The “environment-based hypothesis of prephenomenal unity” suggests that both phenomenal and prephenomenal unity are ultimately based on and predisposed by the virtual statistically based unity between the environmental stimuli’s natural and social statistics and the brain’s intrinsic activity: The more the resting state’s low-frequency oscillations shift towards and align themselves to the environmental (and bodily) stimuli’s statistical occurrences across the different discrete points in (physical) time and space, the stronger the degree of the environment–brain unity, and the more likely a high degree of prephenomenal and ultimately phenomenal unity and thus consciousness can be instantiated. Accordingly, a strong or high degree of environment-brain unity predisposes an increased probability of possible phenomenal unity and thus of consciousness. In contrast, a low or weak environment-brain unity decreases the probability of consciousness.