Coots/Deschler Initial Analysis

Initial results table:

	No text	Planmaking	Consequences	Combination	Overall
Appeared	181861	3459	3667	1854	190841
Failed to Appear	129249	1616	1497	719	133081
Appearance rate	0.585	0.682	0.71	0.721	0.589

Treating each treatment independently but with the same large control group, let π_{jk} be the proportion of individuals in the principal stratum where $(Y_i(0), Y_i(1)) = (j, k)$. Then, for any set of constraints on the strata, we know that the possible range of the graduation rate, G is $[\min(\pi_{11}), \max(1 - \pi_{00})]$. Additionally, we can write the possible range if we make the monotonicity assumption Using the repro, we can then write the range of possible appearance rates under each treatment type. Additionally, we can write the possible range if we make the monotonicity assumption $Y_i(1) \geq Y_i(0)$. For various reasons with this data, we believe the monotonicity assumption is not a good one to make. There are a multitude of theoretical mechanisms by which a text message could cause individuals to *not* appear in court, thus resulting in $Y_i(0) > Y_i(1)$. These could include, but are not limited to, messages scaring individuals due to the consequential nature, TODO.

Treatment	No assumption	Monotonicity assumption
Planmaking	[.266, 1]	[.584,.682]
Consequences	[.294, 1]	[.584, .710]
Combination	[.305, 1]	[.584, .721]