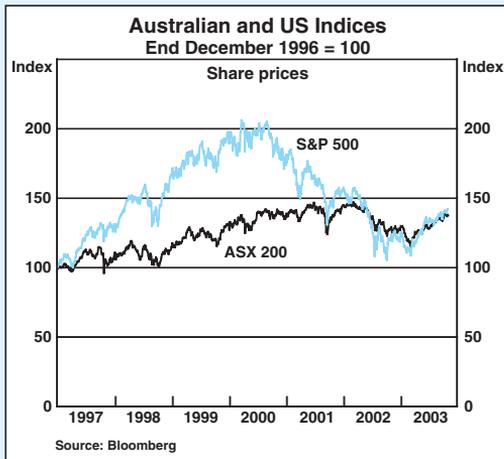


## Box B: Comparing Australian and US Equity Returns

Since 1997, equity prices in both Australia and the US have risen by around 40 per cent (Graph B1). Movements in equity prices, however, provide only a partial measure of returns; a comparison of total returns requires also that dividends be taken into account. From the point of view of someone investing in both markets, exchange rate movements also need to be taken into account. This box attempts to quantify these considerations.

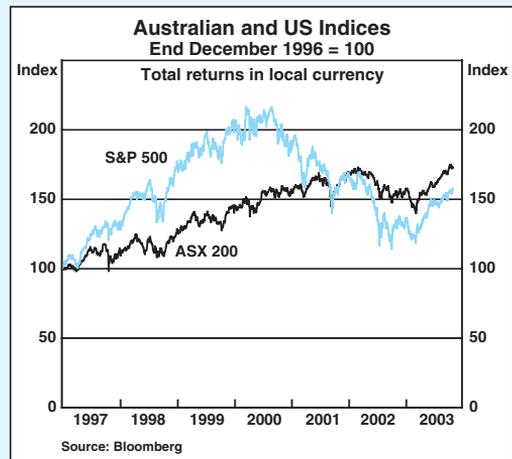
**Graph B1**



Price indices measure the capital gain or loss from holding a portfolio of shares. In the period to 2000, US share prices rose much more strongly than those in Australia; at their peak they were about double their level in 1997, whereas in Australia the peak level was one and a half times the 1997 level. Over the subsequent three years, however, US share prices fell sharply and the net increase since 1997 is now about the same in both countries.

Aside from movements in share prices, investors also receive returns in the form of dividends. Indices of the total returns on equities, known as ‘accumulation indices’, are calculated by taking account of dividends. Since 1997, dividend yields on the ASX 200 have averaged 3.6 per cent. On the S&P 500 they have averaged 1.5 per cent, with yields falling to around 1 per cent around the time of the peak in US share prices in 2000. Because of the higher dividend returns in Australia, the ASX 200 accumulation index has outperformed the S&P 500 accumulation index by 15 percentage points since 1997 (Graph B2).<sup>1</sup>

**Graph B2**



Exchange rate changes between the Australian dollar and US dollar have broadly offset this gap. Assuming that investors did not hedge their exchange rate risk, the Australian dollar value of their US investments can be calculated by converting

1. These calculations do not take into account the various taxes on such investments in the two countries.

the US accumulation index into Australian dollars at the prevailing exchange rate. Doing so suggests that investing in the domestic share market was broadly similar to investing overseas over this period (Graph B3).

Finally, comparisons of equity markets' performance should also take account of differences in risk. Due to the lower price volatility of the Australian market during the past seven years, whether measured on local-currency or common-currency terms, the Australian market has outperformed the US market on a risk-adjusted basis. √

**Graph B3**