Envy Bottom-Up, German Validation (#531)

Author(s)
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1) What's the main question being asked or hypothesis being tested in this study?
Recalling a benign envy situation will lead to higher values on a scale measuring benign envy but to lower values on a scale measuring malicious envy compared to recalling a malicious envy situation.

2) Describe the key dependent variable(s) specifying how they will be measured.
Mean values of scales measuring benign envy (four items), malicious envy (four items), and pain of envy (three items) translated from a previous study in this line of research.

German translation of the Iowa-Netherlands Comparison Orientation Measure (INCOM; Schneider & Schupp, 2011); separate scales for INCOM Ability and Opinion (Gibbons & Buunk, 1999)

German translation of the Achievement Goals Questionnaire (AGQ; Bachmann, 2009); separate scales for mastery approach, mastery avoidance, performance approach, and performance avoidance (Elliot & McGregor, 2001)

3) How many and which conditions will participants be assigned to?
Two conditions: participants either recall a benign ("beneiden") or malicious envy situation ("missgönnen"; see Crusius & Lange, 2014).

4) Specify exactly which analyses you will conduct to examine the main question/hypothesis.
MANOVA
IV: Condition
DVs: benign and malicious envy

This is followed up by univariate ANOVAs for each DV.

5) Any secondary analyses?
First, Univariate ANOVA
IV: Condition
DV: Pain of Envy

We predict no differences with respect to Pain of Envy.

Second, Pearson correlations between INCOM and AGQ scales with benign envy, malicious envy, and pain of envy; six Linear Regression analyses with either the INCOM or AGQ scales as predictors and either benign, malicious envy, or pain of envy as criterion.

We predict that the INCOM ability scale positively correlates with benign and malicious envy. We predict that approach motivation (mastery approach and performance approach) positively correlates with benign envy, whereas avoidance motivation (mastery avoidance and performance avoidance) positively correlates with malicious envy.

6) 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 schedule lab space to collect at least 300 participants, yet, we will always finish the respective day in the lab which might lead to a sample size a few participants above 300. This gives us slightly more than 90% power to find a mean difference of d = 0.40 and slightly more than 90% power to find a correlation of r = .20 (for a reason to over-sample see exclusion criteria).

7) Anything else you would like to pre-register? (e.g., data exclusions, variables collected for exploratory purposes, unusual analyses planned?)
We will exclude everyone who indicates we should not use the data at the end of the survey (Meade & Craig, 2012). We will exclude everyone who does not recall a situation related to envy (see Crusius & Lange, 2014).

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