Binomial Example: Testing Psychic Abilities Using statistics

"Remote Viewing" developed as part of classified government program called "Stargate"



Having information that could not have been gained through the known senses.

- Telepathy: Info from another person
- Clairvoyance: Info from another place
- Precognition: Info from the future
- Correlation: Simultaneous access to info

For proof -> Source isn't important.

For explanation -> Source is important.



Controlled Experiments to Test Psychic Abilities

Crucial elements:

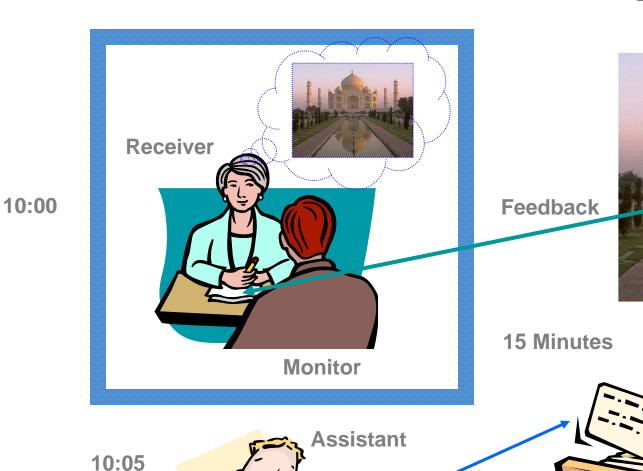
- Safeguards to rule out cheating or ordinary means of communication
- 2. Knowledge of probabilities of various outcomes by chance alone

Examples... are these okay?

- 1. I am thinking of a number from 1 to 5. Guess it.
- 2. My assistant upstairs has shuffled a deck of cards (well!) and picked one. What suit is it?

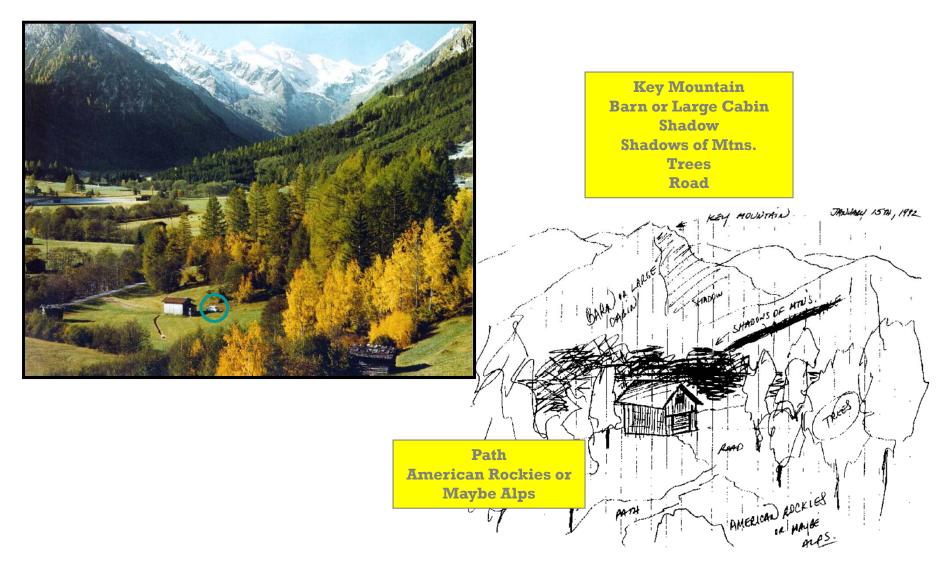
Examples of *forced choice* experiments. Have someone guess n times. Can be analyzed using binomial distribution.

Remote Viewing Protocol Meets condition #1 (safeguards)

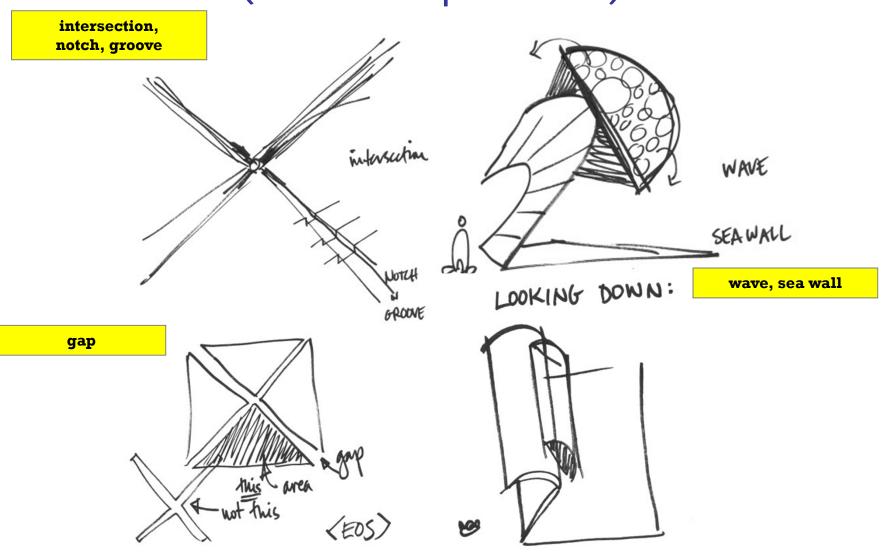


Example of an Amazing Match

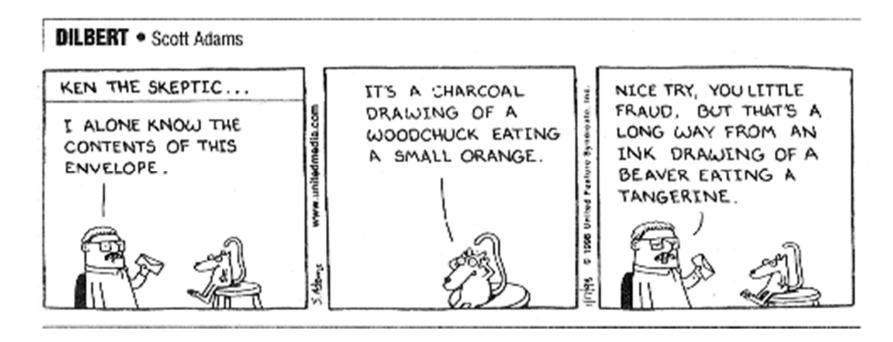
(Experiment at SAIC/Stanford)



Typical Response – Novice (Recent Experiment)



How NOT to Judge the Response

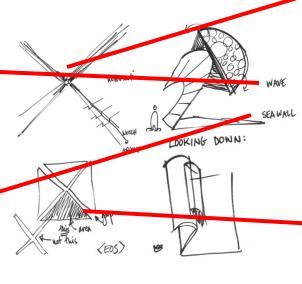


Can't use subjective match – too much room for personal bias.

Rank-Order Judging













An Experiment has many Sessions

- Before the experiment, a "target pool" is created many packs of 4 dissimilar sets of photos (or short videos).
- Before each session begins a pack of 4 is randomly selected, then target within it (e.g. windmills). The session takes place, producing a response.
- After the session, a judge is given the response and the 4 choices from that target pack. Judge must assign the 4 ranks (and is of course blind to correct answer).
- For each session, result = the rank assigned to correct target, or "direct hit" if it gets 1st place rank.
- We will look at direct hits only, which is binomial.



Experiments, Sessions, Probability

- Summary statistic for entire experiment (many sessions):
 - \blacksquare n = number of sessions.
 - By chance, p = probability of "direct hit" = 1/4
 - X = number of direct hits, X is binomial
- Meets Condition #2:

Knowledge of probabilities of various outcomes by chance alone.



Statistical Analysis

We can test null & alternative hypotheses:

Null: Chance alone can explain results

Alternative: At least some participants can guess at better than chance

Suppose an experiment has *n* sessions, *k* hits

- P-value = probability of at least k successes in binomial n, ¼
- Can also get confidence interval for true p

P-value and C.I. Results of Free Response Experiments (for 1995 report for Congress)

Hit rates assume there were *four* choices; **chance = 25%**

U.S. Government Studies in Remote Viewing:

- SRI International (1970's and 1980's) n = 966 trials, k = 329, so 34% hits $p\text{-value} = 4.3 \times 10^{-11}, 95\% \text{ C.I. } 31\% \text{ to } 37\%$
- SAIC n = 455 trials, k = 160, so 35% hits p-value = 5.7×10^{-7} , 95% C.I. 30% to 40%

More results from 1995 review

Ganzfeld experiments (similar to remote viewing):

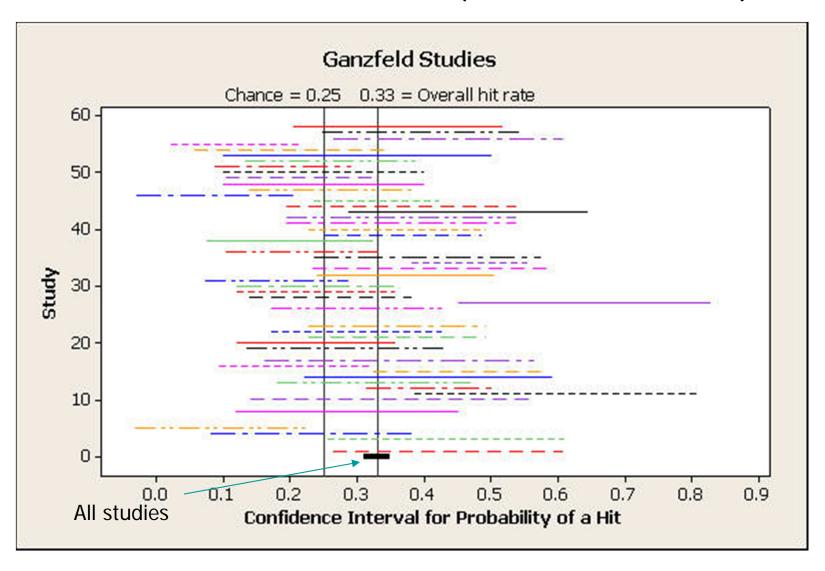
Psychophysical Research Laboratories, Princeton n = 355 trials, hit rate = 34.4%,
 p-value = .00005, C.I. 29.4% to 39.6%

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands (1990's)
 n = 124 trials, hit rate = 37%,
 p-value = .0019, C.I. 29% to 46%

University of Edinburgh, Scotland (1990's)
n = 97 trials, hit rate = 33%,
p-value = .0476, C.I. 25% TO 44%

Rhine Research Institute, North Carolina (1990's)
 n = 100 trials, hit rate = 33%,
 p-value = .0446, C.I. 24% to 42%

More Recent Analysis of 58 Studies, Overall hit rate = 33% (chance = 25%)



Online Tests

http://www.gotpsi.org

Has a "quick remote viewing" test where you are shown 5 pictures, and asked which one you think is the correct answer.

Also has various card guessing tests, mostly based on binomial.