

Exploring Human Potential: Psychical experience in the Light of Some personal and Demographical Variables

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Abstract

This paper is an initial survey that was conducted to map Psychical Experiences (psi) in the Arabic countries. In this paper, I explained how psi experience can be an essential part of our psychological system. A previous studies shows that paranormal activities is normal and is an important among social, clinical psychologists and sociologists. This research is quantitatively designed. Survey tools were used to collect data from 35 respondents. Amongst them were 16 male and 19 females. The data was analysed by using SPSS version 13 software. The results showed that the correlations between some personal, demographical variables are positive, while some of psi experiences showed significant correlations among psi aspects. The way we believe in psi aspect does affect how we perceive these experiences. Educational level is the most significant variable that affects the psi belief. Precognitive dreams and telepathy are the most psi experience that happens at unconsciousness level or between consciousness and unconsciousness status. The more we study psi, the more we spot on our unconscious hidden realm and its unlimited abilities.

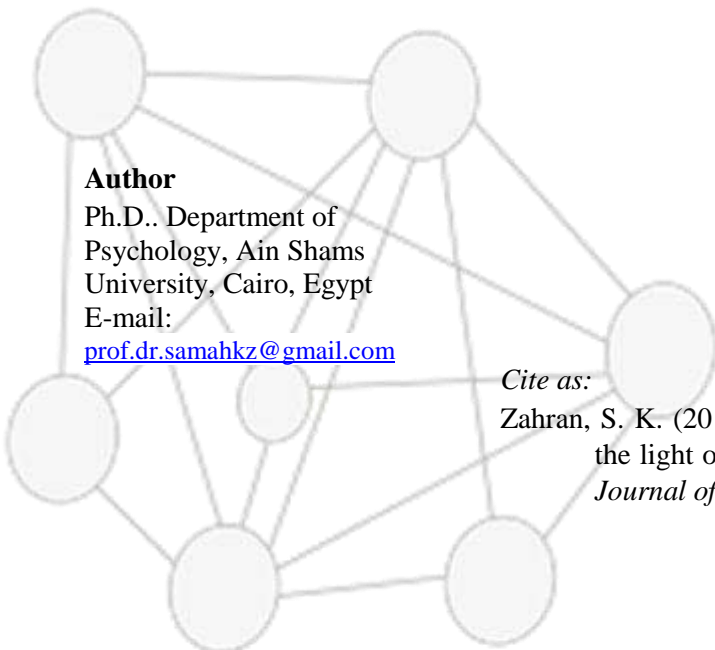
Keywords: Psychical experiences (Psi); personal- demographical variables; psi map; belief in psi; psychology; sociology; religion; personality; cognitive; paranormal; telepathy; gender; déjà vu; Psychokinesis; extra-sensory perception; Arabic countries

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INTRODUCTION

Psyche is a Greek word, which means soul or mind or self. Psychic phenomena are both normal and paranormal. Thalbourne in his theory attempts to unify both normal and paranormal psychology, motor action, and cognition, which signifies the conceptual distinction between *extra-sensory perception (ESP)*, *Psychokinesis (PK)* and *normal information-acquisition and normal motor control* that could be eliminated (Storm and Thalbourne, 2005).

Psychical phenomena and psychology

Psychic phenomena (Psi phenomena) manifest dynamic aspects, personality and cognitive variables, therefore suggesting they are part of normal psychological process. A good example of such phenomena is ESP, which has also been recognized by the earliest psi researchers (Psi encyclopaedia, 2018).

ESP refers to some of the process as precognition, premonition, telepathy, and clairvoyance that take place via channelling other sensory system. Goulding and Parker (2001) claims that 25-45% of the western population have reported some form of ESP or other psi experiences. Moreover, new-age oriented psychologists do not agree that a psi experience is caused by mental disorder (Hui, 2010). Parra and Luis (2010) suggest that in ESP, the experiment's mind acquires information directly, without the mediation of the recognized human senses.

ESP is a kind of perception that begins with energy-producing events, either from within or from the environment. Each of the senses operates as a 'transducer', encoding a particular form of energy (radiant, kinetic, chemical) into neurological signals that carries to the brain as complex and parallel streams of bioelectrical impulses. In the brain, these streams of information is Filtered and transformed into several stages, therefore producing dynamic neural representations almost and instantaneously (Encyclopaedia 2018).

The idea that ESP is processed unconsciously has a long history. In Psi encyclopaedia (2018), it is explained that telepathy was handled by the subliminal regions of the mind. Similarly, psi is unconscious, which is an explanation to many odd happenings. The parapsychology is a degree of causal potentiality to the mental system to which psi belongs.

In the same connections, James Carpenter proposed a model called *first sight*; the model assumes that psi experience is working continuously, however unconsciously. It is the initial contact that our minds experience the world first sight. He added that psi process like sensory and motor ones are part of our usual cognitive processes, which is directed by unconscious intentions and mediated by goals, needs and dispositions. They interact with and make use of psychological resources, such as, memory, creativity, conscious, and unconscious perception. They expressed primarily by inadvertent but potential accessible experiences and behaviours. Thus, all experiences and behaviours begin at psi level of transaction even if we are not aware of it. The process may not be seen as special ability but



rather as a basic aspect of human beings and perhaps to all sentient creatures (Psi encyclopaedia, 2018).

Historically, there has been limited interest in paranormal experiences study. Andrew Greeley in his monograph based on a survey of paranormal experiences amongst a national wide sample of adults in the United States argued that paranormal is normal. Psychic and mystic experiences are frequent even in modern industrial society. The majority of the population had some such experiences, moreover, respectable proportion of the population has such experiences frequently. Moreover, sociological community may not be aware of how common these experiences are. They may assume that such experiences lay out the scope of sociological inquiry, while others are wary of engaging with paranormal for fear of damaging their professional standing (Castro, Burrows and Wooffitt, 2014).

In the year 1975, Greeley reported that nearly a fifth of the adult population of the United States reported frequent paranormal experiences. Many researchers conducting comparative cross- cultural studies using the measures employed by Greeley also confirmed his results. Castro et. al. (2014) confirms that *paranormal is normal* for several reasons. They found significant portion of British population who reported paranormal experiences have connection with some sociological variables that appear to facilitate these experiences. These social variables are related to region, age, and gender. In addition, there is no evidence of social marginality for those people who reported such experiences. Therefore, getting a sense of paranormal experience is possible by exploring the subjective assessment subjectively in qualitative design can provide a practical route for the further studies.

Many psychologists suggest that psi experience is an essential part of our own self, which is a fundamental part of our personality and cognition on unconscious level. Increasingly, the normal ones have also reported to encounter such experience. Irwin, Dagnall and Drinkwater (2016) suggests that for the rationalistic worldview hypothesis, interpreting paranormal belief and psi experiences as a product of a broad subjectivism or emotionally driven intuitivism are the common human approach to making sense of the world.

Surveys on psychical experiences

There are many surveys that are applied among western culture populations, such as in the United States, Canada, Latin America and Europe.

Poll and survey have important value and meaning, which is also stated in the book by Walter Franklin, titled *the noted witnesses for psychic occurrences* published in 1928. Franklin collected the psychical experiences from over 170 scientists with higher ranks, thus the book even now exerts a greater influence among parapsychological researchers and on society. Therefore, it was reprinted in 1963. The researchers rely on noted witness poll and survey as important references because population description did not degrade their own social status and fame, in this way, the credibility of their descriptions is higher in people's eye (Xiong, 2010).



Similarly, in 2006, Rosemary Breen started her online paranormal survey that remained open and covered Canada, the United States, and whole Europe. Breen (2011) results from 3000 respondents on paranormal survey suggest that psi experience is affected by age. At least one in ten of every first psi experience occurs before the age of six years, while 50% of her sample experienced before reaching adulthood of 18 years of age and in the later stages the frequency of the experience increased through years. Breen (2011) claims that psi is also affected by gender, in which frequency of experiences of psi is occurred more in women than in men.

Furthermore, Psi experience also differs among nations. These psi experiences are categorized in which the top ten-psi experiences are déjà vu 85%, premonition 75%, apparitions 64%, telepathy 63%, out of body 53%, reincarnations 41%, Psychokinesis (PK) 35%, auras 32%, mediumship 24%, and near-death 14%. These results were the reflection from various countries such as, the United States with 1979 participants, Canadians 228 participants (which ranked the highest in nine of the ten categories in experiencing the psi), while the Australians report the lowest incidence. Breen further suggests that nearly 70% of respondents believes in the importance of investigating psi experiences. These 70% believed that their psi experiences changed their attitudes toward life. While the most regard it as a positive influence.

Parra and Montanelli (2008) conducted a survey among undergraduate Argentinean students on their spontaneous psi experiences with 398 participants aged from 18-66 years. Their study found that more than half said to have psi experiences, which are of various categories, such as telepathy 63%, ESP dreams 50.7%, past lives recalls 32.1%. While their findings also suggests that 94% were not looking for orientation about their experiences.

Many other surveys on such phenomena were using representative samples of general population, as one of Haraldsson and Houtkooper in 1991 from 13 European countries (N = 18607), amongst them 34% reported telepathy, while 25% contacted with death, and 21% clairvoyance. The researchers evaluated these percentages for the United States, which were considerably higher in telepathy with 54%, contacted with death 30%, and clairvoyance with 25% (Montanelli and Parra 2008).

Castro, Burrow and Wooffitt (2009) exploratory survey on 4096 adults in Great Britain (aged from 16 and over) suggests in their findings that 37% of respondents reported at least one paranormal experience and women in their middle age reported more. In addition to this, resident in southwest are more likely to report such experiences. In the light of their results, they call for serious research positing that paranormal is a social phenomenon, which was originally proposed by Greeley in 1975.

Zahran (2017) suggests that because of such many surveys, and much more, in western culture, many papers reported some characteristics that accompanied with psychological experiences, such as fantasy prone, intuitive thinking, paranormal beliefs, humanistic worldview, emotional instability, individual helplessness, and the ability to find correspondences between events and experiences, and the high desire of self-control.

Other studies within the paranormal experiences suggest that it is a link between normality and neuroticism (Parra, 2015). His claims is connected to personality traits and premonition (premonition is a feeling that something is about to happen, when no normal information is available). This is a findings from a research conducted on 80 experiments vs. 271 non-experiments. He found that participants who reported premonitions had higher scores on empathy and schizotypy but were not significantly higher on neuroticism and extroversion. On the other hand, Perdue (2013) claims that there are many psychologists proposing psi experiences, which are not related completely to traits of schizotypy. It is possible that belief and experience psi is not exclusive to mental illness or indicative of it, however, it can be rather possible with some facet of personality or effects of belief system.

Perdue (2013) survey on the relationship between paranormal belief and personality traits, among 446 participants (aged from 18-21 years) through two surveys and basic demographic questions found that gender, religion and mother's educational level affect such believes, while those who believes in paranormal are extraversion, openness and not neuroticism.

The importance of the current study

There are no surveys on psychical experiences in the Arabic countries. To complete this gap, psi experiences description and knowledge about, as a human potential phenomenon, I am suggesting that it would be better to map the experience around the globe by including the Arabic countries. I suggested this idea previously in 2014 published at PA site – parapsychological association, in my page – but I had very less idea about applying it in practice until I started conducting this paper as an online survey in the Arabic countries.

Survey results from western countries showed that psychical experiences have a value that cannot be neglected. Clinical and social psychologists should pay attention to psi researcher results to reveal the impact they seem to have over the general population. Adding to this, Montanelli and Parra (2008) suggests that the patterns in experiments' thoughts, feelings or actions can lead the researchers to form new theories about what is going on in some types of spontaneous cases.

Drinkwater, Dagnall and Bate (2013) argue that culture and society are the important aspects that frames and shapes the interpretation of paranormal (psi) experiences. They provide a safety net to save and to normalize exceptional events for giving them the meaning to the context. In addition, Zahran (2011) conducted a small survey, face to face and group questionnaire among participants between the age group of 5-18 years. This was mainly conducted inside Egypt with only 3% from other Arabic countries. The study was about the relationship between their psi experiences with some personal and social demographic variables. Her study found significant relationship between psi with age, country, education, personality type, and one's general hygiene.

The purpose of this study is to complete the picture about psi experience around the globe by connecting Arabic culture to the western cultures. Related studies reported that such experiences might vary across cultures. For this purpose, few questions were designed



to view the possibility of conducting the research survey in the Arabic culture comparing to Western culture. Moreover, psi experiences were followed by the questions below to meet the purpose of this study.

To what extent are psi experiences free from cultures' effects, or affected by them as global potential human phenomena?

Are there psi aspects that distribute more than others among the whole population? To what extent this differs from Western culture?

The current study aims to test this by establishing an online Arabic survey among Arabic countries, which was first launched in November 2017. My intention was to keep online survey open to achieve thousands of cases through years, as done by Western countries. This paper is a primary record to this initial survey, which I followed up gradually, as the population increased. Irwin (2015) claims that most previous studies within the parapsychological studies failed to draw a distinction between the experience and the interpretations. Thus, this paper is designed to enable the participants to freely describe how they perceive their psi experiences and how they believe about such psi experiences.

METHOD

Participants

In this small initial survey, participants were the one who were active online. They were 35 respondents; among them were 16 males and 19 females. Their age ranged from under 20 up to 69 with mean 39.5 years and SD of 2.5.

Questionnaire

The current study questionnaire has been applied many times through several years among western countries. The questionnaire was translated into English from Arabic language. These questionnaire were made online available for survey. Hypotheses were formulated in order to fit in the purpose of this study.

In this study, questions were modified and subdivided into four parts to examine the hypothesis, which was further structured into 26 questions. Firstly, in the personal and general demographic information, eight questions categories were included, which are gender, age, educational level, nationality, marital status, hygiene status, one's birth order, and one's perception related to their personality type. Secondly, the psychological experiences, which contained fourteen questions. Participants were given six choices asking about the experience frequencies and their impact on how they perceived them through happenings once with positive impression, occurring many with positive impressions, happening frequently at different impressions, happening once with negative impression, frequently happening many times with negative impressions or did not happen at all.

These fourteen questions about psi experiences were the Psi dreams, pre-cognitive dreams phenomenon, telepathy, transmitting thoughts through distance, seeing energy fields,

feeling remote from physical body, returning with the memory of the experiences during the trance, having memories before one's birth, having sensation of presence when being alone, feeling that one's body controlled by other than h/her, feeling déjà vu with some experiences, observing abnormal functions with some appliances, having experience of diminishing one pain by Touching, psi healing, psi touch, finding things after not finding them in the same place, having mystical experience during some statuses as meditation, being awake with hearing voices or seeing appearances invisible to others.

Thirdly, two questions were tested with the physical and biological aspects of psychical (psi) experiences. The first question relates to feeling further events unconsciously - I feel optimistic/pessimistic with no logic clear reasons, then my feeling came true after a while, frequencies - with or without body changes and gut feelings. The choices were *Yes, I experienced with some changes, as, sweets, rapid heart movement, gut feelings. Yes, I experienced but without physical changes. Yes, I experienced only with fatal events. Yes, I experienced with daily life events. No, I did not experience at all.* The second question in this part was related to heredity: Is there any family member experiencing psi as like me or not?

Fourthly, the question segmented the sample into three categories: *One believes in psi but do not depend on*, in daily life decisions and behaviours. *One believes in psi and depends on*, in daily life decisions and events. *One who do not believe in psi existence at all.* Whole population in this study was added to avoid biasness in the results.

Hypothesis

Four hypotheses were formulated to incorporate the problem statement and the purpose of this study. The hypotheses are as follows:

H1: There are correlations among some personal, demographical variables and some aspects of the psychical experiences.

H2: There are correlations among some aspects of the psychical experiences.

H3: Psychical experiences differ according to one's belief about them.

H4: There are correlations among one's belief of psychical experiences and personal, demographical variables.

Analysis Procedures

The questionnaire was translated into Arabic language. It was further modified to incorporate the purpose of this study related to the research questions and to test the hypothesis. The questionnaire was converted into Google forms. This Google form was uploaded and published in the website, which was made available and accessible to all interested respondents to fill in and submit.

The results was calculated through Google excel sheet and processed through SPSS version 13. The responses of 35 respondents were calculated for scale reliability, trustworthy



and validity purpose. Cornbrash's Alpha to whole items was maintained 0.548. Guttman split half coefficient was maintained to 0.66. Finally, Spearman for Brown which was maintained to 0.675. This classifies the scale reliability to current initial sample as moderate one.

RESULTS

The results section is represented in a tabular form derived from the survey in the Arabic countries. The tabular illustrations are the analysis of data derived from the quantitative data surveyed in 8 countries, which was further analysed through the SPSS software.

Sample frequencies in the light of personal and demographic variables

The SPSS analysed quantitative data are illustrated in 6 tables for the variables of demographic and personal, which includes age, education, nationality, marital status, health and birth order in table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Furthermore, correlation and hypothesis are represented in the table 7, 8 and 9.

Table 1. Age

age	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
Numbers of Cases	2	9	10	10	3	1

Table 2. Educational Level

Level	School education	University degree	Post graduate degree
Numbers	3	21	11

Table 3. Nationality

Country	Egypt	Iraq	Syrian	Algiers	Palestine	Saudi	Tunisia	Morocco
Numbers	22	5	2	1	1	1	1	2

Table 4. Marital Status

Status	Single	Married	Divorced	Widow
Numbers	14	17	2	2

Table 5. Health in general, as one evaluated personality as one perceived as they evaluated themselves in one or more characteristics

Personality	Fantasy, emotional, sharp senses	Notice sharply	Fantasy, emotional	Practical, logic, adapt fast	Practical, logic	Adapt fast	Practical, logic, notice sharply	Sharp senses	Sharp senses, notice sharply
Numbers	2	4	7	3	7	7	2	2	1

All respondents mentioned that they are in good health in general (35 cases, 100%).

Table 6. Birth Order

The Order	Oldest	Middle	Youngest	Lonely
Numbers	14	10	7	4

Sample results by mapping psychological experiences frequencies and distribution.

Table 7. Mapping psychological experiences

I have had dreams which anticipate the future	Frequency	Percent
happened several with different impressions	15	42.9
not happened	8	22.9
happened several with positive impressions	9	25.7
happened once with positive impressions	2	5.7
happened once with negative impression	1	2.9
Total	35	100.0
I have had the experience of mentally grasping the thoughts of other people or transmitting my thoughts over a distance	Frequency	Percent
happened several with different impressions	9	25.7
not happened.	7	20.0
happened several with positive impressions.	13	37.1
happened once with positive impression.	5	14.3
happened once with negative impression.	1	2.9
Total	35	100.0

[Table 7 continued]

I have had the experience of seeing energy fields or lights around the body of a person	Frequency	Percent
happened once with negative impression	1	2.9
not happened	27	77.1
happened once with positive impression	4	11.4
happened several with different impressions	2	5.7
happened several with positive impression	1	2.9
Total	35	100.0

I have had the experience of feeling outside, released or remote from my physical body and observing my body from a distance	Frequency	Percent
happened once with negative impression	7	20.0
not happened	17	48.6
happened once with positive impression	6	17.1
happened several with different impressions	4	11.4
happened several with positive impressions	1	2.9
Total	35	100.0

As a consequence of "clinical death", I have had the experience of feeling outside my body, and returning with the memory of my experiences during this trance	Frequency	Percent
not happened	23	65.7
happened once with positive impression	5	14.3
happened several with negative impressions	1	2.9
happened once with negative impression	3	8.6
happened several with different impressions	2	5.7
happened several with negative impressions	1	2.9

[Table 7 continued]

I have had memories which seem to stem from a life I have led before my birth	Frequency	Percent
happened once with positive impression	4	11.4
not happened	24	68.6
happened several with positive impressions	5	14.3
happened several with different impressions	2	5.7
Total	35	100.0

While being alone, I have had the vivid impression of a sensation of presence, but not visible where I was	Frequency	Percent
happened several with negative impressions	4	11.4
not happened	14	40.0
happened several with positive impressions	5	14.3
happened once with negative impression	7	20.0
happened several with different impressions	5	14.3
Total	35	100.0

I have had the experience of feeling that my body did not belong to me and that it was being controlled by a force other than me	Frequency	Percent
happened once with negative impression	6	17.1
not happened	20	57.1
happened once with positive impression	2	5.7
happened several with positive impression	1	2.9
happened several with negative impressions	2	5.7
happened several with different impressions	4	11.4

[Table 7 continued]

I have had the experience of having left things in certain places and when I shortly after go looking for them, I do not find them. Some time later, I find them in the same place	Frequency	Percent
happened once with negative impression	8	22.9
happened several with different impressions	12	34.3
not happened	9	25.7
happened several with negative impressions	3	8.6
happened several with positive impressions	3	8.6
Total	35	100.0

I have had the experience of observing the abnormal functioning of light bulbs, domestic appliances or computers, sometimes simultaneously, in a way that would occur very rarely	Frequency	Percent
happened once with negative impression	3	8.6
happened several with negative impressions	6	17.1
not happened	19	54.3
happened several with different impressions	7	20.0
Total	35	100.0

I have had the experience of diminishing another person's pain solely by touching him	Frequency	Percent
happened once with positive impression	2	5.7
not happened	20	57.1
happened several with positive impressions	12	34.3
happened several with different impressions	1	2.9
Total	35	100.0



[Table 7 continued]

I have had the experience of “déjà vu”, that is, hearing or seeing something which has every quality of having heard it or seen it before	Frequency	Percent
happened several with different impressions	16	45.7
not happened	6	17.1
happened once with positive impression	1	2.9
happened several with positive impression	12	34.3
Total	35	100.0
I have had a mystical experience during a Yoga exercise, mental training, or meditation	Frequency	Percent
happened several with positive impressions	21	60.0
not happened	8	22.9
happened once with positive impression	2	5.7
happened several with different impressions	4	11.4
Total	35	100.0
While becoming awake, I have had the experience of hearing voices or seeing appearances invisible to others, which forewarned me about an impending danger which shortly thereafter occurred	Frequency	Percent
not happened	17	48.6
happened several with different impressions	8	22.9
happened several with positive impressions	7	20.0
happened several with negative impressions	1	2.9
happened once with positive impression	2	5.7
Total	35	100.0

[Table 7 continued]

Feeling further events unconsciously: I feel optimistic/or pessimistic with no logic clear reasons, and then my feeling came true after a while	Frequency	Percent
with daily life events, pulse gut feelings	14	40.0
with fatal events, without gut feelings	6	17.1
not happened	3	8.6
with daily events without gut feelings	10	28.6
with fatal event, and gut feelings	2	5.7
Total	35	100.0
About the heredity of psi experiences	Frequency	Percent
yes, same family	18	
no	17	48.6
Total	35	
About belief in psi	Frequency	Percent
I believe in 6th sense, but I don't depend on	22	62.9
No I don't believe in 6th sense existence	7	20.0
Yes, I believe in 6th sense, and depend on	6	17.1
Total	35	100.0

Results in the light of hypothesis 1:

H1: tests the effect of independent variables: personal and demographic ones, on the dependent variables: aspects of the psychological experiences by testing the correlation between each one.

Table 8. The significance correlations are:

Variables							
Questions (values/ significance)	age	gender	nationality	education	nationality	personality	Order
Q2	-0.344/ 0.022	---	---	---	---	0.450/0.003	0.364/0.016
Q3	---	---	---	---	---	0.285/0.048	---
Q4	---	---	---	---	---	0.323/0.029	---
Q6	---	-0.291/0.045	---	---	---	---	---
Q7	---	---	---	---	---	0.335/0.024	---
Q8	---	---	---	-0.305/0.037	---	---	---
Q9	---	---	0.390/0.010	---	---	---	---
Q10	---	-0.347/0.021	---	---	---	---	---
Q11	-0.318/0.031	---	---	---	---	0.691/0.000	---
Q12	0.308/0.036	---	0.291/0.045	---	---	---	---
Q15	0.317/0.032	0.334/0.025	---	---	---	---	---
Q16	---	---	0.356/0.018	---	---	---	---

By noticing the results in table 8, H1 actualizing some correlations between personal and demographic variables and some aspects of psychological experiences. These correlations were significance at both 0.05, 0.01 and less.

Results in the light of hypothesis 2:

H2: tests the correlations between each psychological aspect and the other.

Table 9. The significance correlations

Questions(values / significances)	Q4	Q7	Q11	Q12	Q15	Q16
Q1	0.362/0.016	---	---	---	---	0.392/0.01
Q2	0.360/0.017	---	0.313/0.034	---	---	---
Q3	---	0.446/0.004	0.288/0.047	---	0.308/0.036	---
Q4	1.00	---	---	0.346/0.021	---	---

By noticing the results in table 8, H2 actualizes some correlations among some aspectsof psychical experiences (psi), significance at both 0.05 and 0.01 and less than.

Results in the light of hypothesis 3

H3: tests the differences among psychical experiences according to one's belief about psi

In another word, I tested the effect of one's belief in psi- as independent variables on psi experiences as dependent variables. To test this, I split the sample into three categories:

Who believe in psi but not relay on, not depend on in daily life, not affected by psi?
 Who do not believe in psi? Who believe in psi and relay on, depend on in daily life, affected by psi?

I further tested the H3 with Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA). I first analysed through Bartlett's test for sphericity, which is an important condition to apply MANOVA, to test the correlations among dependent variables.

Table 10 Bartlett's test for sphericity

Likelihood Ratio	0.000
Approx. Chi-Square	15.881

Df.	5
Sig.	0.008

Test result is significance at about 0.01 level.

By applying MANOVA among three categories sample and psi experiences all results were significant at level below than 0.01 (0.00). *Finally, hypothesis 4, which tests the effect of personal, demographic variables on belief in psi H4: tests the correlation between each personal, demographic variable, (independent) and each category of psi belief (dependent).*

All results were insignificant, except one, which represented the correlation between educational level and belief system at 0.346, significant at below than 0.05 level (0.042).

DISCUSSIONS and CONCLUSION

Significant Correlation between some personal, demographic variables, and psi aspects

In this section personal, demographic and psi aspect are discussed in six sections. These are with relation to psychology and sociology. This section is discussed under the headings of age, gender, nationality, education, personality and birth order.

Age: There are significant negative correlation between age and telepathy, which means in the light of the current sample, it decreases through aging and vice versa. The negative correlation are also shown between age and psychical healing, which means the ability of psi touch decreases with aging and vice versa.

Two positive experiences were noticed between age and déjà vu including unconsciousness feeling before the event. This means that one's observation to these experiences increases with aging. Previous results agreed with some western studies, which was recorded that at the age of thirties and above, there are active time for psi experiences by noticing that age average is 39.5.

Gender: Female has more experiences in psi and has negative significant correlations in two experiences - retro cognition, which means *knowledge of past events*, and *mind over matter by affecting appliances*. However, Positive experience is with feeling events unconsciously before happening. These results also agreed with some western studies, where females experience psi more than males.

Nationality: There are three positive correlations between nationality and feeling déjà vu, heredity of psi, then finding the lost thing in their same places. Positive correlations are found with number of cases in each country. Some results agreed with some Western studies, which may indicate a kind of relationship between geographical areas and such experience around the globe.



Education: It was found that there is only one negative correlation between feeling possession and educational level, which means that this feeling decreases with high level of education. This may be because of the rarity of this experience and even educated ones are not convinced with this, which may be the case that they are not experienced due to the reason of having less psi experiences.

Personality: Personality characteristics' is the only variable that correlates with many psi experiences. The findings suggest that telepathy has the positive correlation at about 0.01 level with feeling aura, out of body experiences and psi healing. By reviewing frequencies in such variables, these related to characteristics as one perceived - fantasy prone, emotional, practical, logic, and adapting fast. This agreed with Western culture about personality who has fantasy prone and psi experience, while differences in other personality characteristics may give more availability to experience psi with multi types of personalities.

One's birth order: There is only one positive correlation between birth order and telepathy at level about 0.01. By reviewing the frequencies above, the oldest sibling are likely to psi experience and has positive correlation with the psi experiences. This is according to current sample numbers, which reflects the experience and affecting relationships is likable with psi experience. It was also found that there were less correlations between marital status and hygiene level with psi experiences.

Correlation between psi aspects

The results suggest that Psi aspects appeared in significant correlations among psychical dreams, telepathy, and physical aura and out of body experience.

Psychical dreams – precognitive dreams phenomena correlated significantly positive with out of body experience. This correlation maybe because of the experiences happened in unconsciousness status and between conscious and unconscious. In many cases, their ability to experience psi dreams was because of heredity, which has significance relationship.

Telepathy has also the same positive significance with out of body case, which needs more studies to point out to the common status among psi experiences. Telepathy also has same positive significance correlation to psychical healing, psychical touch, which may indicate same kind of indirect communication between both cases and needs more studies to explore.

Noticing physical aura related positively in significant correlation with feeling apparitions experience is because they are the same category of experiences. In addition, positive significance correlation to psychical healing, psychical touch needs more studies to explore common areas among such communications. A kind of remote communication has shown positive significance correlation between noticing physical aura and feeling events unconsciously before happening.

Finally, out of body experience correlated positively with telepathy, psi dreams and déjà vu. All these results suggest somewhat a status between conscious and unconscious level to feel psi experiences. This is incorporated with other factors, such as characteristics, social surrounding, and geographical areas and so on.

Differences among psi aspects related to how one believe about them

Significance results at level below than 0.01 indicates strongly how much feeling these experiences depended on relaying on affected by perception. It is a matter of perception that enables us to notice or unnoticed the psi stimulations and whether to accept or refuse. This is incorporated with our belief system, personality type, regardless of the actual existence as a part of natural phenomena.

Tests which one or two of personal and demographical variables affect belief about psi

The significance positive correlation between educational variable and belief in psi experience indicates strong influence of culture on feeling and perceiving psi experience. Therefore, H3 is accepted.

Discussing Mapping psi aspects, experiences frequencies in the light of the current small sample

More psi experiences frequencies were found in Psi dreams, precognitive dreams, with multi- impressions about. Telepathy is positive with impressions about. Spiritual experience embedding one with whole nature is positive with impressions about. Feeling déjà vu correlated with multi-impressions about. Finding things in their same places, in the light of question content, losing things, then find them again correlates with multi-impressions about. Feeling event before happening unconsciously with somewhat of body changes also correlates with multi-impressions about. Experiencing psi experience is also possible within one's family member.

Some examples of less psi experiences frequencies were found in out of body experiences - retro cognition, remembering one's experience between death and life, feeling out of body control and hearing warring voice.

In conclusion, precognitive dreams phenomenon and telepathy are most psi experiences frequencies and is the oldest psi experiences around the globe. It can be explained that normal cases with psi experienced is within the status between consciousness and unconsciousness or at unconsciousness level. All cultures showed psi behaviour and psi existence, which is free from cultural effect. But in the same time, psi experience is affected by culture in their frequencies, perception and types.



This may reveal a kind of potential human ability that enlarge adaptation, adjustment by transcending the current moment through one remote sensor or tele-communicator (psi), which may lead somehow to embed one to the whole being and produce more peaceful human to the whole or more harmony being with the whole and could lead to a quality leap in human being. The more we study psi, the more we spot on our unconscious hidden realm and its unlimited abilities.

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