NUVEEN INSURED NEW YORK DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND
Form N-CSR
December 08, 2011

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 811-09473

Nuveen Insured New York 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: September 30

Date of reporting period: September 30, 2011

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 global economy continues to be weighed down by an unusual combination of pressures facing the larger developed economies. Japanese leaders continue to work through the economic aftereffects of the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami. Political leaders in Europe and the U.S. have resolved some of the near term fiscal problems, but the financial markets are not convinced that these leaders are able to address more complex longer term fiscal issues. Despite improved earnings and capital increases, the largest banks in these countries continue to be vulnerable to deteriorating mortgage portfolios and sovereign credit exposure, adding another source of uncertainty to the global financial system.

In the U.S., recent economic statistics indicate that the economic recovery may be losing momentum. Consumption, which represents about 70% of the gross domestic product, faces an array of challenges from seemingly intractable declines in housing values, increased energy costs and limited growth in the job market. The failure of Congress and the administration to agree on the debt ceiling increase on a timely basis and the deep divisions between the political parties over fashioning a balanced program to address growing fiscal imbalances that led to the recent S&P ratings downgrade add considerable uncertainty to the domestic economic picture.

On a more positive note, corporate earnings continue to hold up well and the municipal bond market is recovering from recent weakness as states and municipalities implement various programs to reduce their budgetary deficits. In addition, the Federal Reserve has made it clear that it stands ready to take additional steps should the economic recovery falter. However, there are concerns that the Fed is approaching the limits of its resources to intervene in the economy.

These perplexing times highlight the importance of professional investment management. Your Nuveen investment team is working hard to develop an appropriate response to increased risk, and they continue to seek out opportunities created by stressful markets using proven investment disciplines designed to help your Fund achieve its investment objectives. On your behalf, we monitor their activities to assure that they maintain their investment disciplines.

As always, I encourage you to contact your financial consultant if you have any questions about your investment in a Nuveen Fund. On behalf of the other members of your Fund Board, we look forward to continuing to earn your trust in the months and years ahead.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Bremner
Chairman of the Board
November 21, 2011

Portfolio Manager's Comments

Nuveen New York Investment Quality Municipal Fund, Inc. (NQN)
Nuveen New York Select Quality Municipal Fund, Inc. (NVN)
Nuveen New York Quality Income Municipal Fund, Inc. (NUN)
Nuveen Insured New York Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc. (NNF)
Nuveen Insured New York Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund (NKO)
Nuveen Insured New York Tax-Free Advantage Municipal Fund (NRK)

Portfolio manager Scott Romans discusses economic and municipal market conditions at both the national and state levels, key investment strategies, and the twelve-month performance of these Nuveen New York Funds. Scott, who joined Nuveen in 2000, assumed portfolio management responsibility for these six New York Funds in January 2011 from Cathryn Steeves, who managed the Funds from 2006 to December 2010.

What factors affected the U.S. economy and municipal market during the twelve-month reporting period ended September 30, 2011?

During this period, the U.S. economy's recovery from recession remained slow. The Federal Reserve (Fed) maintained its efforts to improve the overall economic environment by continuing to hold the benchmark fed funds rate at the record low level of zero to 0.25% that it had established in December 2008. At its September 2011 meeting, the central bank stated that economic conditions would likely warrant keeping this rate at "exceptionally low levels" at least through mid-2013. The Fed also announced that it would extend the average maturity of its holdings of Treasury securities by purchasing $400 billion of Treasury securities with maturities of six to thirty years and selling an equal amount of Treasury securities with maturities of three years or less. The goals of this program, which the Fed expects to complete by the end of June 2012, are to lower longer-term interest rates, support a stronger economic recovery and help ensure that inflation remains at levels consistent with the Fed's mandates of maximum employment and price stability.

In the third quarter of 2011, the U.S. economy, as measured by the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), grew at an annualized rate of 2.5%, the best growth number since the September quarter of 2010 and the ninth consecutive quarter of positive growth. At the same time, inflation posted its largest twelve-month gain in three years, as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3.9% year-over-year as of September 2011. The core CPI (which excludes food and energy) increased 2.0% over this period. Unemployment numbers remained high, with the September 2011 national jobless rate at 9.1% for the third consecutive month, slightly down from 9.6% a year earlier. The housing market also continued to be a major weak spot. For the twelve months ended August 2011 (the

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 manager 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 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. Bonds backed by U.S. Government or agency securities are given an implied rating equal to the rating of such securities. Holdings designated N/R are not rated by a national rating agency.

most recent data available at the time this report was prepared), the average home price in the Standard & Poor's (S&P)/Case-Shiller index of 20 major metropolitan areas lost 3.8%, putting housing prices on par with those seen in June/July 2003. In addition, the U.S. economic picture continued to be clouded by concerns about the European debt crisis and the efforts to reduce the federal deficit.

Municipal bond prices generally rose over the period, bouncing back from a reversal in the municipal market that began in the fourth quarter of 2010 as the result of investor concerns about inflation, the federal deficit and its impact on demand for U.S. Treasuries. Adding to this situation was media coverage of the strained finances of many state and local governments, which failed to differentiate between gaps in these governments' operating budgets and their ability to meet their debt service obligations. As a result, money flowed out of municipal mutual funds, yields rose and valuations declined. As we moved into the second quarter of 2011, we saw the environment in the municipal market improve, as some buyers were attracted by municipal bond valuations and yields, resulting in declining yields and rising valuations.

During the second half of this reporting period, municipal bond prices generally rallied as yields declined. This was attributable in part to the continued depressed level of municipal bond issuance. Tax-exempt volume, which had been limited in 2010 by issuers' extensive use of taxable Build America Bonds (BABs), continued to drift lower in 2011. Even though BABs were no longer an option for issuers (the BAB program expired at the end of 2010), some borrowers had accelerated issuance into 2010 in order to take advantage of the program's favorable terms before its termination, fulfilling their capital program borrowing needs well into 2012. This reduced the need for many borrowers to come to market with new issues during this period. Over the twelve months ended September 30, 2011, municipal bond issuance nationwide totaled $330.6 billion, a decrease of 20% compared with the issuance of the twelve-month period ended September 30, 2010. During the majority of this period, demand for municipal bonds was strong.

How were the economic and market environments in New York during this period?

Over the twelve-month period, New York emerged as a state leader in the recovery from the recession, outpacing most of the other states in the Northeast. Hiring picked up in three of New York's key industries—education and health services, professional and business services, and financial services—which represented about 40% of jobs in the state. As of September 2011, the unemployment rate in New York was 8.0%, down from 8.4% in September 2010 and well below the U.S. average of 9.1%. However, the outlook for continued economic improvement in New York has been somewhat tempered by concerns about Europe's economic situation and its potential impact on the state's exports of manufactured goods, as well as, on the many global financial companies headquartered in New York City. In the housing sector, the average home price in the New York City area fell 3.4% over the twelve months ended August 2011 (the most recent data available at the time this report was prepared).

In March 2011, New York passed its final state budget for fiscal 2012, marking the first time since 2006 that the state completed the task by the April 1st deadline. The $132.5 billion budget, which closed a $10 billion deficit, included a 1% cut in spending from fiscal 2011, but no new taxes or borrowing. As of September 30, 2011, Moody's and Standard & Poor's (S&P) rated New York general obligation debt at Aa2 and AA, respectively. For the twelve months ended September 30, 2011, municipal issuance in New York totaled $38.3 billion, a decrease of 4% from the previous twelve months.

What key strategies were used to manage the New York Funds during this reporting period?

During this period, finding appropriate insured bonds remained a challenge for funds like these that were required to invest a considerable portion of their assets in issued bonds because of the continued decline in insured bond issuance. Over the twelve months ended September 30, 2011, issuance of new insured bonds totaled approximately $16.9 billion, or just 5% of total municipal issuance, down 35% from the twelve months ended September 2010. Even though these Funds were able to invest up to 20% of their net assets in uninsured investment-grade credits rated BBB- or higher, the combination of tighter tax-exempt supply, little insured bond issuance and relatively lower yields meant fewer attractive opportunities for these Funds.

In this environment, we took an opportunistic approach to discovering undervalued sectors and individual credits with the potential to perform well over the long term. During this period, the New York Funds found value in health care, charter schools, utilities, transportation and tax-backed issues. We also took advantage of attractive valuation levels to add tobacco bonds to NQN, NVN, NUN and NNF.

Cash for new purchases during this period was generated primarily by the proceeds from bond calls and maturing bonds, which we worked to redeploy to keep the Funds fully invested. We occasionally sold bonds with very short maturities or short call dates in advance of their maturity or call date in order to take advantage of attractive purchase candidates as they became available in the market. In general, selling was minimal, as the bonds in our portfolios generally offered higher yields than those available in the current marketplace.

As of September 30, 2011, all of these Funds continued to use inverse floating rate securities. We employ inverse floaters as a form of leverage for a variety of reasons, including duration management, income enhancement and total return enhancement.

How did the Funds perform?

Individual results for these Nuveen New York Funds, as well as relevant index and peer group information, are presented in the accompanying table.

Average Annual Total Returns on Common Share Net Asset Value
For periods ended 9/30/11

Fund	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
NQN	4.68%	5.38%	6.13%
NVN	4.27%	5.27%	6.19%
NUN	4.26%	5.15%	5.99%
NNF	5.04%	5.29%	5.86%
NKO	4.98%	5.16%	N/A
NRK	2.91%	5.11%	N/A
Standard & Poor's (S&P) New York Municipal Bond Index*	3.70%	4.88%	5.15%
Standard & Poor's (S&P) Insured National Municipal Bond Index*	3.96%	4.72%	5.16%
Lipper Single-State Insured Municipal Debt Classification Average*	4.43%	5.13%	5.76%

For the twelve months ended September 30, 2011, the total returns on common share net asset value (NAV) for NQN, NVN, NUN, NNF and NKO exceeded the returns for the Standard & Poor's (S&P) New York Municipal Bond Index and the National S&P Insured Municipal Bond Index, while NRK underperformed these indexes. For this same period, NQN, NNF and NKO outperformed the average return for the Lipper Single-State Insured Municipal Debt Classification Average, while NVN, NUN and NRK trailed the Lipper peer group.

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

During this period, as yields across the municipal bond yield curve declined, municipal bonds with longer maturities generally outperformed the shorter maturities. Among these Funds, NNF and NKO were the most advantageously situated in terms of duration and yield curve positioning, with better exposure to the segments of the yield curve that performed well and less exposure to the underperforming shorter end of the curve. The remaining four Funds, especially NRK, were not as well positioned for the market environment of this twelve-month period.

Credit exposure also played a role in performance during these twelve months, as bonds rated A typically outperformed those rated AAA, AA and BBB. NNF and NKO, in particular, benefited from the combination of higher allocations of bonds rated A and lower weightings in bonds rated BBB, while NQN, NVN and NRK had the heaviest weightings of BBB bonds.

Holdings that generally made positive contributions to the Funds' returns during this period included health care, water and sewer and housing credits. All of these Funds tended to have good exposure to the health care sector.

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.

For additional information, see the individual Performance Overview for your Fund in this report.

* Refer to Glossary of Terms used in this Report for definitions.

In contrast, pre-refunded bonds, which are often backed by U.S. Treasury securities, were among the poorest performing market segments during this period. The underperformance of these bonds can be attributed primarily to their shorter effective maturities and higher credit quality. Among these Funds, NRK had the heaviest weighting of pre-refunded bonds, which detracted from its performance, while NQN held the fewest pre-refunded bonds. Among the revenue sectors, airports and utilities trailed the overall municipal market.

FUND POLICY CHANGES

On October 28, 2011, after the close of this reporting period, the Funds' Board of Directors/Trustees approved changes to each Fund's investment policy regarding its investment in insured municipal securities. These changes are designed to provide the Adviser with more flexibility regarding the types of securities available for investment by each Fund.

Effective January 2, 2012, each Fund will eliminate the investment policy requiring it, under normal circumstances, to invest at least 80% of its managed assets in municipal securities that are covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest. Over the past few years, most municipal bond insurers have had their credit ratings downgraded and only one insurer is currently insuring new municipal bonds. As a result, the supply of insured municipal securities has decreased dramatically and the long-term viability of the municipal bond insurance market is uncertain. The Funds are not changing their investment objective and will continue to invest substantially all of their assets in a portfolio of investment grade quality municipal securities.

Concurrent with the investment policy changes, certain Funds will change their names as follows:

– Nuveen Insured NY Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc. (NNF) will change to Nuveen New York Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc. (NNF),
– Nuveen Insured NY Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund (NKO) will change to Nuveen New York Dividend Advantage Municipal Income Fund (NKO) and
– Nuveen Insured NY Tax Free Advantage Municipal Fund (NRK) will change to Nuveen New York AMT-Free Municipal Income Fund (NRK).

IMPACT OF THE FUNDS' LEVERAGE STRATEGIES ON PERFORMANCE

One important factor impacting the returns of all these Funds relative to the comparative indexes was the Funds' use of leverage. The Funds use leverage because their managers believe that, over time, leveraging provides opportunities for additional income and total return for common shareholders. However, use of leverage also can expose common shareholders to additional volatility. For example, as the prices of securities held by a Fund decline, the negative impact of these valuation changes on common share net asset value and common shareholder total return is magnified by the use of leverage. Conversely, leverage may enhance common share returns during periods when the prices of securities held by a Fund generally are rising. Leverage made a positive contribution to the performance of these Funds over this reporting period.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE FUNDS' REDEMPTION OF AUCTION RATE PREFERRED SHARES

Shortly after their respective inceptions, each of the Funds issued auction rate preferred shares (ARPS) to create structural leverage. As noted in past shareholder reports, the ARPS issued by many closed-end funds, including these Funds, have been hampered by a lack of liquidity since February 2008. Since that time, more ARPS have been submitted for sale in each of their regularly scheduled auctions than there have been offers to buy. In fact, offers to buy have been almost completely nonexistent since late February 2008. This means that these auctions have "failed to clear," and that many, or all, of the ARPS shareholders who wanted to sell their shares in these auctions were unable to do so. This lack of liquidity in ARPS did not lower the credit quality of these shares, and ARPS shareholders unable to sell their shares continued to receive distributions at the "maximum rate" applicable to failed auctions, as calculated in accordance with the pre-established terms of the ARPS. In the recent market, with short term rates at multi-generational lows, those maximum rates also have been low.

One continuing implication for common shareholders from the auction failures is that each Fund's cost of leverage likely has been incrementally higher at times than it otherwise might have been had the auctions continued to be successful. As a result, each Fund's common share earnings likely have been incrementally lower at times than they otherwise might have been.

As noted in past shareholder reports, the Nuveen funds' Board of Directors/Trustees authorized several methods that can be used separately or in combination to refinance a portion of the Nuveen funds' outstanding ARPS. Some funds have utilized tender option bonds (TOBs), also known as inverse floating rate securities, for leverage purposes. The amount of TOBs that a fund may use varies according to the composition of each fund's portfolio. Some funds have a greater ability to use TOBs than others. Some funds have issued Variable Rate Demand Preferred (VRDP) Shares or Variable MuniFund Term Preferred (VMTP) Shares, which are floating rate forms of preferred stock with a mandatory term redemption. Some funds have issued MuniFund Term Preferred (MTP) Shares, a fixed rate form of preferred stock with a mandatory redemption period of three to five years.

During 2010 and 2011, certain Nuveen leveraged closed-end funds (including NVN and NUN) received a demand letter from a law firm on behalf of purported holders of common shares of each such fund, alleging that Nuveen and the funds' officers and Board of Directors/Trustees breached their fiduciary duties related to the redemption at par of the funds' ARPS. In response, the Board established an ad hoc Demand Committee consisting of certain of its disinterested and independent Board members to investigate the claims. The Demand Committee retained independent counsel to assist it in conducting an extensive investigation. Based upon its investigation, the Demand Committee found that it was not in the best interests of each fund or its shareholders to take the actions suggested in the demand letters, and recommended that the full Board reject the demands made in the demand letters. After reviewing the findings and recommendation of the Demand Committee, the full Board of each fund unanimously adopted the Demand Committee's recommendation.

Subsequently, 33 of the funds that received demand letters (including NUN) were named in a consolidated complaint as nominal defendants in a putative shareholder derivative action captioned Martin Safier, et al. v. Nuveen Asset Management, et al. that was filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, Chancery Division (the "Cook County Chancery Court") on February 18, 2011 (the "Complaint"). The Complaint, filed on behalf of purported holders of each fund's common shares, also names Nuveen Fund Advisors, Inc. as a defendant, together with current and former Officers and interested Director/Trustees of each of the funds (together with the nominal defendants, collectively, the "Defendants"). The Complaint contains the same basic allegations contained in the demand letters. The suits seek a declaration that the Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties, an order directing the Defendants not to redeem any ARPS at their liquidation value using fund assets, indeterminate monetary damages in favor of the funds and an award of plaintiffs' costs and disbursements in pursuing the action. The Court has heard arguments on the funds' motion to dismiss the suit and has taken the matter under advisement. Nuveen Fund Advisors, Inc. believes that the Complaint is without merit, and is defending vigorously against these charges.

As of September 30, 2011, each of the Funds has redeemed and/or noticed for redemption all of their outstanding ARPS at liquidation value.

As of September 30, 2011, the Funds have issued and outstanding MTP Shares, VMTP Shares and VRDP Shares as shown in the accompanying tables.

MTP Shares

Fund	Series	MTP Shares Issued at Liquidation Value	Annual Interest Rate	NYSE Ticker
NRK	2015	$ 27,680,000	2.55%	NRK PrC

VMTP Shares

Fund	VMTP Series	VMTP Shares Issued at Liquidation Value
NNF	2014	$ 50,700,000

VRDP Shares

Fund	VRDP Shares Issued at Liquidation Value
NQN	$112,300,000
NVN	$164,800,000
NUN	$161,700,000
NKO	$ 50,000,000

(Refer to Notes to Financial Statements, Footnote 1 – General Information and Significant Accounting Policies and Footnote 4 – Fund Shares for further details on MTP Shares, VMTP Shares and VRDP Shares.)

As of October 5, 2011, after the close of this reporting period, all 84 of the Nuveen closed-end municipal funds that had issued ARPS, approximately $11.0 billion, have redeemed at liquidation value all of these shares.

For up-to-date information, please visit the Nuveen CEF Auction Rate Preferred Resource Center at: http://www.nuveen.com/arps.

Regulatory Matters

During May 2011, Nuveen Securities, LLC, known as Nuveen Investments, LLC prior to April 30, 2011, entered into a settlement with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) with respect to certain allegations regarding Nuveen-sponsored closed-end fund ARPS marketing brochures. As part of this settlement, Nuveen Securities, LLC neither admitted to nor denied FINRA's allegations. Nuveen Securities, LLC is the broker-dealer subsidiary of Nuveen Investments.

The settlement with FINRA concludes an investigation that followed the widespread failure of auctions for ARPS and other auction rate securities, which generally began in mid-February 2008. In the settlement, FINRA alleged that certain marketing materials provided by Nuveen Securities, LLC were false and misleading. Nuveen Securities, LLC agreed to a censure and the payment of a $3 million fine.

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 Risk. The possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Price Risk. Shares of closed-end investment companies like these Funds frequently trade at a discount to their 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.

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.

Common Share Dividend and Share Price Information

During the twelve-month reporting period ended September 30, 2011, NQN, NVN, NUN, NNF and NKO each had one monthly dividend increase, while the monthly dividend of NRK was cut effective September 2011.

Due to normal portfolio activity, common shareholders of the following Funds received capital gains distributions in December 2010 as follows:

Fund	Long-Term Capital Gains (per share)
NQN	$0.0507
NVN	$0.0292
NUN	$0.0044

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 September 30, 2011, all the Funds had positive UNII balances for both tax and financial reporting purposes.

COMMON SHARE REPURCHASES AND SHARE PRICE INFORMATION

As of September 30, 2011, and since the inception of the Funds' repurchase programs, the Funds have cumulatively repurchased and retired their common shares as shown in the accompanying table.

Fund	Common Shares Repurchased and Retired	% of Outstanding Common Shares
NQN	105,600	0.6%
NVN	118,000	0.5%
NUN	159,800	0.7%
NNF	85,700	1.0%
NKO	27,000	0.3%
NRK	6,800	0.2%

During the twelve-month reporting period, the Funds did not repurchase any of their outstanding common shares.

As of September 30, 2011, the Funds' common share prices were trading at (-) discounts to their common share NAVs as shown in the accompanying table.

Fund	9/30/11 (-)Discount	Twelve-Month Average (-)Discount
NQN	(-)6.32%	(-)6.80%
NVN	(-)4.96%	(-)5.88%
NUN	(-)3.14%	(-)5.40%
NNF	(-)5.86%	(-)5.98%
NKO	(-)7.69%	(-)7.25%
NRK	(-)7.78%	(-)7.29%

NQN	Nuveen New York
Performance	Investment Quality
OVERVIEW	Municipal Fund, Inc.

as of September 30, 2011

Fund Snapshot		
Common Share Price	$	14.37
Common Share		
Net Asset Value (NAV)	$	15.34
Premium/(Discount) to NAV		-6.32%
Market Yield		5.76%
Taxable-Equivalent Yield3		8.58%
Net Assets Applicable to		
Common Shares ($000)	$	268,793

Leverage	
Structural Leverage	29.47%
Effective Leverage	37.29%

Average Annual Total Return
(Inception 11/20/90)

	On Share Price	On NAV
1-Year	2.39%	4.68%
5-Year	6.21%	5.38%
10-Year	6.54%	6.13%

Portfolio Composition4 (as a % of total investments)	
Tax Obligation/Limited	33.9%
Education and Civic Organizations	16.9%
Health Care	11.5%
Transportation	8.4%
Tax Obligation/General	7.8%
Utilities	6.7%
Water and Sewer	5.9%
Other	8.9%

Insurers4 (as a % of total Insured investments)	
NPFG5	32.4%
AMBAC	25.9%
AGM	18.4%
FGIC	16.5%
Other	6.8%

Refer to the Glossary of Terms Used in this Report for further definition of the terms used within this Fund's Performance Overview page.

1 The Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its managed assets in municipal securities that are covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest. See Notes to Financial Statements, Footnote 1 –General Information and Significant Accounting Policies, Insurance for more information. At the end of the reporting period, 90% of the Fund's total investments are invested in Insured securities.

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. Bonds backed by U.S. Government or agency securities are given an implied rating equal to the rating of such securities. Holdings designated N/R are not rated by a national rating agency.

3 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 combined federal and state income tax rate of 32.9%. When comparing this Fund to investments that generate qualified dividend income, the Taxable-Equivalent Yield is lower.

4 Holdings are subject to change.

5 MBIA's public finance subsidiary.

6 The Fund paid shareholders a capital gains distribution in December 2010 of $0.0507 per share.

NVN	Nuveen New York
Performance	Select Quality
OVERVIEW	Municipal Fund, Inc.

as of September 30, 2011

Fund Snapshot		
Common Share Price	$	14.76
Common Share		
Net Asset Value (NAV)	$	15.53
Premium/(Discount) to NAV		-4.96%
Market Yield		5.89%
Taxable-Equivalent Yield3		8.78%
Net Assets Applicable to		
Common Shares ($000)	$	360,332

Leverage	
Structural Leverage	31.38%
Effective Leverage	37.69%

Average Annual Total Return
(Inception 5/22/91)

	On Share Price	On NAV
1-Year	1.95%	4.27%
5-Year	6.29%	5.27%
10-Year	6.74%	6.19%

Portfolio Composition4
(as a % of total investments)

Tax Obligation/Limited	32.9%
Education and Civic Organizations	17.3%
Health Care	9.4%
Utilities	9.0%
U.S. Guaranteed	8.6%
Transportation	7.2%
Water and Sewer	6.4%
Tax Obligation/General	5.5%
Other	3.7%

Insurers4
(as a % of total Insured investments)

NPFG5	32.2%
AMBAC	27.8%
AGM	19.7%
FGIC	16.3%
Other	4.0%

Refer to the Glossary of Terms Used in this Report for further definition of the terms used within this Fund's Performance Overview page.

1 The Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its managed assets in municipal securities that are covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest. See Notes to Financial Statements, Footnote 1 –General Information and Significant Accounting Policies, Insurance for more information. At the end of the reporting period, 88% of the Fund's total investments are invested in Insured securities.

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. Bonds backed by U.S. Government or agency securities are given an implied rating equal to the rating of such securities. Holdings designated N/R are not rated by a national rating agency.

3 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 combined federal and state income tax rate of 32.9%. When comparing this Fund to investments that generate qualified dividend income, the Taxable-Equivalent Yield is lower.

4 Holdings are subject to change.

5 MBIA's public finance subsidiary.

6 The Fund paid shareholders a capital gains distribution in December 2010 of $0.0292 per share.

NUN	Nuveen New York
Performance	Quality Income
OVERVIEW	Municipal Fund, Inc.
	as of September 30, 2011

Fund Snapshot		
Common Share Price	$	14.80
Common Share		
Net Asset Value (NAV)	$	15.28
Premium/(Discount) to NAV		-3.14%
Market Yield		5.92%
Taxable-Equivalent Yield3		8.82%
Net Assets Applicable to		
Common Shares ($000)	$	362,829

Leverage	
Structural Leverage	30.83%
Effective Leverage	37.37%

Average Annual Total Return
(Inception 11/20/91)

	On Share Price	On NAV
1-Year	4.01%	4.26%
5-Year	6.59%	5.15%
10-Year	6.74%	5.99%

Portfolio Composition4
(as a % of total investments)

Tax Obligation/Limited	33.2%
Education and Civic Organizations	15.6%
U.S. Guaranteed	11.3%
Transportation	10.0%
Health Care	9.7%
Utilities	7.4%
Water and Sewer	5.3%
Other	7.5%

Insurers4
(as a % of total Insured investments)

NPFG5	29.4%
AGM	27.0%
AMBAC	22.0%
FGIC	18.6%
Other	3.0%

Refer to the Glossary of Terms Used in this Report for further definition of the terms used within this Fund's Performance Overview page.

1 The Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its managed assets in municipal securities that are covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest. See Notes to Financial Statements, Footnote 1 –General Information and Significant Accounting Policies, Insurance for more information. At the end of the reporting period, 91% of the Fund's total investments are invested in Insured securities.

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. Bonds backed by U.S. Government or agency securities are given an implied rating equal to the rating of such securities. Holdings designated N/R are not rated by a national rating agency.

3 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 combined federal and state income tax rate of 32.9%. When comparing this Fund to investments that generate qualified dividend income, the Taxable-Equivalent Yield is lower.

4 Holdings are subject to change.

5 MBIA's public finance subsidiary.

6 The Fund paid shareholders a capital gains distribution in December 2010 of $0.0044 per share.

NNF	Nuveen Insured New York
Performance	Premium Income
OVERVIEW	Municipal Fund, Inc.
	as of September 30, 2011

Fund Snapshot		
Common Share Price	$	14.77
Common Share		
Net Asset Value (NAV)	$	15.69
Premium/(Discount) to NAV		-5.86%
Market Yield		5.65%
Taxable-Equivalent Yield3		8.42%
Net Assets Applicable to		
Common Shares ($000)	$	129,319

Leverage	
Structural Leverage	28.16%
Effective Leverage	36.06%

Average Annual Total Return
(Inception 12/17/92)

	On Share Price	On NAV
1-Year	2.78%	5.04%
5-Year	6.02%	5.29%
10-Year	6.10%	5.86%

Portfolio Composition4
(as a % of total investments)

Tax Obligation/Limited	36.9%
Education and Civic Organizations	14.7%
Health Care	12.6%
Transportation	10.0%
U.S. Guaranteed	7.0%
Water and Sewer	6.0%
Other	12.8%

Insurers4
(as a % of total Insured investments)

AMBAC	29.1%
NPFG5	24.9%
AGM	23.2%
FGIC	16.8%
Other	6.0%

Refer to the Glossary of Terms Used in this Report for further definition of the terms used within this Fund's Performance Overview page.

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The Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its managed assets in municipal securities that are covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest. See Notes to Financial Statements, Footnote 1 –General Information and Significant Accounting Policies, Insurance for more information. At the end of the reporting period, 91% of the Fund's total investments are invested in Insured securities.

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. Bonds backed by U.S. Government or agency securities are given an implied rating equal to the rating of such securities. Holdings designated N/R are not rated by a national rating agency.

3 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 combined federal and state income tax rate of 32.9%. When comparing this Fund to investments that generate qualified dividend income, the Taxable-Equivalent Yield is lower.

4 Holdings are subject to change.

5 MBIA's public finance subsidiary.

NKO Performance OVERVIEW

Nuveen Insured New York Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund

as of September 30, 2011

Fund Snapshot		
Common Share Price	$	14.16
Common Share Net Asset Value (NAV)	$	15.34
Premium/(Discount) to NAV		-7.69%
Market Yield		5.76%
Taxable-Equivalent Yield		