KPU Registry ID Number: 1094 **Date submitted: 15th April 2025**

Study Registration for the KPU Study Registry

1. The title or name of the study (for listing the study in the registry).
Probing top performers in a forced choice precognition task.

2. The name, affiliation, and email address for the lead researcher(s) for the study.
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3. A short description or abstract of the purpose and design of the study.
Starting in 2000, Radin developed and launched a suite of web-based psi experiments dubbed "GotPsi," the name of which was based on a popular milk commercial at the time, which featured the phrase, "Got milk?" Millions of individual trials were collected from more than 300,000 people around the world, yielding significant results for some of the tests (Radin, 2019). In 2005, another task, called "Quick Remote Viewing" (QRV) was added to the suite. The name was a misnomer because it was not clairvoyance or remote viewing but was actually a precognitive task.

Precognition, as with other psi capacities, seems to emerge for certain people, under certain conditions. In this way, precognitive psi capacity may be conceptualized as somewhat similar to one's innate capacity for sports: it is a type of intrinsic skill, that may also be trained, and which can be enhanced by a supportive environment or synergistic situation.

In the present study, we aim to investigate which factors most support psi capacity. That is, among the subset of participants who perform significantly above chance on the quick remote viewing precognitive task, we investigate which factors best explain the fluctuations in task performance.

In particular, we explore various research questions related to this (see hypotheses in next section).

4. A statement or list of the specific hypothesis or hypotheses being tested, and whether each hypothesis is confirmatory or exploratory. A discussion of confirmatory and exploratory analyses is provided here.

1. Exploratory Hypothesis: how does hit rate vary as a function of run length?
    a. Ribbon plot - overall and stratified by total trial number

2. Exploratory Hypothesis: Logistic Regression on 1st trial, Logistic Regression on all trials
    a. Predictors: Psi-type1, Psi-type2, Psi-type3, TotalTrials, OptStopRatio
    b. Interaction Terms:
        i. Psi-type1 * TotalTrials
        ii. Psi-type2 * TotalTrials
        iii. Psi-type3 * TotalTrials
        iv. Psi-type1 * TotalTrials * OptStop
        v. Psi-type2 * TotalTrials * OptStop
        vi. Psi-type3 * TotalTrials * OptStop
        vii. Psi-type1*Psi-type2
        viii. Psi-type2*Psi-type3
        ix. Psi-type1*Psi-type3
        x. Psi-type1*Psi-type2*Psi-type3

5. The planned number of participants and the number of trials per participant.
Data have already been collected. There are 26,708,074 raw data trials and 25,462,742 trials after data cleaning (see Section 7 for cleaning procedures).

Table 1. Number of trials and users by year using raw data (before cleaning)

Raw Data						
Year	First Date	Last Date	Active Days	Trials	Users	Notes
2005	4/8/2005	12/31/2005	268	1250310	11535	Collection begins 4/8
2006	1/1/2006	12/31/2006	365	2132345	13579	All data intact
2007	1/1/2007	12/31/2007	365	1420636	9878	All data intact
2008	1/1/2008	12/31/2008	366	1015571	9168	All data intact
2009	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	364	2791061	6843	All data intact
2010	1/1/2010	12/31/2010	363	3082132	4756	All data intact
2011	1/1/2011	12/31/2011	365	3339050	3337	All data intact
2012	1/1/2012	12/31/2012	366	2871132	2805	All data intact
2013	1/1/2013	12/31/2013	365	2325368	2621	All data intact
2014	1/1/2014	12/31/2014	365	1951978	2559	All data intact
2015	1/1/2015	8/12/2015	224	1477134	1632	Server issues - missing data 8-12/15

2016	5/14/2016	12/19/2016	220	661614	944	Server issues - missing data 1-5/16
2017	1/1/2017	12/31/2017	365	1300148	1738	All data intact
2018	1/1/2018	12/29/2018	363	1089595	1988	Site closed 12/29
TOTAL	4/8/2005	12/29/2018	4724	26708074	64775	

Table 2. Number of trials and users by year after cleaning procedures implemented (see Section 7)

Cleaned Data					
Year	First Date	Last Date	Active Days	Trials	Users
2005	4/8/2005	12/31/2005	268	1207564	10455
2006	1/1/2006	12/31/2006	365	2063907	12443
2007	1/1/2007	12/31/2007	365	1362714	9068
2008	1/1/2008	12/31/2008	366	968183	8463
2009	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	364	2679657	6408
2010	1/1/2010	12/31/2010	363	2967186	4504
2011	1/1/2011	12/31/2011	365	3120054	3163
2012	1/1/2012	12/31/2012	366	2777182	2673
2013	1/1/2013	12/31/2013	365	2208545	2481
2014	1/1/2014	12/31/2014	365	1867489	2422
2015	1/1/2015	8/12/2015	224	1291302	1539
2016	5/14/2016	12/19/2016	220	637957	891
2017	1/1/2017	12/31/2017	365	1255657	1635
2018	1/1/2018	12/29/2018	363	1055344	1863
TOTAL	4/8/2005	12/29/2018	4724	25462741	59768

6. A statement that the registration is submitted prior to collecting data for the first participant, or indicating the number of participants that have provided data when the registration (or revision to the registration) was submitted.
All data has already been collected. This is a pre-registration for specific analyses.

The following additional information is needed for studies that include confirmatory analyses:
7. Specification of all analysis decisions that could affect the confirmatory results, including: the specific statistical test for each confirmatory hypothesis, whether the test is one-sided or two-sided, the criterion for acceptable evidence, any transformations or adjustments to the data, any criteria for excluding or deleting data, and any corrections for multiple analyses. Checklists and examples for registering different types of analyses are provided in the statistics registration document.

Data Cleaning

Quick RV data from 4/8/05 to 12/29/18 were imported into R and merged into a single file for cleaning. Rows - each corresponding to one trial - were reordered by Username and Date to organize consecutive trials within runs. A cleaning algorithm was then applied to flag, triage and remove the following types of errors in the data set: NAs, duplicated consecutive trial numbers, skipped trial numbers, and carryover hits.

NAs were found only in the trial number variable, and only in between runs. More specifically, NAs seemed to appear between runs that were submitted on different days, suggesting an encoding issue when the browser was left suspended overnight. Because NAs occurred only on trials between runs, the implemented cleaning strategy was to remove these rows.

Duplicated consecutive trial numbers were first segmented into two types. Consecutive first trials could occur when participants answer one trial, then quit and restart a new run. This amounts to optional stopping, not an explicit error. However, consecutive trial numbers larger than one do indicate some kind of error. Trial skips were defined as instances where one or more trial numbers were skipped in the consecutive count of trial numbers within a run. Carryover hits correspond to the impossible situation where the hit count exceeds the trial number. Carryover hits also included instances, where the first trial was a miss and hit count, was one.

These errors could have various causes, either from users attempting to game the system (such as running the task with multiple windows open simultaneously or programming bots to rapidly submit responses) or from errors in the back-end encoding of the data collection software. Because we could not discern the true cause of these errors, we opted to remove runs that contained flagged trials with these error types (i.e., all trials for the run).

Table 3. Trials removed during data cleaning

	Instances (percent of total trials = 26,708,074)
NAs	8736 (0.029%)
Duplicated Consecutive Trial Numbers	58650 (0.220%)
Skipped Trial Numbers	9397 (0.035%)
Carryover Hits	19873 (0.074%)

Stats Plan

The effect of optional stopping and patterns of performance by run length will be assessed as a ribbon plot showing the distribution of hit-rates on the Y axis and the number of trials in each given run on the X axis.

The present data set is extraordinarily vast because participants were free to repeat the task *ad infinitum* over a 13-year period. As a result, a random subset of 25% of users will be withheld from analysis for future analysis.

Top Performer Definition: Among the 75% of the data set to be analyzed, the data for analysis will be further culled, by selecting only "top performers", defined as participants who performed significantly above chance, with alpha = .05, FDR corrected.

Using this sub-sample, two regression-based models will be assessed, each with the same five continuous predictors, below. The first model will predict each top performer's 1st trial (hit or miss), using logistic regression. The second model will predict all trials from all top performers.

The following five predictors will be included in the two regression models:

1. Belief in psi (Q1) (Sheep / Goats)
2. Past precognitive experience (Q2, 12, 13 averaged)
3. Meditation and meditative movement (Q3, 4 averaged)
4. Total number of trials completed
5. Optional Stopping Ratio: number of trials from runs optionally stopped divided by total number of trials.

8. The power analysis or other justification for the number of participants and trials.

In conducting a forced choice precognition study, we did not identify any prior studies using a comparable regression approach. Therefore, we are leveraging an average reported effect size of 0.03, translating it into Z-scores across different strata, resulting in values ranging from 11 to 53. These calculations are based on the total number of trials per stratum. However, our focus will be on analyzing top performers, representing only a small fraction of these trials.

To ensure robust analysis, we plan to withhold 25% of participants in each stratum. Given our large sample size, we anticipate that our regression models will reveal significant beta coefficients. The primary interest lies in comparing these beta values across different models to understand their variations.

9. The methods for randomization in the study.

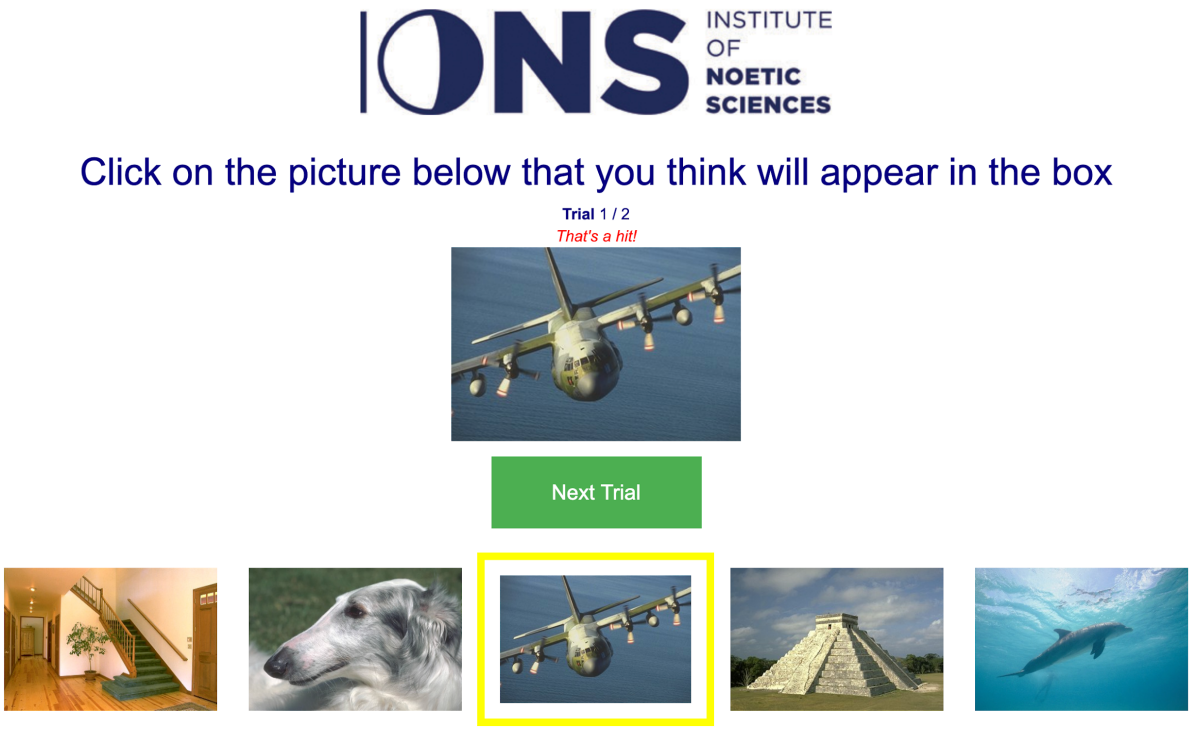
NA

10. A detailed description of the study procedure.

Participants registered on the GotPsi website, www.gotpsi.org. During registration, they entered information about themselves, such as handedness, beliefs, and experiences of psi, creativity, and remote viewing training and experience. They could then choose to engage in one of eight tasks. This study specifically examines the Quick Remote Viewing (QRV) task that was included in the task suite on April 8, 2005.

The QRV task is a forced-choice photo guessing task where the participant attempts to guess a randomly selected future image from five possible choices. The participant sees a blank frame displayed in the center of the screen, and five photos out of a pool of 130 images (taken from the Corel picture database), some depicting individuals and other nature or urban scenes, are displayed below it. Instructions before starting the task are, "In this test, you are trying to guess

which image is hidden in the gray rectangle. You are given several images to choose from and click on the image of your choice." Instructions during each trial are, "Click on the picture below that you think will appear in the box (scroll down if necessary)." The participant chooses which one of the five images they think will appear in the blank frame.



After they select an image, the target picture is randomly selected by the web server that hosts these tasks using a Javascript-based pseudorandom number generator and is shown in the blank frame. Thus, the participant is able to see if their choice was correct or not, and the following feedback is displayed: "That was a hit" or "That was a miss." The participant then presses a button to continue to the next trial. The participant can select the number of trials they would like to do, 5, 10, 20 (here we define this a run_length). If they complete the run, the participant is shown the percentage of "hits" achieved. A z-score is assigned to each run. The z-score is calculated as follows:

$$Z = \frac{(h-np)}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \qquad (1)$$

where n is the number of trials in the run, p is the probability of hitting a target (0.2), h is the number of hits or correct responses, np is the mean hit rate, and $\sqrt{np(1-p)}$ is the standard deviation of a binomial distribution. Despite choosing the number of trials the participant would like to do, they can discontinue at any time. For the present dataset, participants were free to take and repeat the task at their leisure. Participants would select whether to complete a session containing either 5, 10, 25, or 100 trials. Thus, data can be viewed at multiple levels: as one omnibus hit rate, or as nested hit rates - within participant, within year/date, within session length (5-100).

Participant characteristic variables

These will be described qualitatively. Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, and 13 from the Belief and Experiences items will be included in the regression models.

Handedness - They were also asked, “Are you mainly left-handed, right-handed, or ambidextrous?” Left, right, both

Belief and experiences - Participants were also asked. Please answer the following questions using the 5-point scale. For example, your answer to the question, "The degree to which you practice meditation," can range from "none" (the leftmost radio button) to "extensive" (the rightmost button).

1. believe in "psychic" phenomena (none, absolute)
2. have had precognitive experiences (none, extensive
3. practice meditation (none, extensive)
4. practice martial arts or yoga (none, extensive)
5. consider yourself creative (none, extremely)
6. are lucky (none, extremely)
7. trust in your intuition (never, always)
8. trust in a religious faith (none, absolute)
9. have a sense of the spiritual (none, absolute)
10. are enthusiastic about sports (none, extremely)
11. work as a scientist (none, extensive)
12. are trained in remote viewing (none, extensive)
13. actively remote viewing (none, extensive)
14. have participated in psi experiments (none, extensive)
15. view time metaphorically as a (placid pool, raging waterfall)

The degree to which you	degree					
believe in "psychic" phenomena	none	○	○	○	○	○ absolute
have had precognitive experiences	none	○	○	○	○	○ extensive
practice meditation	none	○	○	○	○	○ extensive
practice martial arts or yoga	none	○	○	○	○	○ extensive
consider yourself creative	none	○	○	○	○	○ extremely
are lucky	none	○	○	○	○	○ extremely
trust in your intuition	never	○	○	○	○	○ always
trust in a religious faith	none	○	○	○	○	○ absolute
have a sense of the spiritual	none	○	○	○	○	○ absolute
are enthusiastic about sports	none	○	○	○	○	○ extremely
work as a scientist	none	○	○	○	○	○ extensive
are *trained* in remote viewing	none	○	○	○	○	○ extensive
actively *use* remote viewing	none	○	○	○	○	○ extensive
have participated in psi experiments	none	○	○	○	○	○ extensive
view time metaphorically as a	placid pool	○	○	○	○	○ raging waterfall

These items could be considered ordinal. However, we will consider them continuous because they were displayed to the user as equal intervals (i.e., the steps or gaps between each point on the scale are equal and the perceived difference in agreement or frequency between each level is consistent across the scale).

Creativity - For people who marked that they were creative, they were asked this additional question. “This special questionnaire is for people who said they're especially creative, or have taken remote viewing training, or both. How do you express your creativity? Check as many boxes as apply to you.

Playing musical instrument(s)
Composing music or songs
Fine arts (painting, drawing, sculpture ...)
Movement arts (dance, yoga ...)
Martial arts (tai chi, kung fu ...)
Writing (fiction, nonfiction, poetry ...)
Model-making (trains, planes, miniatures ...)
Cooking

Interior design, architecture, landscaping, gardening
Engineering (patents, electrical, mechanical ...)
Computer software (games, programs ...)
Creative problem-solving in science, business, law ...
Advertising, commercial art ...

What is the longest stretch of time that you've been engaged in these activities?
< 1 year, 1-5 yrs, 5-10 yrs, 10 yrs or more

Remote Viewing Training - For people who marked that they had remote viewing training, they were also asked. “You've indicated that you've had some training in Remote Viewing (RV). We would appreciate your answering these special RV-related questions. Important note: We are not affiliated with, nor do we endorse any of the schools, teachers or RV raining methods mentioned here. We are simply surveying which kinds of training and methods are being used.”

Do you plan to use a particular RV method inthese online tests? [Yes/No]
If yes, what method of RV will you primarily use? [Controlled Remote Viewing (P>S>I style)/Controlled Remote Viewing (RVIS style)/Extended Remote Viewing/Technical Remote Viewing/Scientific Remote Viewing/HRVG method/Self-taught/Other]
If not, what method will you use? [intuitive hunch/natural talent/divination technique/no particular method/other]
How did you learn RV? [Instructor/School/Videotapes/Audiotapes/Printed materials/Friend/Other]
If through a school or instructor, which one? [Problems>Solutions>Innovations/Remote Viewing Instructional Services/Psi Tech/Inner Vision/Hawaii Remote Viewing Guild/Farsight Institute/Remote Viewing Technologies/TransDimensional Systems/Other]
If you learned RV through a videotape or audiotape course, which one? [Psi Tech/Gerald O'Donnell/Other]
If you learned RV through books or printed materials, which ones? [(free text)]
How long have you been doing RV? [< 1 year/1 to 5 years/5 to 10 years/> 10 years]
How frequently do you conduct RV practice or operational sessions? [seldom/daily/weekly/monthly]
Approximately how many RV sessions have you conducted to date? [< 10 sessions/10 to 50 sessions/50 to 100 sessions/> 100 sessions]

Additional comments: [(free text)]

Limitations of the Dataset:

Participants did not enter their age, gender, race, or other basic demographics.
An important detail about this data is that participants were allowed to register multiple times using different usernames. This means that the same individual could potentially appear in the dataset under different aliases. Because of this, it's not possible to definitively determine if each username represents a unique individual.

However, considering the vast number of trials in the dataset (25 million), the potential overlap (the same individual using multiple usernames) might not significantly impact the overall analysis. In other words, even though some individuals might have contributed under different usernames, this is likely a small fraction compared to the total number of trials being considered. Thus, for practical purposes and given the size of the dataset, it's reasonable to treat each username as a unique participant.