

Investigation and psychological testing of U.S. children who claim to remember previous lives

Results:

Fifteen children between the ages of 3-6 years who had reported memories of previous lives were evaluated using the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale: 4th edition, the Survey Form of the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, the Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist, the Child Dissociative Checklist, the Children's Apperception Test, and the Family Questionnaire.

On the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale, the children's composite scores were significantly above average, with verbal reasoning and abstract/visual reasoning in the above average range and quantitative reasoning in the superior range. On the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, the children scored significantly above average in daily living skills, motor skills, and on the overall composite score. The Child Behavior Checklist averages were all well below the score of 70 that indicates clinically significant problems. Most of the children scored low on the Child Dissociative Checklist, indicating few symptoms. The Children's Apperception Test results showed no unusual themes, and the families did not show any distinct patterns of functioning on the Family Questionnaire.

In summary, children who reported past-life memories demonstrated above average intelligence, and their reports did not appear to arise from psychopathology.

Published Work:

Citation in a Book

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