"Small Data": Estimation of Dynamic Models with Unobservable or Occasionally Observable States

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Rust, John (1987): Optimal Replacement of GMC Bus Engines: An Empirical Model of Harold Zurcher. *Econometrica*.

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General State

Mileage/Age

New Engine (\$\$\$)

Maintenance (\$-\$\$)



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Goal: Estimate the dynamic cost tradeoff as a regenerative optimal stopping problem.



Rust (1987) with Serially Correlated EV1 Errors

Reich (2018) estimates the models of Rust (1987) with

$$\varepsilon_{t+1} = \rho \varepsilon_t + \tilde{\varepsilon}_{t+1}$$

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	Bus groups 1–4		Bus g	Bus group 4	
RC	9.7560	18.1927	10.0749	15.7403	
	(0.898)	(6.724)	(1.351)	(9.452)	
$ heta_1$	2.6276	4.9894	2.2929	3.4330	
	(0.469)	(2.424)	(0.554)	(2.610)	
$RC/ heta_1$	3.7128	3.6463	4.3935	4.5850	
ho	_	0.7396	_	0.7000	
		(0.091)		(0.189)	
L	-6,055.250	-6,053.340	-3,304.156	-3,303.912	
<i>p</i> (LR)		0.0506		0.4848	

 $\beta = .9999$, p (LR) is p-value of likelihood ratio test H_0 : $\rho = 0$

Occasionally Observed States (Work in Progress)

- So far, states were either observed or unobserved
- What if we *occasionally* observed them?

Occasionally Observed States (Work in Progress)

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- What if we occasionally observed them?
- RLI is still applicable
 - Straightforward for two-sided laws of motion
 - A little care needed for one-sided laws of motion (here)
 - Integration over a lower-dimensional submanifold in the presence of constraints on the law (e.g. aggregation)
- Literature: Hall & Rust (2019, Journal of Econometrics)
 use Method of Simulated Moments (MSM)

What if we only observe the mileage state at engine replacement? (Further assuming buses are new when they enter the data set.)

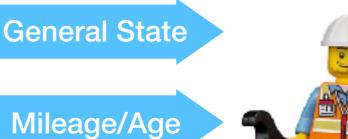
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Mileage/Age

Maintenance







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General State

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Maintenance



Outsource New Engine





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Maintenance







Can we still consistently estimate...

- the cost trade-off?
- the law of motion of mileage?

YES

NO



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 - Asymptotic distribution: Normal

Nature and Law of the Mileage State

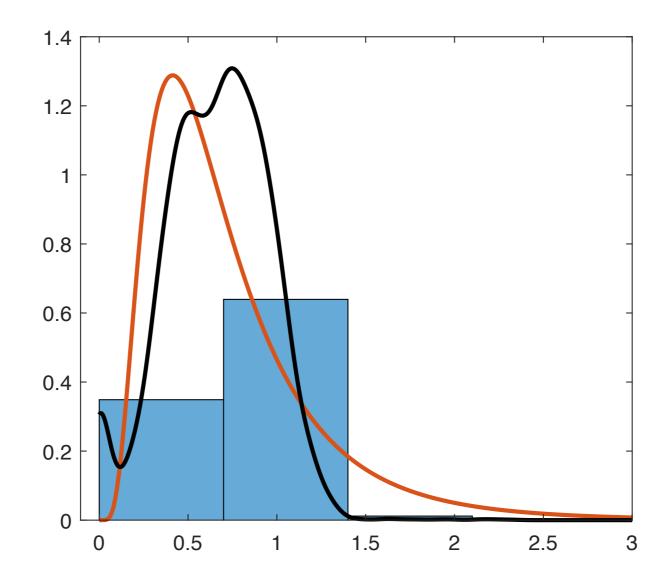
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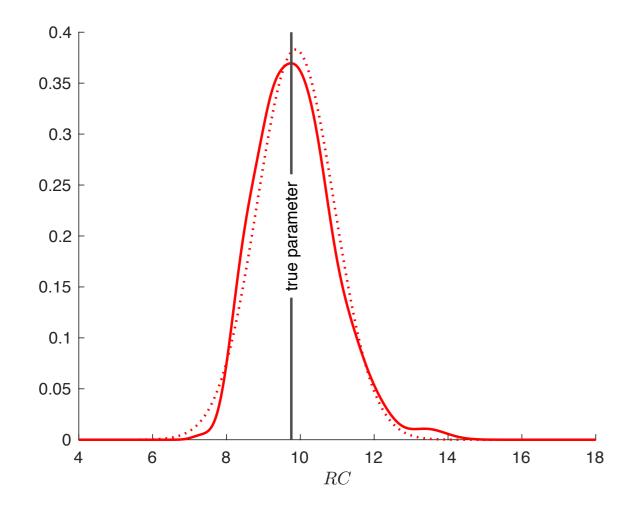
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 For discrete states, we generalize Cosslett and Lee (1985).
- RLI is designed for continuous states
 We treat mileage as continuous, following a log-normal distribution

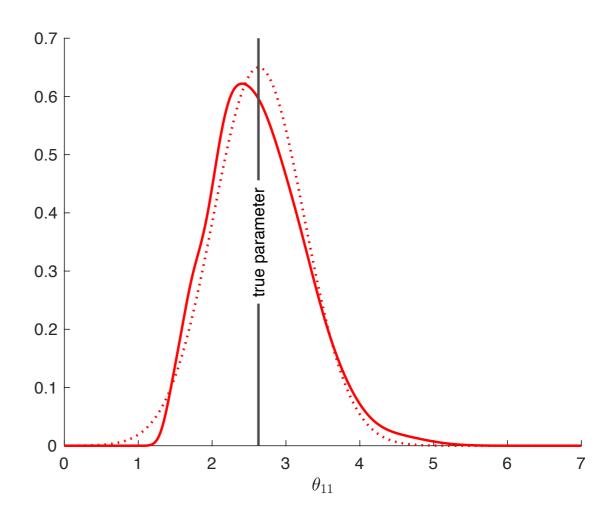
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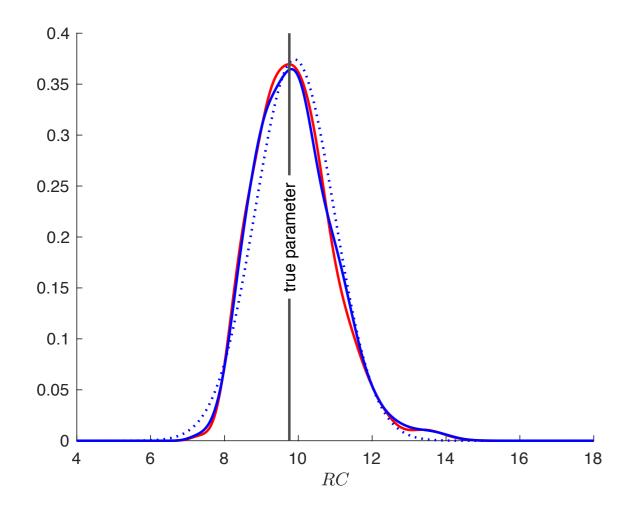


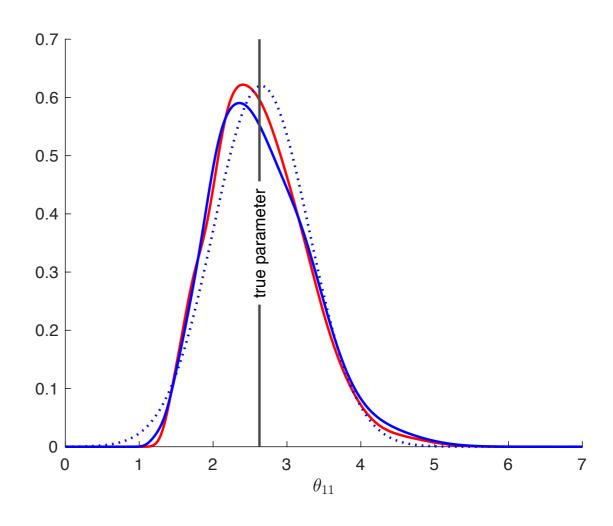
- We compare the distributions of various observation frequencies
 - full information (8'112 state observations)



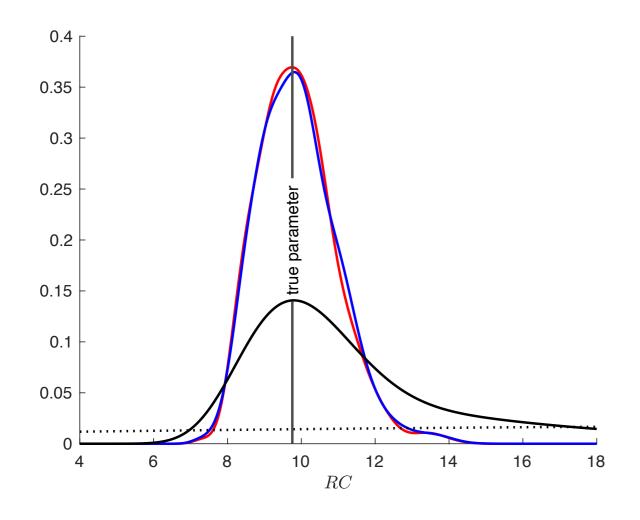


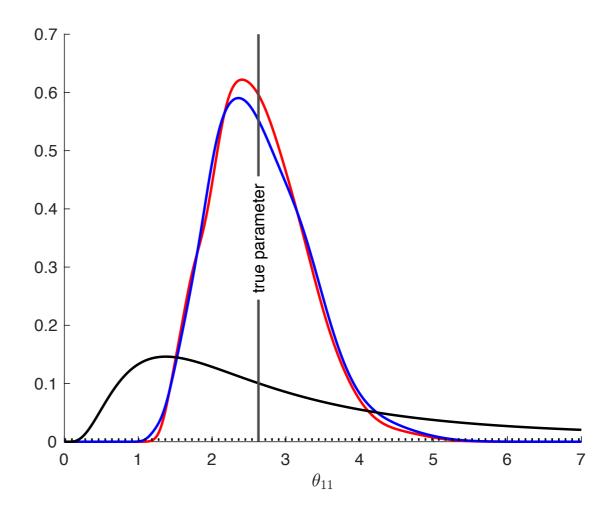
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 - new bus (104 state observations)





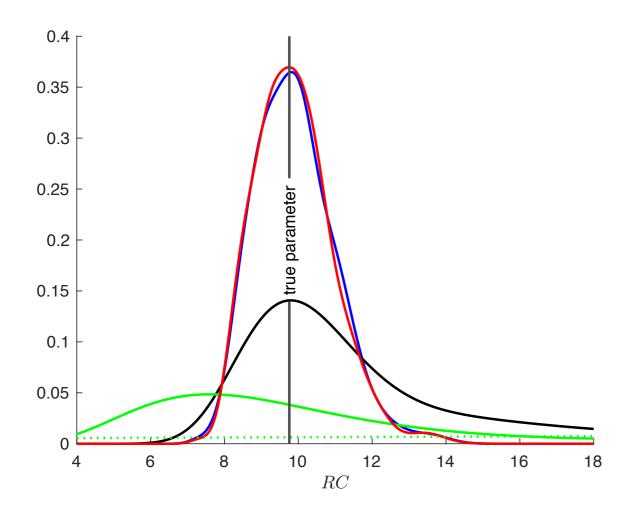
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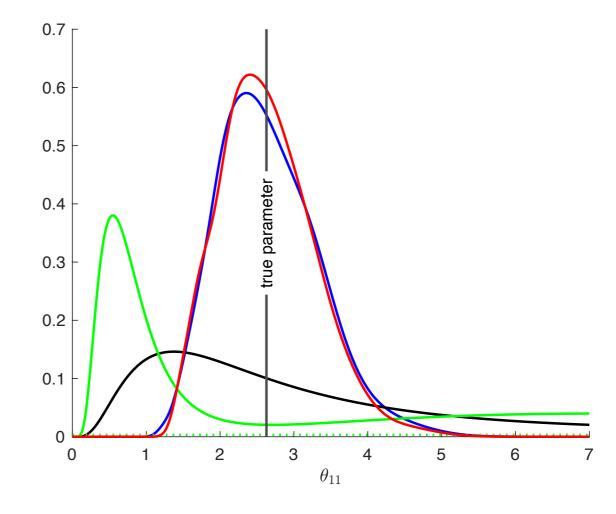
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at replacement (~164 state observations)

new bus (104 state observations)

never (0 state observations)





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