1) Have any data been collected for this study already?
It's complicated. We have already collected some data but explain in Question 8 why readers may consider this a valid pre-registration nevertheless.

2) What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?
The main hypothesis is that providing information on strengths and exceptions to problems (solution-focused approach) will increase positive emotions and hope in therapists compared to a focus on weaknesses and difficulties. The solution-focused approach will lead to higher predictions of possible improvement as well as a more favourable impression of the client.

3) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.
Outcome variables are therapists' positive emotions and hope after reading each vignette, as well as their prediction of possible symptom improvement. In order to support the cover story that we are investigating therapist trait mindfulness, the 15-item Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (Brown & Ryan, 2009) will be used. To assess positive emotions after each vignette (e.g., contentedness, cheerfulness, and enthusiasm) and hope, a visual analogue scale (0 - 100) will be used. Participants are then asked how they would feel when someone presented them with the client of the case description, how much they would like being appointed to this client as main therapist, and to what extent they believe the client will be able to accomplish their goals, also using visual analog scales (0 - 100). We additionally include a short writing task: participants are asked to write two sentences regarding their first impression of the client.

4) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?
The study concerns a within-subject experimental design. The independent variable is the vignette condition (solution-focused or traditional). The dependent variables are positive emotions and hope of the therapists, and their prediction of possible symptom improvement. All participants rate four vignettes, of which two are solution-focused and two are traditional. The order of the vignettes is counterbalanced.

5) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.
The outcome variables will be averaged per participant per condition and the effect of condition will be examined through a paired t-test (Moerbeek et al., 2003).

6) Describe exactly how outliers will be defined and handled, and your precise rule(s) for excluding observations.
Outliers will be contained in the primary analyses. Data-transformations (e.g. LN or similar) may be used where necessary to ensure a more normal distribution.

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.
Power analysis (G*Power 3.1.6) indicates a required sample size of 30 participants to identify medium effect sizes with a power of 0.9 and an alpha error probability of 0.05, and assuming a moderate correlation in-between measures. We are recruiting 2 samples (one in the Netherlands, one in the UK). Ideally, both samples would have around 30 participants so that we immediately have a replication sample. Data collection will be stopped end of June 2018, provided the minimum nr of participants is reached.

8) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., secondary analyses, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)
Participants' written impressions of clients might be analyzed with a word processing programme, with t-tests on difference of positive words. Even though data collection has already started, we consider this a valid preregistration for the following reasons: We have copy-pasted all details from the officially traceable ethics application dated 20.10.2017. This application precedes start of data collection.