

# Should you create project level alternatives in portfolios?

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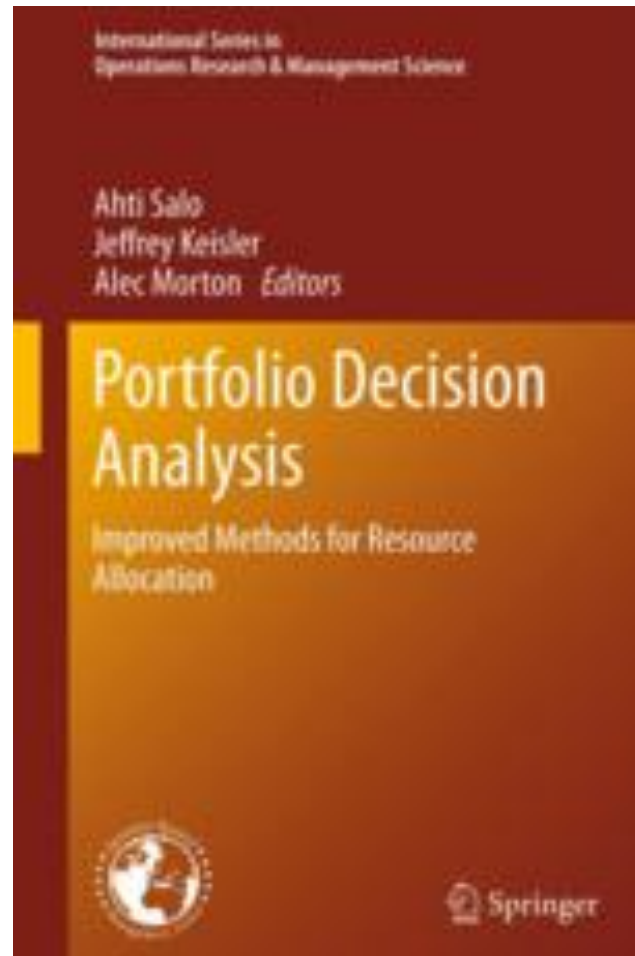
University of Massachusetts Boston

# Ideas

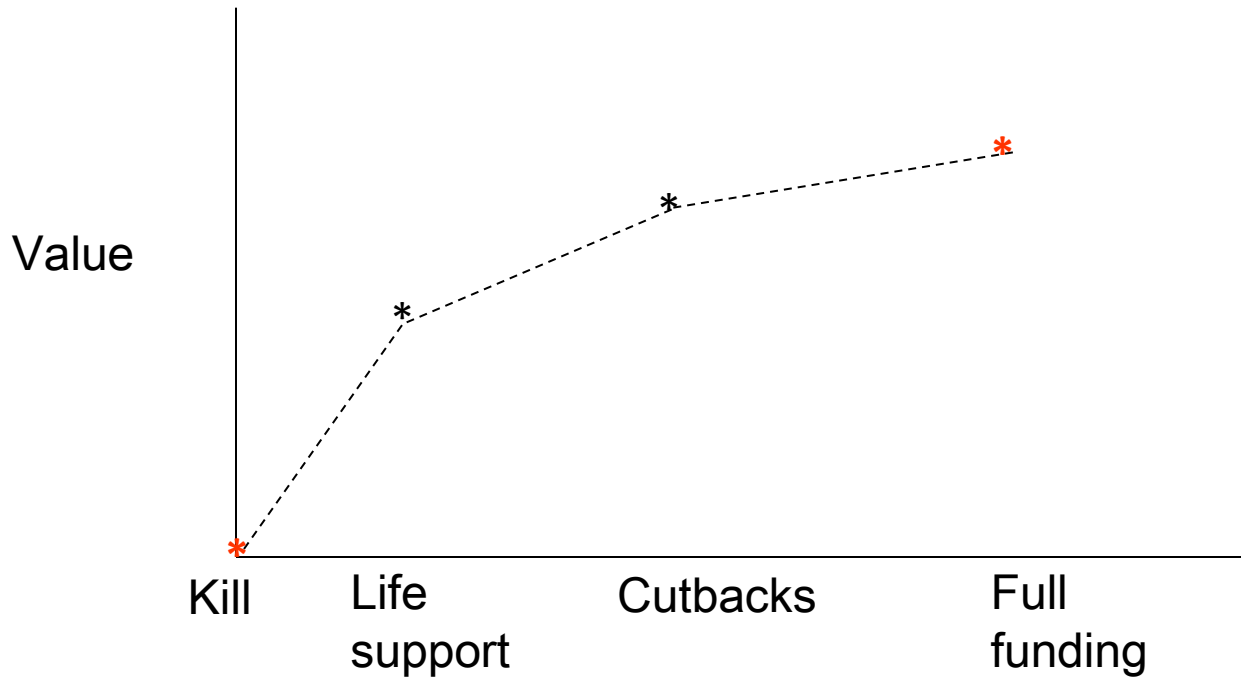
- Portfolio decision quality
- Calculating value added
- Using data

# Of potential interest

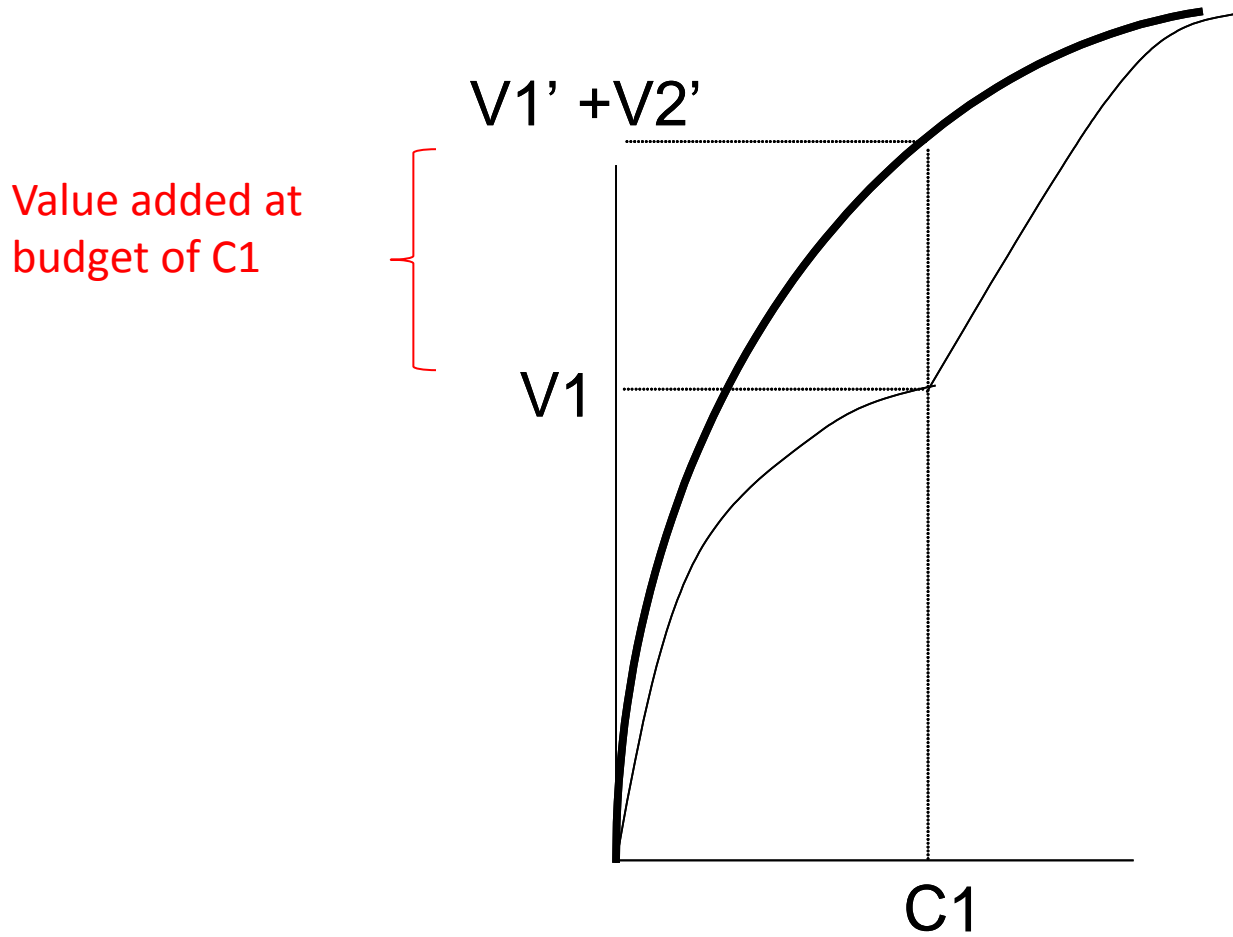
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# Project Level Buyup Alternatives

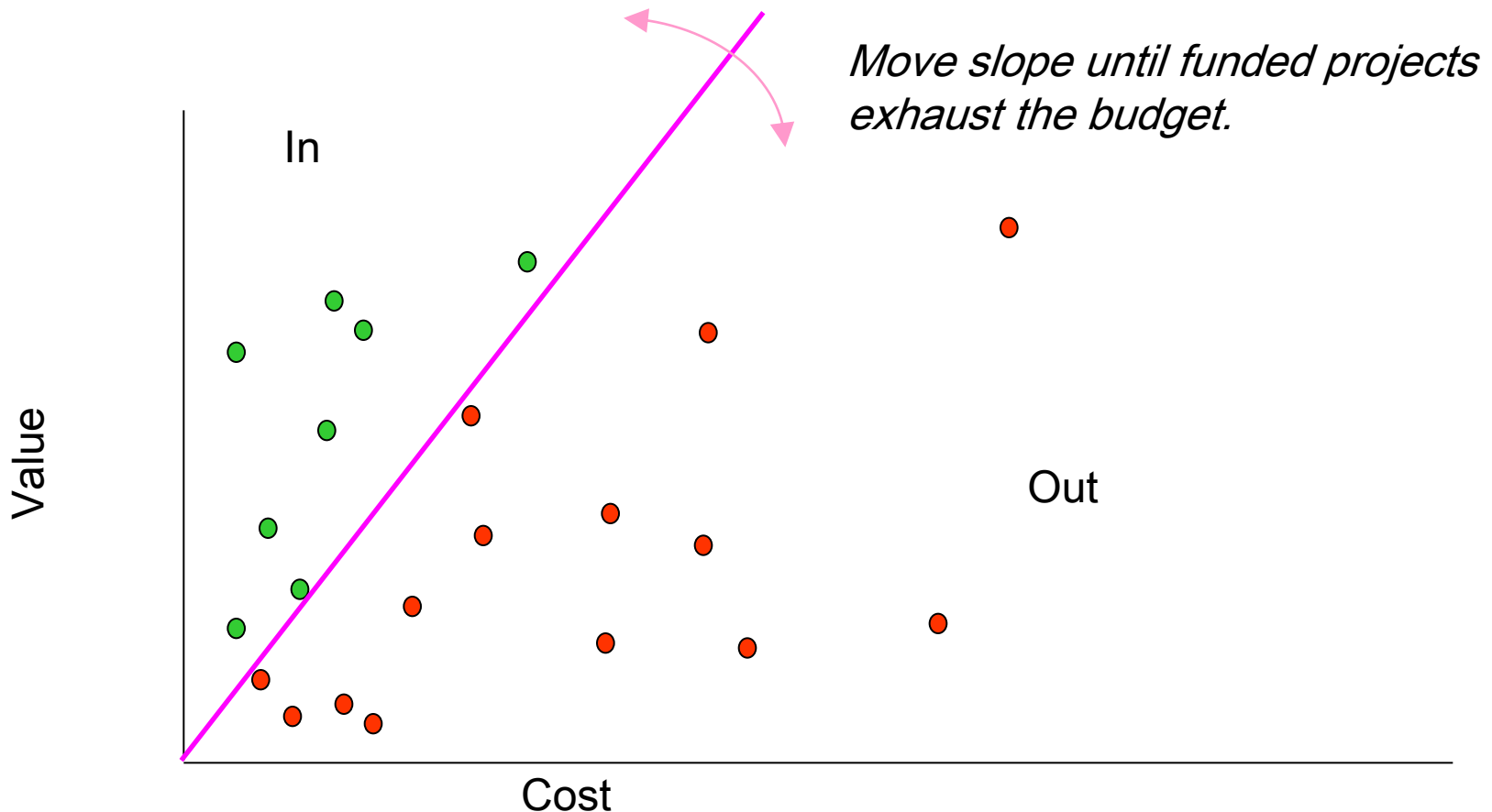


# Adding value

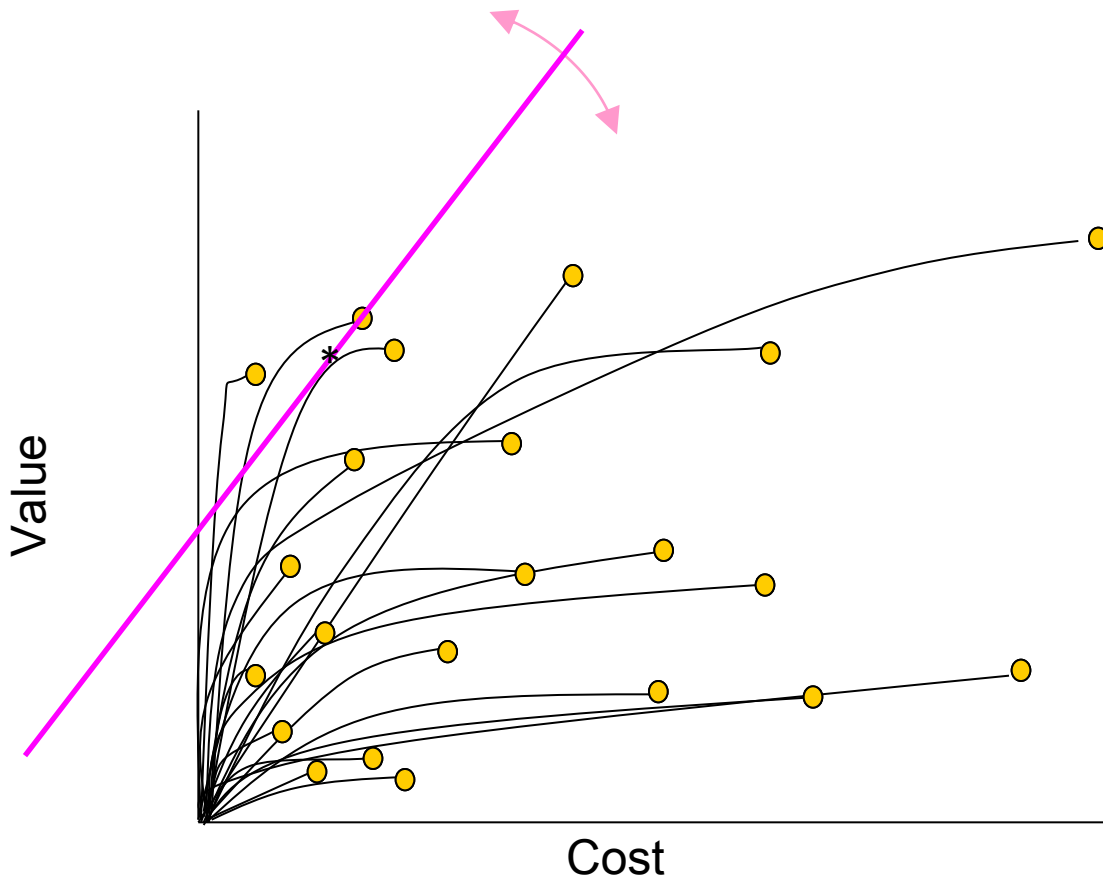


# Simple PDA

Pick everything above target slope.

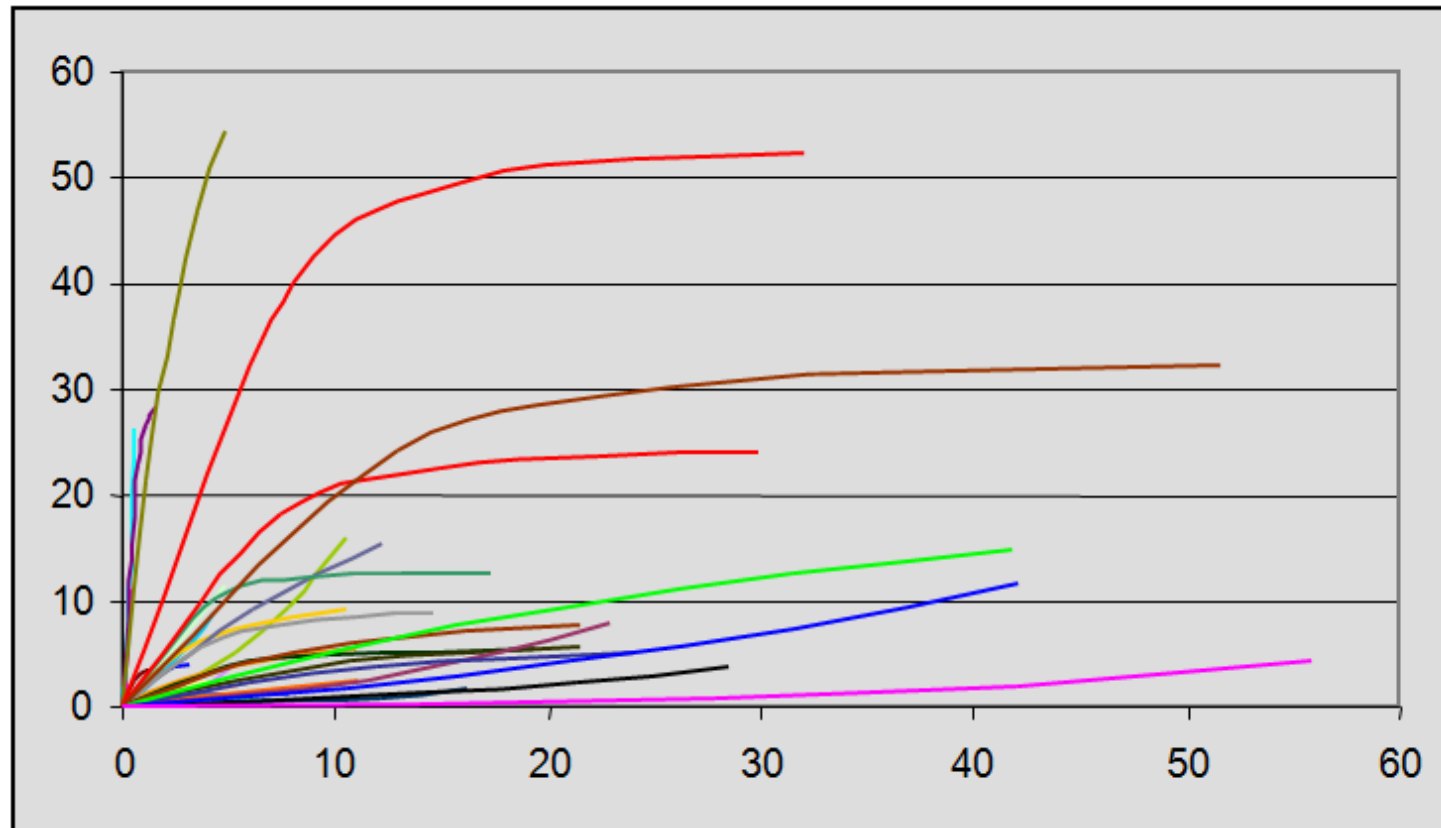


# With partial-funding alternatives, apply target slope to projects.



Set funding levels so budget is used and all projects have the same marginal productivity

# Project characteristics?





# There is (are?) data

PROJECT	Core investment	First step investment	Second step investment	Third step investment	Core value	First step value	Second step value	Third step value	Maximum investments' bang for the buck	First midpoint implied exponent	Second midpoint implied exponent
1	0	3016	5408			32	33.2	34.3	0.425295858	-0.2903912	
2	0	8265	10080			28.8	47.4	49.4	2.043650794	1.3341932	
3	5304	6635	11066			30.5	40.1	40.3	1.700798334	16.84797	
4	0	2600				34.3	34.5		0.076923077		
5	0	1144				33.7	34		0.262237762		
6	808	5580	6662			0	22.8	34.2	5.842159207	-1.7374891	
7	788	1786	5170	5645		27	44.5	89.4	15.02985382	0.4044793	-0.9598412
8	140	625	1624			28.9	30.8	33.4	3.032345013	0.8381046	
9	572	3614	5726	11290		27.5	30.3	31.5	0.522485538	1.9913243	1.9981897
10	248	291				34.4	34.5		2.325581395		
11	0	2585	5171			34.1	34.2	34.6	0.096693096	-2.7716965	
12	0	493				33.8	34.2		0.811359026		
13	832	1424				33.9	34		0.168918919		
14	1436	1748				33.7	33.9		0.641025641		
15	0	4264	6396			33.8	34.1	34.2	0.062539087	0.7934905	
16	4425	5621	7701			33.8	34.3	34.3	0.152625153	-21.150831	
17	328	361				32.6	33.7		33.33333333		
18	0	118	501			33.9	34.1	34.2	0.598802395	4.5780823	
19	265	529				34.1	34.2		0.378787879		
20	0	416	832			33.6	34.2	34.5	1.081730769	1.3862936	
21	208	2430	5046			30.3	31.5	33.4	0.640760645	-0.5902268	
22	10400	15823	19764	29952		29.6	31.1	31.5	0.122749591	3.3266821	2.8665923
23	0	16245	23712			22.9	29.5	35.6	0.535593792	-1.462334	
24	28600	28600	28600			20.5	36.1	43.4	NA		
25	0	1088	5451			30.7	32.3	33.1	0.440286186	5.4618009	
26	0	2188				34.1	34.2		0.045703839		
27	156	15200	35770			21.2	21.3	29.4	0.230246532	-7.5579047	
28	3224	4673	6545			60.2	60.2	60.4	0.060222824		
29	33488	53470				21.5	50.2		1.436292663		
30	6240	6240	10033			27.9	32.1	33.4	1.450039547		
31	0	357	357			28	32.4	32.5	12.60504202		
32	459	1045	4056			37.1	37.8	38	0.250208507	9.2302573	
33	10400	16640	19282			27.4	36.5	37.3	1.114613826	2.8753521	

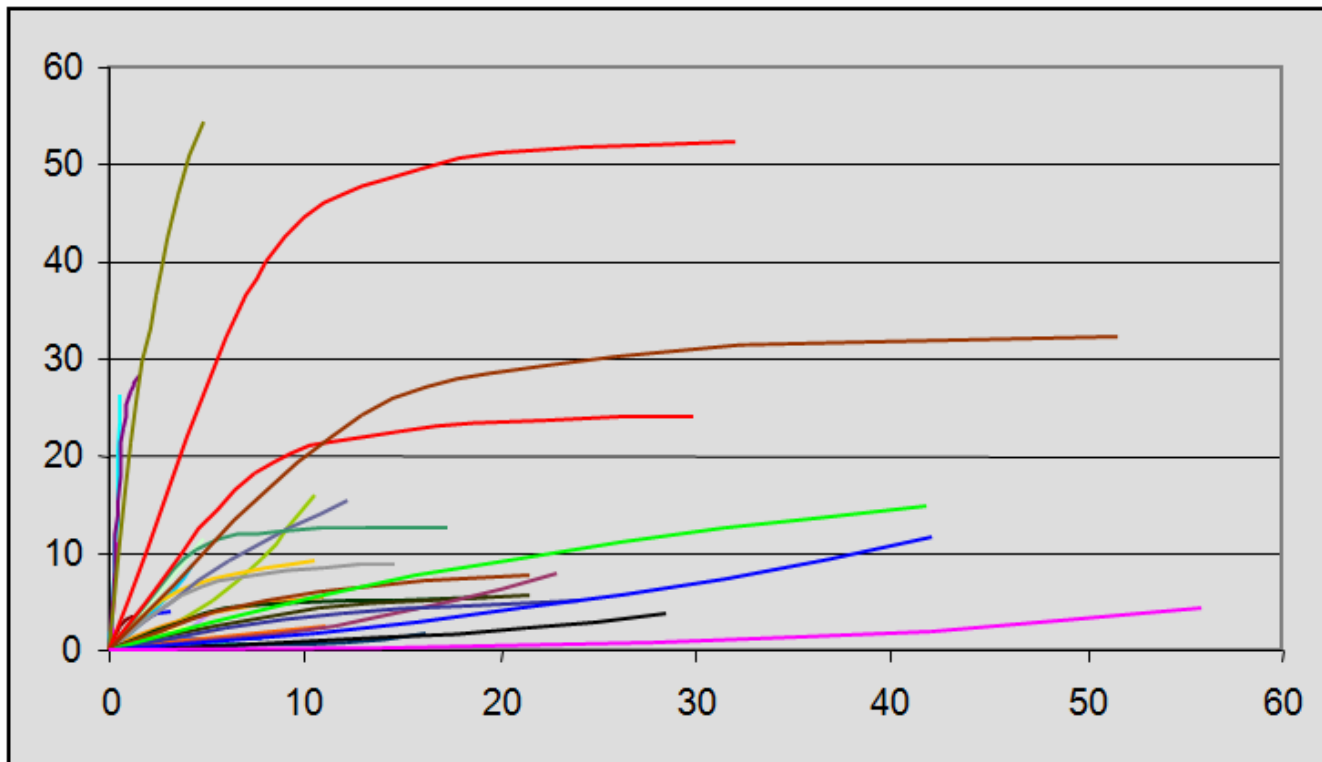
# And you?

- How many alternatives?
- Basis of alternatives?
- Diminishing returns?
- Satisfaction?

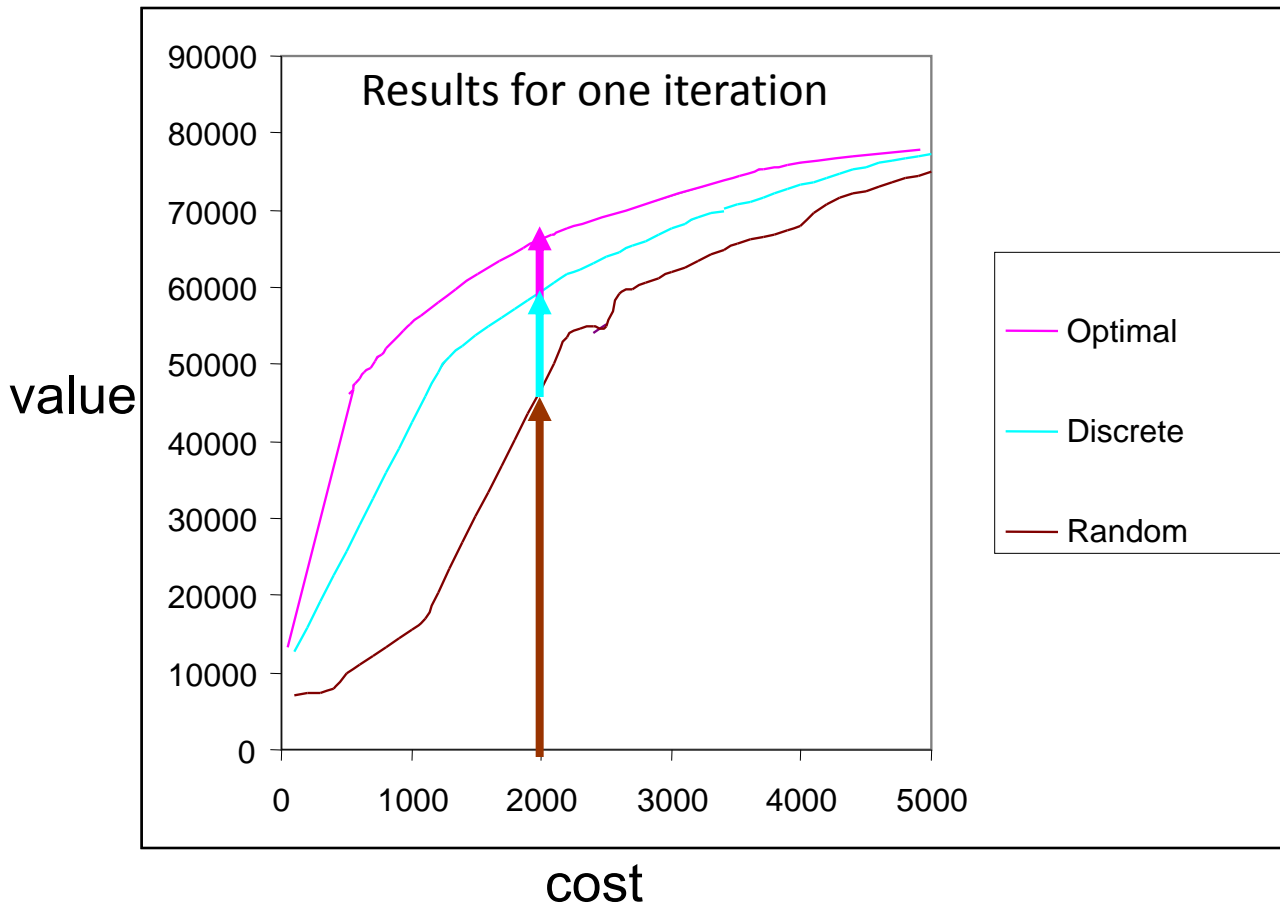
# Estimate simulation settings

Source	Engineering projects	Pharma R&D projects	BASE-CASE
N	33	30	--
Cost (mean not important)	LogN(7.5,1.75)	LogN(3.3,2)	LogN(3,2)
Productivity	LogN( <i>na</i> ,1.65) <i>values were in utiles</i>	LogN(3,1.2) <i>late stage bias</i>	LogN(2, $\sqrt{2}$ ) <i>incl. other data</i>
Curvature (<0→incr returns)	Uniform(-3,7) <i>23 midpoints</i>	U(-4,6) <i>41 midpoints</i>	U(-3.5,6.5)

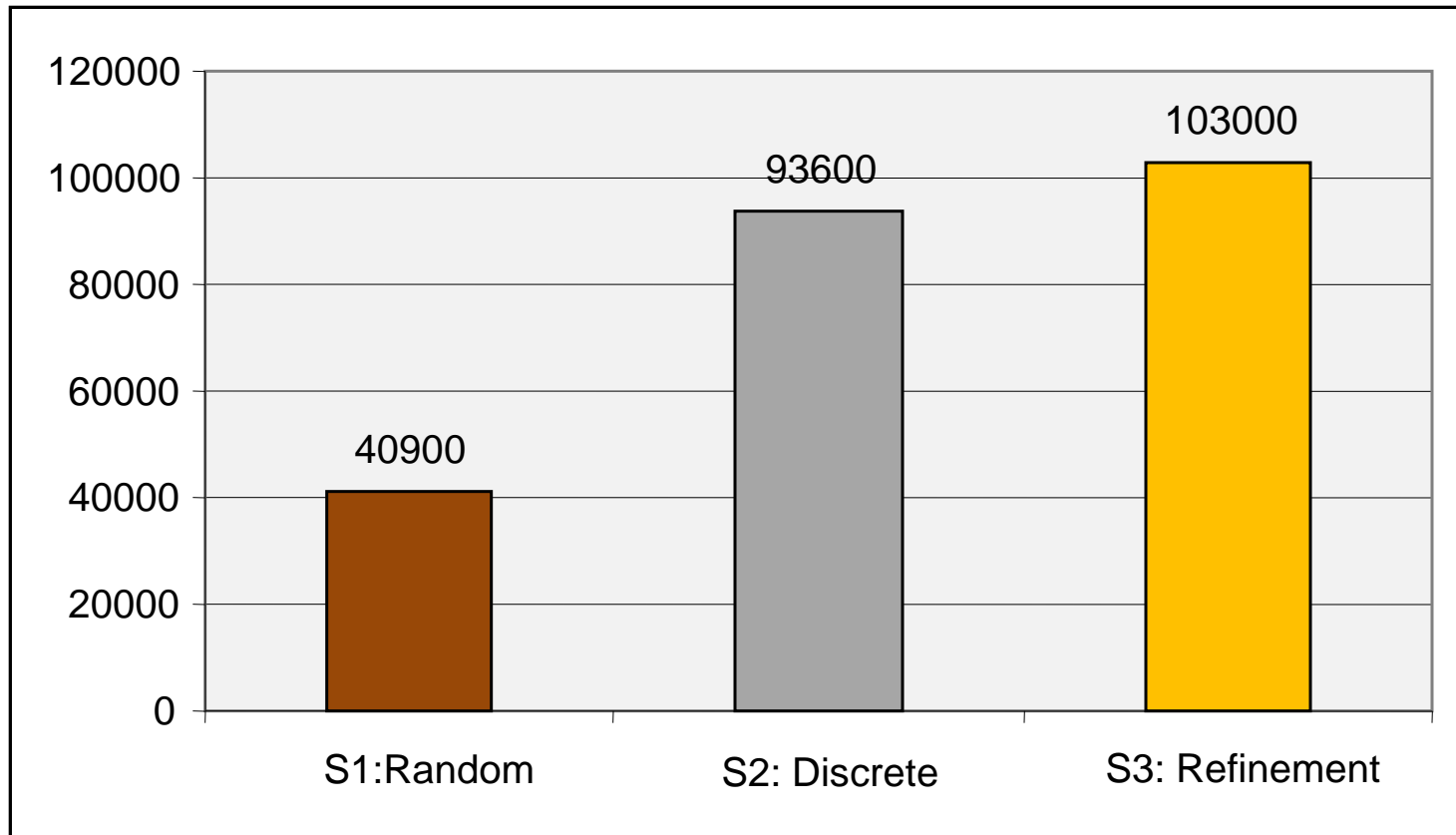
# Simulated portfolios



# Significant lift



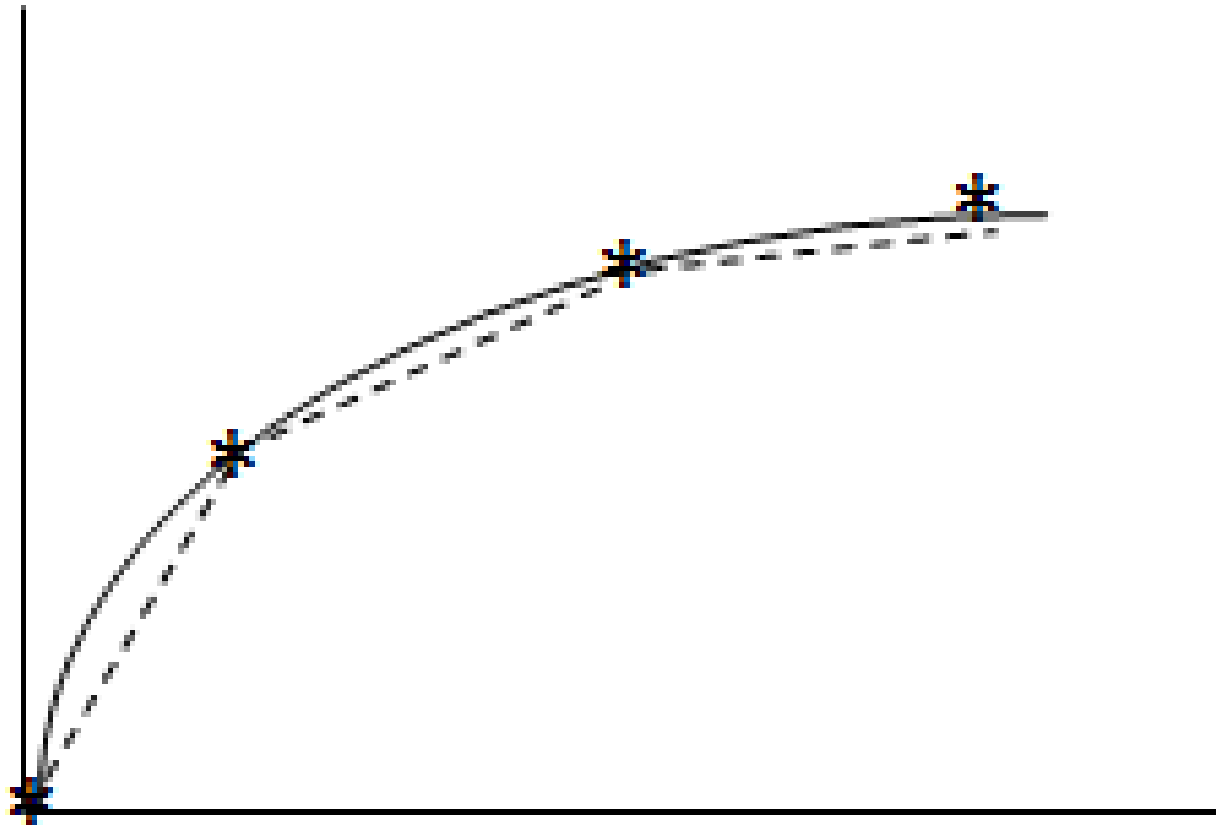
# How much value added by PPM?



# Sensitivity

- Base case: adds 15% of PPM value
- Lower budget: 19%
- Less variation: 9%
- More concave: 36%

# 2 midpoints = 99% of PPM Value



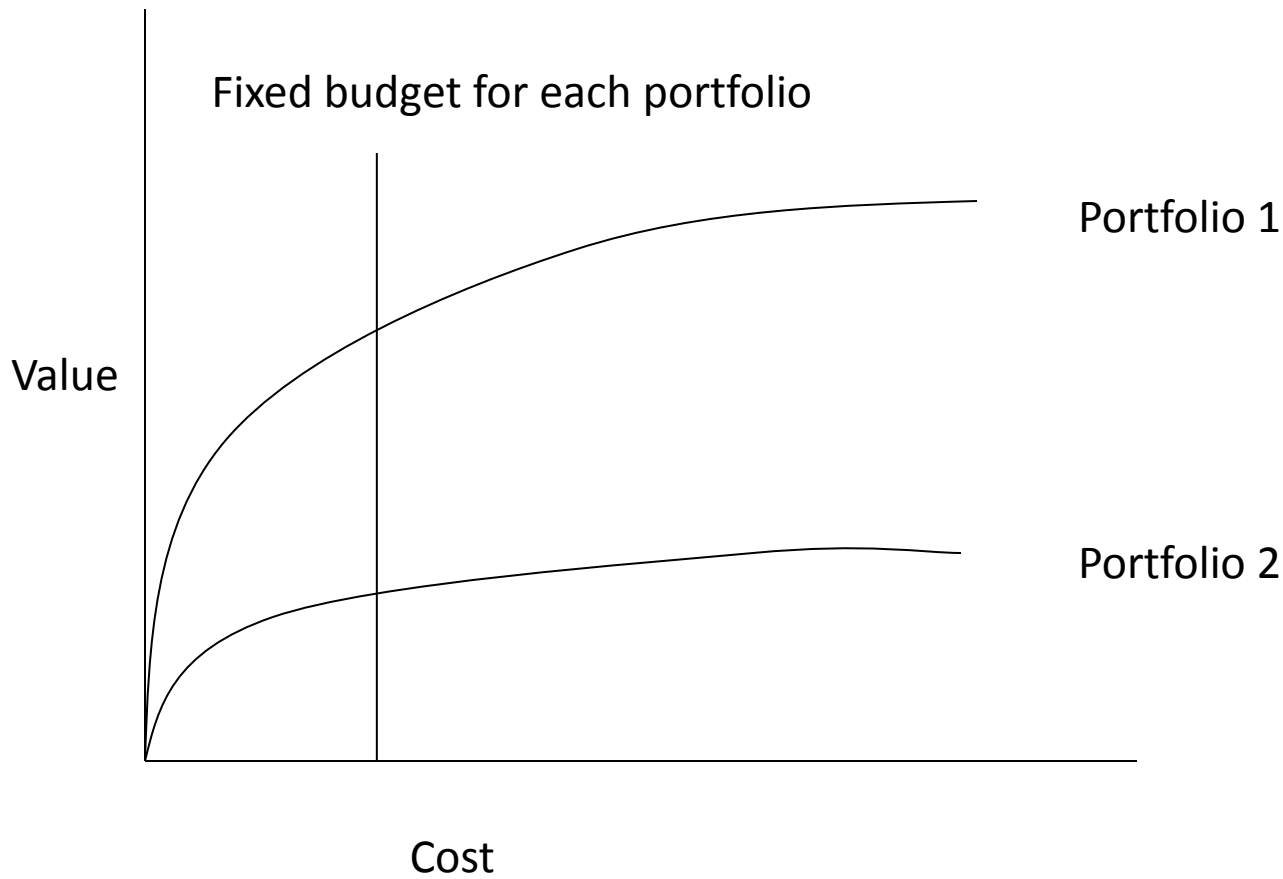


# Say no to haircuts

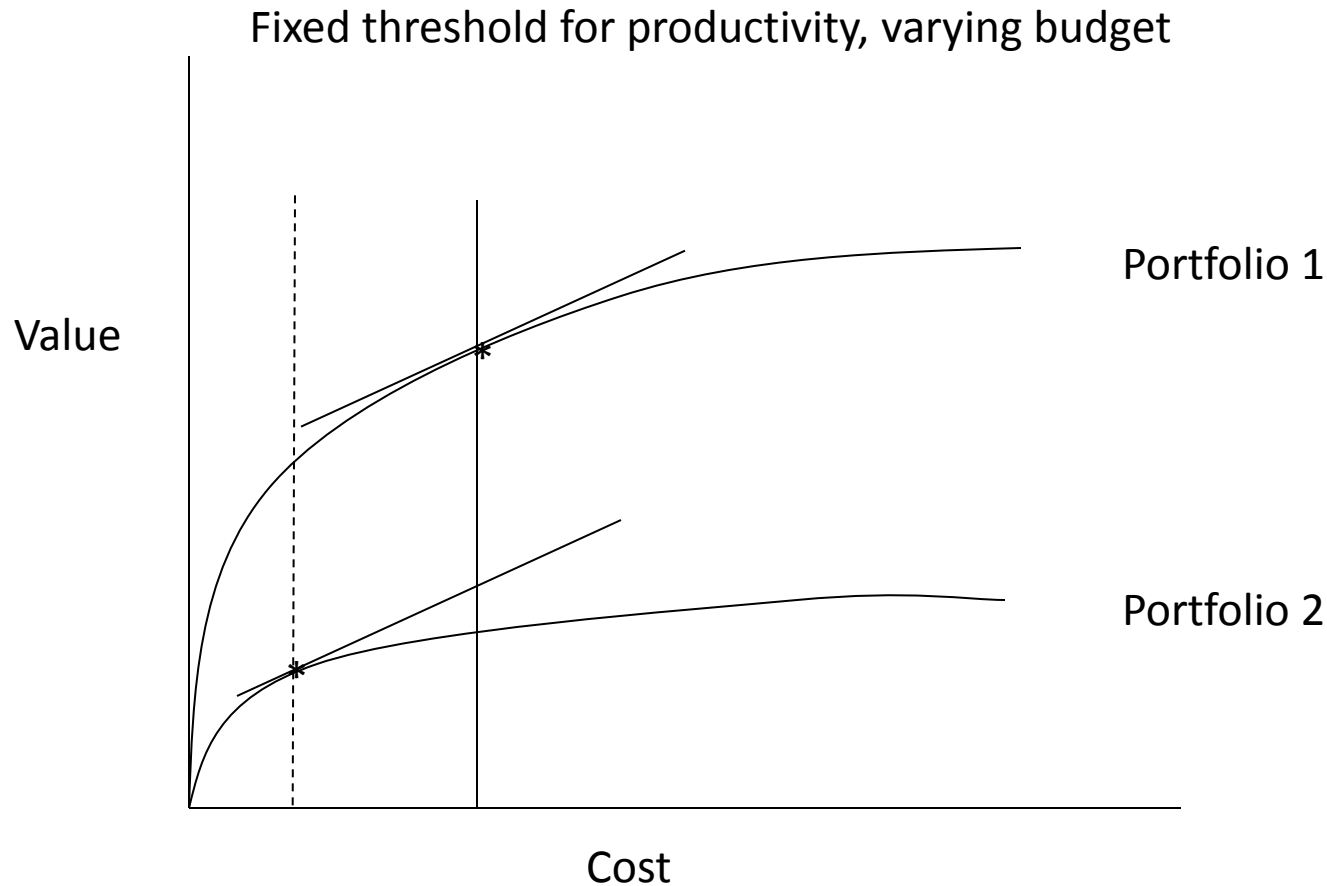
- Only 33% of PPM Value



# Application: Portfolios of portfolios



# Sharpe & Keelin (1998) figured it out



# The end

- For more info, working paper at:

[http://scholarworks.umb.edu/management\\_wp/8/](http://scholarworks.umb.edu/management_wp/8/)