

Reproductive hormonal status as a predictor of precognition

ABSTRACT:

Previous evidence suggests there is a relationship between reproductive hormones in women and performance on tasks requiring the unconscious psychological prediction of random future events (i.e., implicit precognition). We tested this relationship indirectly by examining how markers of reproductive hormonal status are related to performance on a retroactive-facilitation-of-recall task. We conducted four experiments, in which we compared precognitive performance across cycling women, pregnant women, menopausal women, women who do not have uteruses and who do not take replacement hormones, and men. The general trend was that precognitive effects on this task are most regularly apparent for pregnant women and women without uteruses who do not take replacement hormones. Because both pregnancy and not having a uterus are extreme hormonal states for women, the results suggest that taking into account extreme states in reproductive hormone status, at least in women, can further reduce the signal-to-noise ratio of implicit precognition experiments.

Keywords

Precognition, Presentiment, PAA, Prediction, Hormones

Published Work:

Mossbridge, J. & Radin, D. (2018). Plausibility, statistical interpretations, physical mechanisms and a new outlook: Response to commentaries on a precognition review. *Psychology of Consciousness: Theory, Research, and Practice*, 5(1), 110-116.

Mossbridge, J. & Radin, D. (2018). Precognition as a form of prospection: A review of the evidence. *Psychology of Consciousness: Theory, Research, and Practice*, 5(1), 78-93. doi: 10.1037/cns0000121

Cheung, T., & Mossbridge, J. (2018). *The Premonition Code*. London, UK: Watkins Media.

Researchers' Contacts:

Email: jmossbridge@gmail.com; d.bem@cornell.edu