A TRAIT-AND-STATE ANALYSIS OF PRECOGNITIVE REMOTE VIEWING FOCUSING ON GENDER, EMOTIONS, AND PREGNANCY STATUS

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Grant 369/20

Background: We aimed to examine trait/state relationships with precognition using a more efficient design and a larger participant population than in past studies.

Aims: We tested five hypotheses: 1) Feelings of unconditional love support PRV accuracy. 2) Feelings of anxiety reduce PRV accuracy. 3) PRV accuracy is supported by unconditional love in women and anxiety in men. 4) PRV accuracy in women is supported by reproductive hormones. 5) PRV accuracy is supported by interesting targets.

Method: We tested these hypotheses by gathering data from 307 participants under the age of 40. All completed an anxiety and unconditional love survey before performing a brief custom-designed online precognitive remote viewing (PRV) task in which they had to try to describe a photo target that was randomly selected after submitting their description.

Results: Unconditional love supported accuracy on the PRV task (hyp. 1), while feelings of anxiety partially supported PRV accuracy (contrasting hyp. 2). Unconditional love showed no gender difference, but anxiety was related to better performance in women and to worse performance in men (contrasting hyp. 3). Further, women taking reproductive hormones performed no differently from other women (contrasting hyp. 4). Finally, target interestingness supported PRV accuracy (hyp. 5).

Conclusions: This PRV task produced significant results even for untrained individuals, suggesting that it taps robust precognition mechanisms. Further, such a task can be used to probe the influence of emotions and gender, revealing intriguing patterns to examine in future work.

Keywords: Precognition, Remote viewing, Gender, Mood

Publications:

Mossbridge, J. (2023). Precognition at the boundaries: An empirical review and theoretical discussion. *Journal of Anomalous Experience and Cognition*, *3*(1), 5–41. https://doi.org/10.31156/jaex.24216

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