**Abstract (50 word max):**

This study examined the role that participant and candidate political ideology has on the trait attribution and feelings people have toward candidates accused of sexual misconduct. Results showed that both participant and candidate political ideology plays a role in how much support candidates accused of sexual misconduct garner.

**Summary (400 Word Max):**

Prior work on in-group bias typically finds that individuals prefer their own groups but show a negative bias toward members of out-groups (Levine, Prosser, Evans & Reicher, 2005). However, this typical preference for in-groups over out-groups may be situational. Potentially the starkest examples of this is shown in the differential outrage against liberal and conservative politicians’ accused of sexual misconduct by their own parties. Recently, liberal politicians accused of sexual misconduct like former Senator Al Franken have been asked to resign from their position, whereas President Donald Trump, despite multiple accusations of sexual misconduct, has been openly embraced by many in his own party. To this end, a line of research regarding differential outcomes for sexual misconduct as it relates to in and out-group dynamics within a political context is warranted. This present study looked to explore the effect that participant and candidate political ideology has on the trait attribution and feelings people have toward candidates accused of sexual misconduct. Participants were college students who identified as either liberal (n = 95) or conservative (n = 30). In this work we examined to what extent liberals and conservatives view hypothetical in and out-group members differently when those members are running for office and accused of sexual misconduct. To examine this, participants were asked to identify which political ideology (liberal or conservative) they most lean toward and answer some demographic and scale questions. Participants were then randomly assigned to see and read about either a liberal or conservative political candidate accused of sexual harassment. Each candidate denied the accusation. Participants were then asked a series of questions related to their feelings and thoughts about the candidate as well as their level of support for the MeToo movement. Findings suggested that conservative participants, ignoring candidate political affiliation, are more willing to support candidates accused of sexual misconduct. Additionally, findings suggest that liberal political candidates are more likely to be supported, ignoring participant political affiliation, compared to conservative candidates. Lastly there appeared to be an interaction effect such that liberals were more likely to support Democrats and conservatives were more likely to support Republicans. Taken together these findings suggest that political ideology of both individuals and politicians trump any negative connotation sexual harassment may have in regards to a candidates public support.