KPU Registry ID Number: 1074 Date this summary of results was received: 17th June 2025. This information on the results of a study registered at the KPU Registry was provided by the experimenter and has not been evaluated by KPU Registry personnel.

The below summary of results is extracted from the Abstract submitted by Prof Caroline Watt to the study funders: Bial Foundation. Further information about the study is available on the Bial Foundation website.

Title: Ganzfeld ESP Research: Building on Lessons Learned
Bial Foundation Project number: 190_18
Researchers: ____Professor Caroline Watt_____
Institution: ___University of Edinburgh, Scotland_____
Project duration: starting 1st October 2019; finishing 31st May 2024
Keywords: Ganzfeld; Precognition; Extrasensory Perception; Software Validation

Abstract:
Background
Meta-analyses of ganzfeld ESP research have found highest scoring with selected participants. However debate continues over how to interpret positive results. The present Confirmatory study follows up on this work to build on lessons learned and reduce debate.
Aims
1. to test the ESP hypothesis incorporating design features aimed to optimise psi-conduciveness *and* security (Confirmatory). 2. to explore the previously-observed link between self-reported creativity and ganzfeld task performance using validated creativity measures (Exploratory).
Method
A ganzfeld precognition design was used to test 240 participants selected for creativity as well as practice of a mental discipline and/or prior psi experience and/or psi belief. Psi-conduciveness was further optimised by selecting experimenters. Optimal security measures included recording session data in triplicate to make any tampering detectable. The study design and analysis plan was pre-registered.
Results
72 hits were obtained out of 240 sessions, a 30% hit-rate, p=.043 (1-t), z=1.714. *Post hoc* investigations and an independent software validation exercise found no subtle bias or software/RNG errors that might have inflated the hit-rate. No significant correlations were found between psi task performance and the creativity measures.
Conclusions
The study's Confirmatory hypothesis was significantly supported, indicating that participants could identify the randomly selected future target. This result encourages researchers that optimum security and psi-conduciveness can productively co-exist. Our study also pioneered the use of independent 'puppeteered' software validation methods in ganzfeld research and recommends this to other researchers.