# Koestler Parapsychology Unit (KPU) Ganzfeld precognition study (2017-18).

The associated data was collected for an undergraduate dissertation project in the academic year 2017-18. The study used a precognitive design using a ganzfeld software developed at the University of Edinburgh. The data collection was conducted by three undergraduate students (AP, ED and HR) for their final year dissertation. Participants were allocated to each experimenter based on their availability of both the researcher and participant. The study preregistration document can be found at the Koestler Parapsychology Unit website (ref: 1039). The study results are reported in:

> Watt, C., Dawson, E., Tullo, A., Pooley, A., & Rice, H. (2020). Testing precognition and altered state of consciousness with selected participants in the ganzfeld. *The Journal of Parapsychology, 84*(1), 21-37.

## Excel sheet information

### 1. Participant data sheet

The information on this sheet was the data collected during the ganzfeld session.

*Participant ID:* Reference number used for analysis and lab staff. Participants beginning with 1XX had experimenter HR (experimenter 1), participants with numbers 2XX had experimenter AP (experimenter 2) and participants starting with 3XX had experimenter ED (experimenter 3).

*Experimenter:* Number associated with each experimenter, for lab use.

*Sex:* Participant's response when asked to select their sex on the Participant Information Form.

*Age:* Age given in years, calculated from their inputted date of birth (DD/MM/YYYY) from the PIF. Ages were calculated at the time of data collection (i.e. the age of the participant when they conducted their ganzfeld session).

*ASGS Score:* Australian Sheep-Goat Score. Measured and calculated as per the questionnaire instructions (see Thalbourne & Delin, 1993).

*Time impression (mins):* When the participant came out of the mentation period of the ganzfeld, they were immediately asked to rate how long they believed the session was (in minutes). The computer software presented them with a slider from 1-90 minutes.

*Target pool:* For lab use, the randomly generated target pool was selected by the software (using a random number generator USB). Video clips within that target pool were played in a random order.

*Rating clip 1-4:* The ratings given by the participant for the given target video.

*Highest rated:* The video clip the participant rated the highest from the randomly selected video pool.

*Target:* The video clip the computer randomly selected as the target video, from the randomly selected target pool.

*HIT:* If the participant's highest rated video was the same as the randomly computer selected target video. 1 = yes, 0 = no.

*Session mean rating:* The average rating of the four videos, by the participant.

*Session SD:* The standard deviation of the four video ratings, by the participant.

*Session z-score:* Calculated z-score for each session.

*AE-ID:* subdimensions of the Phenomenology of Consciousness Inventory (PCI; Pekala, 1991).

**During the data collection, there was an issue with the software logging some of the target ratings. On the attached excel spreadsheet, these lost data points are identified with a red filled cell (empty cells in csv file). Subsequent session mean, SD and z-score could not be calculated. However, the software still logged if the session was a hit or not. Ratings with a dark blue filled cell was the target clip randomly selected by the computer software (in the csv file this can be derived from the 'TARGET' column; e.g., TARGET = 1 indicates that RATING CLIP 1 was selected as the target).**

**References:**

Pekala, R. J. (1991). The phenomenology of consciousness inventory. In *Quantifying consciousness* (pp. 127-143). Springer, Boston, MA.

Thalbourne, M. A., & Delin, P. S. (1993). A new instrument for measuring the sheep-goat variable: Its psychometric properties and factor structure. *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research, 59*(832), 172–186.