1) Have any data been collected for this study already?
No, no data have been collected for this study yet.

2) What’s the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?
We want to test the effect of the personality traits Honesty-Humility, Emotionality and Conscientiousness on the sensitivity for norms, the sensitivity for consequences and a general preference for inaction.
1. Are high levels in Honesty-Humility linked to a higher sensitivity for moral norms but not to a higher sensitivity for consequences?
2. Are high levels of Emotionality linked to a higher sensitivity for moral norms and/or to a higher sensitivity for consequences?
3. Are low levels of Conscientiousness linked to a preference for inaction?

3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.
Binary judgments of moral dilemmas (participants must choose whether or not it is acceptable to perform the described action (yes vs. no)).
As predictors, we measure three dimensions of the HEXACO model of personality:
1) Honesty-Humility
2) Emotionality
3) Conscientiousness

4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?
Participants will be asked to work on three moral dilemmas in each of four conditions. These 12 dilemmas, originally developed by Gawronski Armstrong, Conway, Friesdorf, and Hütter (2017), include four parallel versions of three basic scenarios that vary in terms of whether (a) the dilemma involves a prescriptive norm that prohibits action or a prescriptive norm that prescribes action and (b) the benefits of the described action for overall well-being are either greater or smaller than its costs for overall well-being. All dilemmas are phrased in a second-person view, each depicting the participant as an actor who must choose whether or not it is acceptable to perform the described action (‘yes’ vs. ‘no’). We will use the German versions of the dilemmas, provided by Gawronski, et al. (2017) via the OSF framework

Before administering these moral decision scenarios, we first measure the six HEXACO dimensions of personality using the German version of the Brief HEXACO Inventory (BHI; De Vries, 2013).

5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.
We will analyze the data with the multinomial model developed by Gawronski, Armstrong, Conway, Friesdorf, & Hütter (2017) which disentangles sensitivity to consequences (parameter C), sensitivity to moral norms (parameter N), and general preference for inaction versus action (parameter I) in moral dilemmas (CNI model). The hypotheses of this experiment focus on continuous interindividual differences. Therefore, we will fit the CNI model using a Bayesian hierarchical approach to MPT modeling. Based on a probit-link function, each of the probability parameters (=C, N, I) of the MPT model is modeled by (A) a random intercept to account for differences between participants and (B) three regression slopes to estimate the association of the MPT parameter with external covariates (= personality traits). With this approach, we will test the link between the three parameters of the CNI model and the three trait dimensions of the HEXACO model relevant for our hypotheses (e.g. Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, and Conscientiousness).

6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.
All participants completing the entire study (i.e., answering all relevant questions) will be considered for inclusion in the data analysis. However, we will exclude participants whose responses indicate careless responding (i.e., completion of the survey in less than 60 seconds; standard deviation of personality items (BHI) < 0.3).

7) How many observations will be collected or what will determine sample size? No need to justify decision, but be precise about exactly how the number will be determined.
We aim for a sample size of N=250. However, since Bayesian inference allows for sequential stopping, we will compute Bayes factors during data collection and stop sampling if convincing evidence is obtained earlier for the main hypotheses (i.e., BF>10).

8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)
Nothing else to pre-register.