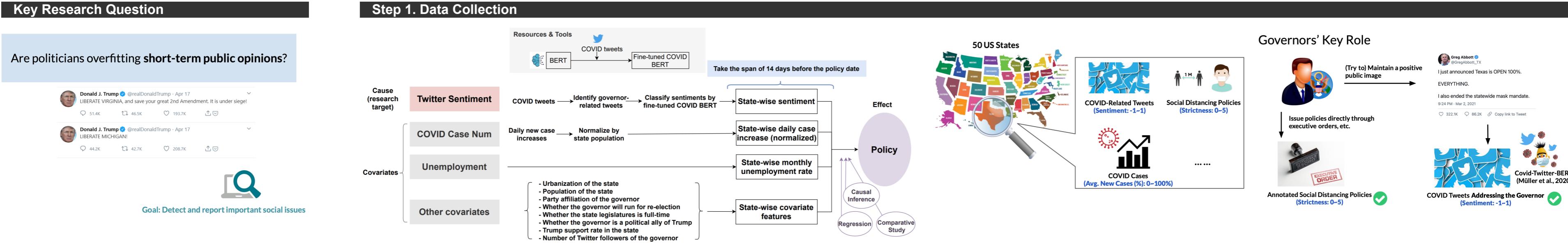
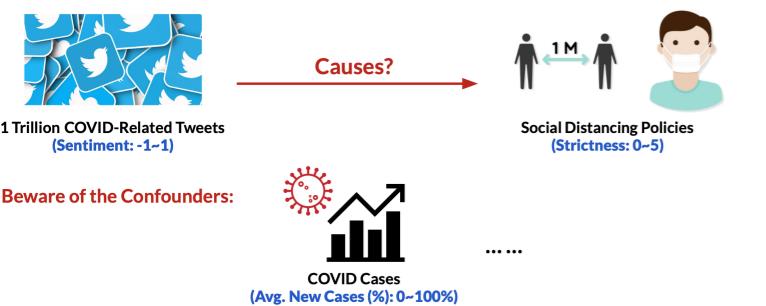




Step 1. Data Collection



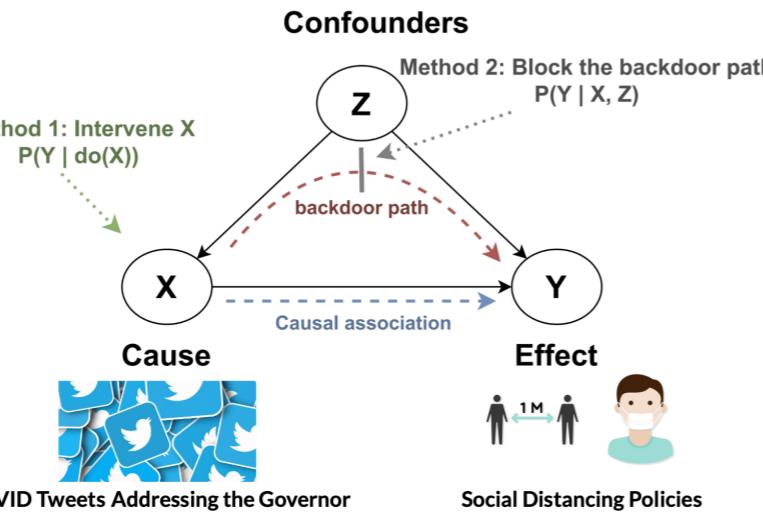
Problem Formulation



Previous Work	This Work	
Policy Type	Long-term, gradual (over decades)	Short-term (weekly/monthly)
Policy Sparsity	Less policies on the same topic	Many policies on the same topic across states
Data Source	Surveys	Trillions of tweets
Data Collection	—	NLP & Causality

Table 1: Comparison of the characteristics and paradigms of existing work versus our work.

Step 2. Causal Analysis



Backdoor Adjustment (Pearl, 1995)

Backdoor adjustment allows approximation of interventional effect by observational data

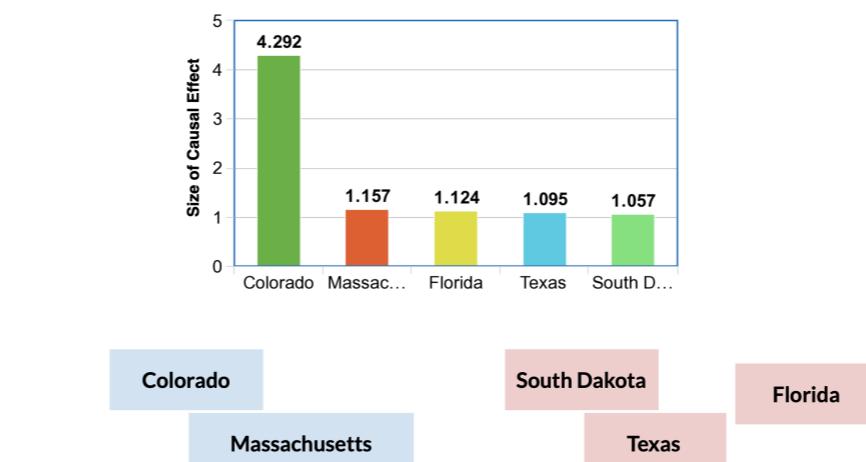
$$P(Y|do(X)) = \sum_Z P(Y|X, Z)P(Z).$$

The causal impact of X (i.e., positive or negative sentiment) on Y (i.e., policy change):

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \mathbb{E}[Y|do(X = 1)] - \mathbb{E}[Y|do(X = -1)] \\ &= \sum_Z (\mathbb{E}[Y|X = 1, Z] - \mathbb{E}[Y|X = -1, Z])P(Z) \\ &= \mathbb{E}_Z [\mathbb{E}[Y|X = 1, Z] - \mathbb{E}[Y|X = -1, Z]]. \end{aligned}$$

Backdoor adjustment: Judea Pearl. 1995. Causal diagrams for empirical research.
Existing toolboxes: DoWhy: An End-to-End Library for Causal Inference (2020). Amit Sharma, Emre Kiciman.

Step 3. Connecting Back to Real-World Politics



- High support rate for the democratic governors compared to the Republican competitors
- Policies align with general sentiment across the states to refuse restrictions
- Policies align with most people's support the COVID restrictions

State	Change in β before and after June 1
Montana	+9.39
Washington	+4.03
Georgia	+3.15
Tennessee	+2.94
Indiana	+2.53

Table 7: Top 5 states with the most change in the causal impact of sentiment on policies from March to June 1, 2020, versus from June 1, 2020 to April, 2021.

Future Pursuit



NLP for Social Good

Website: nlp4sg.vercel.app/

Twitter: [@nlp4sg](https://twitter.com/nlp4sg)