

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import torch
import pyro
import pyro.distributions as dist

pyro.set_rng_seed(101)
pyro.enable_validation(True)
```

```
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv('./driver.csv', index_col=0)
```

```
In [4]: df.head()
```

Out[4]:

|   | x | y        | z |
|---|---|----------|---|
| 1 | 0 | 1.490090 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 5.170279 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 7.434170 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 1.531446 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0.935765 | 0 |

```
In [5]: df.describe()
```

Out[5]:

|              | x           | y           | z           |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>count</b> | 1000.000000 | 1000.000000 | 1000.000000 |
| <b>mean</b>  | 0.498000    | 2.531169    | 0.491000    |
| <b>std</b>   | 0.500246    | 2.535948    | 0.500169    |
| <b>min</b>   | 0.000000    | -3.353001   | 0.000000    |
| <b>25%</b>   | 0.000000    | 0.244929    | 0.000000    |
| <b>50%</b>   | 0.000000    | 2.321081    | 0.000000    |
| <b>75%</b>   | 1.000000    | 4.864423    | 1.000000    |
| <b>max</b>   | 1.000000    | 7.895047    | 1.000000    |

```
In [39]: # Calculating do operation using valid adjustment set formula
def estimate_y(x):
    est_sum = 0
    for z in df['z'].unique():
        filter_df = df.query('x == @x & z == @z')
        mean_y = np.mean(filter_df['y'])

        prob_z = df.query('z == @z').size/df.size

        est_sum += (mean_y*prob_z)

    return est_sum
```

```
In [37]: # E[Y_X=x | X=cx]
def estimate_counterfactual(x, cx):
    est_sum = 0
    for z in df['z'].unique():
        filter_df = df.query('x == @x & z == @z')
        mean_y = np.mean(filter_df['y'])

        filter_df = df.query('x == @cx')
        prob_z = filter_df.query('z == @z').size/filter_df.size

        est_sum += (mean_y*prob_z)

    return est_sum
```

```
In [38]: print('E(Y_X=0 | X=1) = %.3f' % (estimate_counterfactual(0, 1)))
print('ETT = %.3f' % (estimate_counterfactual(1, 1) - estimate_counterfactual(0, 1)))
print('E(Y_X=1 - Y_X=0) = %.3f - %.3f = %.3f' % (estimate_y(1), estimate_y(0), estimate_y(1) - estimate_y(0)))
```

```
E(Y_X=0 | X=1) = 3.091
ETT = 1.346
E(Y_X=1 - Y_X=0) = 3.075 - 1.861 = 1.214
```

## Analysis

It is clear from the results that the ETT is slight higher than the total effect. This indicates that the training program must have had an impact on the motivation of the drivers results in higher revenues. Having done the ETT analysis, we can safely say that the training program in general is going to result in higher revenues despite the original motivation of the drivers.

In [ ]: