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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 investigate the relationship of dispositional greed, dispositional benign and malicious envy, and life satisfaction. We predict that greed is related to both benign and malicious envy. Furthermore, we predict indirect effects of a) higher greed via higher benign envy to higher life satisfaction, and b) higher greed via higher malicious envy to lower life satisfaction.

3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.

Data will be collected simultaneously in English and German language: Dispositional Greed Scale (7 items; English: Seuntjens, Zeelenberg, Van de Ven, & Breugelmans, 2015; German translation: Mussel, Rodrigues, Krumm, & Hewig, 2018), Dispositional Benign Envy (5 items; BeMaS; English and German translations: Lange & Crusius, 2015), Dispositional Malicious Envy (5 items; BeMaS; English and German translations: Lange & Crusius, 2015), Satisfaction with Life Scale (5 items; English: Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985; German translation: Janke & Glöckner-Rist, 2012).

4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?

Participants will not be assigned to experimental conditions.

5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.

1. We predict positive zero-order correlations of greed with benign envy and of greed with malicious envy.
2. In regression analyses, we a) expect that greed positively predicts benign envy when controlling for malicious envy and that b) greed positively predicts malicious envy when controlling for benign envy.
3. We will compute bootstrapped percentile confidence intervals with 5,000 resamples to test indirect effects of dispositional greed via higher dispositional benign envy and higher dispositional malicious envy as parallel mediators on life satisfaction as outcome variable. We expect a positive indirect effect via benign envy, and a negative indirect effect via malicious envy.

6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.

We will exclude participants who indicate that we should not use their data based on the screening items by Meade and Craig (2012).

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 will advertise the study in our local participant pool at the University of Cologne as well as on social media in both German and English. Our goal is a sample size of 600 in a time span of two weeks, before data exclusions. If we don't reach 600 participants by then, we will extend the period of data collection by another week. After three weeks, we will end the survey, whether or not we reached 600 participants. We will collect data for full weeks. Thus, the final sample size may also exceed 600.

8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)

We will repeat the regression and mediation analyses including social desirability (8 items; "impression management" subscale of the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding Short Form (BIDR-16); English: Ritchie, Hepper & Gebauer, 2015; German: own translation) as a covariate. We expect that the predicted relationships hold when controlling for social desirability. We will measure social comparison orientation (11 items; English: Gibbons & Buunk, 1999; German translation: Schneider & Schupp, 2011) for exploratory purposes. We will investigate the effect of English versus German language questionnaire versions in exploratory analyses.