

**Table S1.** Association between the number of daily U.S. Tweets of affective expressions and the probability of co-mentioning "Trump" pre- and post-election.

	pre-election			post-election			increase in association	
	<i>rho</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>	<i>rho</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>
Embarrassment	.128	[.043, .211]	.003	.243	[.150, .331]	<.001	1.81	.035
Disgust	.193	[.109, .274]	<.001	.114	[.018, .208]	.020	-1.23	.891
Shame	.111	[.026, .195]	.011	.126	[.030, .219]	.010	0.23	.409
Anger	.110	[.024, .193]	.012	.205	[.111, .295]	<.001	1.48	.069
Guilt	-.046	[-.131, .040]	.291	.078	[-.019, .172]	.113	1.89	.030
Sadness	.008	[-.078, .093]	.855	.022	[-.074, .118]	.647	0.21	.416
Pride	-.012	[-.097, .074]	.792	-.023	[-.119, .073]	.634	-0.17	.566
Happiness	.014	[-.071, .100]	.743	.047	[-.049, .142]	.336	0.50	.308

*Note.* *N* for #Tweets Pre-Election = 525, *N* for #Tweets Post Election = 418; p-values for the increase in association reflect one-sided p-values; all p-values are uncorrected; auto-correlation within the timeseries were removed prior to estimating Spearman's Rho correlation with an AR(2) model; data cover a time-period from June 3, 2015 to December 31, 2017.