in more detail later in this report.

As interest rates rose and the yield curve steepened, municipal bonds with shorter maturities generally outperformed those with longer maturities. Overall, credits with maturities of five years or less posted the best returns during this reporting period, while bonds at the longest end of the municipal yield curve produced the weakest results. In general, while these Funds tended to have durations longer than the market average, individual differences in duration and yield curve positioning were the major drivers of differences in performance. Among these Funds, NXZ was more advantageously positioned in terms of duration and yield curve, followed by NMO and NAD, which helped their performance. The remaining three Funds had less exposure to the outperforming short end of the yield curve and greater exposure to the longer parts of the yield curve that underperformed.

Credit exposure also factored into the Funds' performance, especially during the latter half of the reporting period, as events in the municipal market led investors to avoid risk. High yield bonds came under selling pressure and credit spreads, or the difference in yield spreads between U.S. Treasury securities and comparable investments such as municipal bonds, began to widen. For the reporting period, AAA-rated and AA-rated bonds generally outperformed A- and BBB-rated bonds. Among these Funds, NMA had the greatest combined exposure to A- and BBB-rated bonds, which detracted from its performance. Although all of the Funds tended to have heavy weightings in A-rated bonds, this was offset to some degree by their weightings of AAA- and AA-rated bonds. Overall, the impact of the Funds' credit exposure tended to be neutral to slightly negative for the reporting period.

After underperforming for many months, pre-refunded bonds, which are often backed by U.S. Treasury securities, were among the best performing market segments. The outperformance of these bonds can be attributed primarily



to their shorter effective maturities and higher credit quality. As of October 31, 2013, NMA held the heaviest weighting of pre-refunded bonds among these Funds, while NAD had the smallest allocation. Housing, health care and general obligation (GO) bonds also tended to outperform the general municipal market. All of these Funds had strong exposure to the health care sector, especially NMA and NXZ, which benefited their performance.

In contrast, revenue bonds as a whole underperformed the municipal market. Among the revenue sectors that lagged municipal market performance by the widest margins were transportation, water and sewer and electric utilities. All of the Funds had double-digit weightings in the transportation sector. Tobacco credits backed by the 1998 master tobacco settlement agreement also performed poorly, due in part to their longer effective durations and lower credit ratings. As of October 31, 2013, all of these Funds had exposure to tobacco bonds, with NPP having the heaviest weighting and NZF the smallest.

During this reporting period, two credit situations weighed on the municipal market. It is important to note that, while these situations received much attention from the media, they represent isolated events. On July 18, 2013, the City of Detroit filed for Chapter 9 bankruptcy. Detroit, burdened by decades of population loss, declines in the auto manufacturing industry and significant tax base deterioration, has been under severe financial stress for an extended period. Detroit's bankruptcy filing will likely be a lengthy one, given the complexity of its debt portfolio, number of creditors, numerous union contracts and significant legal questions that must be addressed. All of these Funds had allocations of Detroit water and sewer credits, which are supported by revenue streams generated by service fees. Many of these holdings also are insured. In addition, NMO held a small position in Detroit limited tax obligation bonds for state aid backed by the state of Michigan and NZF held Detroit City School District bonds, which are insured. During this reporting period, these holdings had a negligible impact on the Funds' investment performance due to the Detroit bankruptcy.

Another factor affecting the Funds' holdings was the downgrade of debt issued by Puerto Rico. In 2012, Moody's downgraded Puerto Rico GO bonds to Baa3 from Baa1, Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (COFINA) senior sales tax revenue bonds to Aa3 from Aa2 and COFINA subordinate sales tax revenue bonds to A3 from A1. In October 2013, Moody's further downgraded the COFINA senior sales tax bonds to A2, while affirming the subordinate bonds at A3. On November 14, 2013 (subsequent to the close of this reporting period), Fitch announced that it was placing the majority of Puerto Rico issuance—with the exception of the COFINA bonds—on negative credit watch, which implies that another downgrade may be likely. While Fitch currently rates Puerto Rico issuance at BBB-, it affirmed the ratings on COFINA bonds at AA- for the senior bonds and A+ for the subordinate bonds, with stable outlooks. On December 11, 2013 (subsequent to the close of this reporting period), Moody's announced that it also had placed its Baa3 rating on Puerto Rico GOs (and other Puerto Rico issues linked to the GO rating) on review for downgrade. These downgrades were based on Puerto Rico's ongoing economic problems and, in the case of the COFINA bonds, the impact of these problems on the projected growth of sales tax revenues. However, the COFINA bonds were able to maintain a higher credit rating than the GOs because, unlike the revenue streams supporting some Puerto Rican issues, the sales taxes supporting the COFINA bonds cannot be diverted and used to support Puerto Rico's GO bonds.

Portfolio Managers' Comments (continued)

For the reporting period ended October 31, 2013, Puerto Rico paper underperformed the municipal market as a whole. All of these Funds have limited exposure to Puerto Rico bonds, the majority of which are the sales tax bonds issued by COFINA, which we consider the best of the Puerto Rico issuance. The Funds also hold small positions in a variety of other Puerto Rico credits, including highway, housing, electric utilities and aqueduct bonds. Much of this exposure is insured, which we believe adds a measure of value. NMA also has a small position in insured Puerto Rico GO credits. Overall, the small nature of our exposure helped to limit the impact of the Puerto Rico bonds' underperformance on the Funds.

10 Nuveen Investments

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## Fund Leverage

## IMPACT OF THE FUNDS' LEVERAGE STRATEGIES ON PERFORMANCE

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

As of October 31, 2013, the Funds' percentages of effective and regulatory leverage are as shown in the accompanying table.

	NPP	NMA	NMO	NAD	NXZ	NZF
Effective Leverage*	39.87%	37.46%	39.17%	37.01%	35.54%	35.55%
Regulatory Leverage*	37.58%	32.61%	35.77%	31.85%	31.34%	29.25%

\* Effective Leverage is a Fund's effective economic leverage, and includes both regulatory leverage and the leverage effects of certain derivative and other investments in a Fund's portfolio that increase the Fund's investment exposure. Currently, the leverage effects of Tender Option Bond (TOB) inverse floater holdings are included in effective leverage values, in addition to any regulatory leverage. Regulatory leverage consists of preferred shares issued or borrowings of a Fund. Both of these are part of a Fund's capital structure. Regulatory leverage is subject to asset coverage limits set forth in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

## Fund Leverage (continued)

## THE FUNDS' REGULATORY LEVERAGE

As of October 31, 2013, the Funds have issued and outstanding MuniFund Term Preferred (MTP) Shares, Variable Rate MuniFund Term Preferred (VMTP) Shares and Variable Rate Demand Preferred (VRDP) Shares as shown in the accompanying table.

Series	MTP Shares			NYSE MKT Ticker	Series	VMTP Shares		VRDP Shares		Total
	Issued at Liquidation Value	Annual Interest Rate	Shares			Issued at Liquidation Value	Series	Issued at Liquidation Value	Shares	
NPP	\$	—	—	—	2015	\$ 535,000,000	\$	—	\$ 535,000,000	\$ 535,000,000
NMA	\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	\$ 296,800,000	\$ 296,800,000
NMO	\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	\$ 350,900,000	\$ 350,900,000
NAD										
NAD	2015	\$ 144,300,000	2.70%	PRC	2014	\$ 120,400,000	—	—	—	—
		\$ 144,300,000				\$ 120,400,000				\$ 264,700,000
NXZ		\$	—	—	—	—	—	2	\$ 196,000,000	\$ 196,000,000
NZF										
NZF	2016	\$ 70,000,000	2.80%	PRC	2014	\$ 169,200,000	—	—	—	—
		\$ 70,000,000				\$ 169,200,000				\$ 239,200,000

During the current reporting period, NPP successfully exchanged all of its outstanding 4,217 Series 2014 VMTP Shares for 4,217 Series 2015 VMTP Shares. Concurrent with this exchange, the Fund also issued an additional 1,133 shares, \$113,300,000 at liquidation value, of Series 2015 VMTP Shares. Both of these transactions were completed in privately negotiated offerings. The Fund completed the exchange offer in which it refinanced its existing VMTP Shares with new VMTP Shares with a term redemption date of December 1, 2015. The proceeds from the additional VMTP Shares were used to take advantage of opportunities in the current municipal market.

Subsequent to the close of this reporting period, NAD redeemed all series of its MTP and 2014 VMTP Shares, at their \$10.00 and \$100,000 liquidation value per share, respectively, plus dividend amounts owed, with the proceeds from \$265,000,000 of newly issued 2016 VMTP Shares. On December 10, 2013, 2016 VMTP Shares were issued to qualified institutional buyers in a private offering pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933 and NAD's MTP Shares were redeemed on December 20, 2013. NAD's 2014 VMTP Shares are anticipated to be redeemed on January 6, 2014.

Refer to Notes to Financial Statements, Note 1 – General Information and Significant Accounting Policies for further details on MTP, VMTP and VRDP Shares.

## Common Share Information

## COMMON SHARE DIVIDEND INFORMATION

During the current reporting period ended October 31, 2013, the Funds' monthly dividends to common shareholders were as shown in the accompanying table.

	Per Common Share Amounts						
	NPP	NMA	NMO	NAD	NXZ	NZF	
November	\$ 0.0800	\$ 0.0755	\$ 0.0705	\$ 0.0760	\$ 0.0750	\$ 0.0755	
December	0.0770	0.0710	0.0670	0.0730	0.0670	0.0660	
January	0.0770	0.0710	0.0670	0.0730	0.0670	0.0660	
February	0.0770	0.0710	0.0670	0.0730	0.0670	0.0660	
March	0.0770	0.0670	0.0645	0.0730	0.0670	0.0625	
April	0.0770	0.0670	0.0645	0.0730	0.0670	0.0625	
May	0.0770	0.0670	0.0645	0.0730	0.0670	0.0625	
June	0.0770	0.0670	0.0645	0.0730	0.0670	0.0580	
July	0.0770	0.0670	0.0645	0.0730	0.0670	0.0580	
August	0.0770	0.0670	0.0645	0.0730	0.0670	0.0580	
September	0.0770	0.0670	0.0645	0.0730	0.0670	0.0580	
October	0.0770	0.0670	0.0645	0.0730	0.0670	0.0580	
Ordinary Income							
Distribution*	\$ —	\$ 0.0078	\$ —	\$ 0.0053	\$ —	\$ 0.0017	
Market Yield**	6.77%	6.42%	6.35%	6.78%	6.19%	5.50%	
Taxable-Equivalent Yield**	9.40%	8.92%	8.82%	9.42%	8.60%	7.64%	

\* Distribution paid in December 2012.

\*\* 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.

All of the Funds in this report seek to pay stable dividends at rates that reflect each Fund's past results and projected future performance. During certain periods, each Fund may pay dividends at a rate that may be more or less than the amount of net investment income actually earned by the Fund during the period. If a Fund has cumulatively earned more than it has paid in dividends, it holds the excess in reserve as undistributed net investment income (UNII) as part of the Fund's NAV. Conversely, if a Fund has cumulatively paid dividends in excess of its earnings, the excess constitutes negative UNII that is likewise reflected in the Fund's NAV. Each Fund will, over time, pay all of its net investment income as dividends to shareholders. As of October 31, 2013, all of the Funds in this report had positive UNII balances for tax and financial reporting purposes.



## Common Share Information (continued)

## COMMON SHARE REPURCHASES

During November 2013 (subsequent to the close of this reporting period), the Nuveen Funds' Board of Directors/Trustees reauthorized the Funds' open-market share repurchase program, allowing each Fund to repurchase an aggregate of up to approximately 10% of its outstanding common shares.

Since the inception of the Funds' repurchase programs, the Funds have not repurchased any of their outstanding common shares.

	NPP	NMA	NMO	NAD	NXZ	NZF
Common Shares Cumulatively Repurchased and Retired	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Shares Authorized for Repurchase	6,000,000	4,370,000	4,585,000	3,930,000	2,950,000	4,040,000

## OTHER COMMON SHARE INFORMATION

As of October 31, 2013, and during the current reporting period, the Funds' common share prices were trading at a premium/(discount) to their common share NAVs as shown in the accompanying table.

	NPP	NMA	NMO	NAD	NXZ	NZF
Common Share NAV	\$ 14.81	\$ 14.04	\$ 13.73	\$ 14.42	\$ 14.57	\$ 14.32
Common Share Price	\$ 13.64	\$ 12.52	\$ 12.19	\$ 12.92	\$ 12.99	\$ 12.66
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	(7.90)%	(10.83)%	(11.22)%	(10.40)%	(10.84)%	(11.59)%
12-Month Average Premium/(Discount) to NAV	(5.58)%	(7.07)%	(7.31)%	(6.77)%	(7.28)%	(8.23)%

## 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. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Fund common shares are subject to a variety of risks, including:

**Investment, Market and Price Risk.** An investment in common shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in common shares represents an indirect investment in the municipal securities owned by the Funds, which generally trade in the over-the-counter markets. Shares of closed-end investment companies like these Funds frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value (NAV). Your common shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions.

**Leverage Risk.** Each Fund's use of leverage creates the possibility of higher volatility for the Fund's per share NAV, market price, distributions and returns. There is no assurance that a Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Certain aspects of the recently adopted Volcker Rule may limit the availability of tender option bonds, which are used by the Funds for leveraging and duration management purposes. The effects of this new Rule, expected to take effect in mid-2015, may make it more difficult for a Fund to maintain current or desired levels of leverage and may cause the Fund to incur additional expenses to maintain its leverage.

**Tax Risk.** The tax treatment of Fund distributions may be affected by new IRS interpretations of the Internal Revenue Code and future changes in tax laws and regulations.

**Issuer Credit Risk.** This is the risk that a security in a Fund's portfolio will fail to make dividend or interest payments when due.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Fixed-income securities such as bonds, preferred, convertible and other debt securities will decline in value if market interest rates rise.

**Reinvestment Risk.** If market interest rates decline, income earned from a Fund's portfolio may be reinvested at rates below that of the original bond that generated the income.

**Call Risk or Prepayment Risk.** Issuers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing a Fund to reinvest in lower-yielding securities.

**Inverse Floater Risk.** The Funds may invest in inverse floaters. Due to their leveraged nature, these investments can greatly increase a Fund's exposure to interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, investments in inverse floaters involve the risk that a Fund could lose more than its original principal investment.

**Derivatives Risk.** The Funds may use derivative instruments which involve a high degree of financial risk, including the risk that the loss on a derivative may be greater than the principal amount investment.

NPP

Nuveen Performance Plus Municipal Fund, Inc.  
Performance Overview and Holding Summaries as of October 31, 2013

Average Annual Total Returns as of October 31, 2013

	Average Annual		
	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
NPP at Common Share NAV	(5.90)%	9.75%	5.61%
NPP at Common Share Price	(11.75)%	10.40%	5.65%
S&P Municipal Bond Index	(1.69)%	6.63%	4.59%
Lipper General & Insured Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average	(6.12)%	10.80%	5.51%

Past performance is not predictive of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that shareholders may have to pay on Fund distributions or upon the sale of Fund shares. Comparative index and Lipper return information is provided for the Fund's shares at NAV only. Indexes and Lipper averages are not available for direct investment.

Portfolio Composition<sup>1</sup>

(as a % of total investments)

Tax Obligation/Limited	21.8%
Health Care	17.3%
Transportation	16.2%
Tax Obligation/General	14.2%
U.S. Guaranteed	8.3%
Utilities	7.5%
Consumer Staples	6.3%
Other	8.4%

Credit Quality<sup>1,2,3</sup>

(as a % of total investment exposure)

AAA/U.S. Guaranteed	13.9%
AA	36.3%
A	33.1%
BBB	7.9%
BB or Lower	6.5%
N/R	0.9%

States<sup>1</sup>

(as a % of total investments)

Illinois	17.5%
California	13.6%
Texas	9.3%
Colorado	7.1%
Florida	4.6%
Ohio	4.2%
New York	3.7%
Puerto Rico	3.7%

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Massachusetts	2.6%
Pennsylvania	2.6%
Virginia	2.4%
Indiana	2.4%
New Jersey	2.3%
Nevada	2.3%
Washington	2.2%
Michigan	2.0%
Other	17.5%

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- 1 Holdings are subject to change.
- 2 Ratings shown are the highest rating given by one of the following national rating agencies: Standard & Poor's Group, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Fitch, Inc. 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.
- 3 Percentages may not add to 100% due to the exclusion of other assets less liabilities from the table.

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## NMA

Nuveen Municipal Advantage Fund, Inc.  
Performance Overview and Holding Summaries as of October 31, 2013

## Average Annual Total Returns as of October 31, 2013

		Average Annual		
	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	
NMA at Common Share NAV	(5.87)%	10.29%		5.48%
NMA at Common Share Price	(15.21)%	9.29%		4.58%
S&P Municipal Bond Index	(1.69)%	6.63%		4.59%
Lipper General & Insured Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average	(6.12)%	10.80%		5.51%

Past performance is not predictive of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that shareholders may have to pay on Fund distributions or upon the sale of Fund shares. Comparative index and Lipper return information is provided for the Fund's shares at NAV only. Indexes and Lipper averages are not available for direct investment.

Portfolio Composition<sup>1</sup>

(as a % of total investments)

Health Care	20.7%
Transportation	17.5%
Tax Obligation/General	16.5%
Tax Obligation/Limited	15.1%
U.S. Guaranteed	9.4%
Utilities	6.6%
Consumer Staples	5.2%
Other	9.0%

Credit Quality<sup>1,2,3</sup>

(as a % of total investment exposure)

AAA/U.S. Guaranteed	14.6%
AA	32.8%
A	31.9%
BBB	10.4%
BB or Lower	6.8%
N/R	0.6%

States<sup>1</sup>

(as a % of total investments)

California	16.1%
Illinois	10.3%
Texas	9.2%
Colorado	8.5%
New York	5.0%
Puerto Rico	4.6%
Ohio	4.5%
Louisiana	4.5%

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Pennsylvania	3.8%
Indiana	3.4%
Nevada	3.1%
Michigan	2.6%
Arizona	2.4%
Florida	2.2%
New Jersey	2.1%
Other	17.7%

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NMO

Nuveen Municipal Market Opportunity Fund, Inc.  
Performance Overview and Holding Summaries as of October 31, 2013

Average Annual Total Returns as of October 31, 2013

	Average Annual		
	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
NMO at Common Share NAV	(4.99)%	9.10%	5.16%
NMO at Common Share Price	(13.41)%	8.06%	4.79%
S&P Municipal Bond Index	(1.69)%	6.63%	4.59%
Lipper General & Insured Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average	(6.12)%	10.80%	5.51%

Past performance is not predictive of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that shareholders may have to pay on Fund distributions or upon the sale of Fund shares. Comparative index and Lipper return information is provided for the Fund's shares at NAV only. Indexes and Lipper averages are not available for direct investment.

Portfolio Composition<sup>1</sup>

(as a % of total investments)

Transportation	22.8%
Health Care	18.9%
Tax Obligation/General	14.0%
Tax Obligation/Limited	12.6%
U.S. Guaranteed	9.0%
Utilities	5.9%
Consumer Staples	5.7%
Other	11.1%

Credit Quality<sup>1,2,3</sup>

(as a % of total investment exposure)

AAA/U.S. Guaranteed	13.8%
AA	37.3%
A	29.9%
BBB	9.3%
BB or Lower	6.8%
N/R	0.5%

States<sup>1</sup>

(as a % of total investments)

California	15.4%
Texas	11.5%
Illinois	11.0%
Ohio	5.9%
Colorado	5.5%
New York	4.1%
Florida	4.0%
Pennsylvania	4.0%

Puerto Rico	3.4%
Nevada	3.2%
Virginia	3.0%
Michigan	2.9%
North Carolina	2.9%
Indiana	2.1%
Washington	2.0%
Alaska	1.9%
Missouri	1.9%
Other	15.3%

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NAD

Nuveen Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund  
Performance Overview and Holding Summaries as of October 31, 2013

Average Annual Total Returns as of October 31, 2013

	Average Annual		
	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
NAD at Common Share NAV	(4.87)%	10.87%	5.74%
NAD at Common Share Price	(12.81)%	10.84%	4.89%
S&P Municipal Bond Index	(1.69)%	6.63%	4.59%
Lipper General & Insured Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average	(6.12)%	10.80%	5.51%

Past performance is not predictive of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that shareholders may have to pay on Fund distributions or upon the sale of Fund shares. Comparative index and Lipper return information is provided for the Fund's shares at NAV only. Indexes and Lipper averages are not available for direct investment.

Portfolio Composition<sup>1</sup>

(as a % of total investments)

Health Care	20.9%
Tax Obligation/Limited	19.0%
Transportation	17.1%
Tax Obligation/General	17.0%
U.S. Guaranteed	6.6%
Consumer Staples	5.3%
Water and Sewer	4.4%
Other	9.7%

Credit Quality<sup>1,2,3</sup>

(as a % of total investment exposure)

AAA/U.S. Guaranteed	12.1%
AA	40.5%
A	29.9%
BBB	8.3%
BB or Lower	4.0%
N/R	2.9%

States<sup>1</sup>

(as a % of municipal and corporate bonds)

Illinois	17.3%
California	8.7%
Texas	7.8%
New York	7.7%
Florida	6.0%
Colorado	5.7%
Washington	