

# Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

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Compiled on a weekly basis since January 2007

Gilani's Gallopedia is a weekly Digest of Opinions in a globalized world - one window on global opinion polling compiled by Gilani Research Foundation

## Who are we?

*Gilani's Gallopedia* is a weekly digest of opinions in a globalized world. It provides a one window access to Global Opinion Polls on a weekly basis. It is produced by a team of researchers led by Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani, and is a not for profit public service. It is co-edited by Mohammad Zubair and Sara Salam.

Our name reflects the rapid pace at which global polls are brought to the community of pollsters and other interested readers. Gilani's Gallopedia is not related to any polling agency and makes its selection from any publically available poll based on its relevance to our reader's interests. Over the years it has reported polls conducted by over 350 agencies and institutions.

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[Topic of the week: \(Click for details\)](#)

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

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Countries are represented in blue; Polling organizations are represented in pink. For reference to source of each poll clicks to detail are provided in the text



## Asia Zone

► MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA; WEST ASIA; SOUTH ASIA; NORTH ASIA; EAST ASIA

### ► MENA

443-1 [Palestine: Local Elections & Stalled Negotiations](#) (Click for details)

(Palestine) A recent survey of Palestinians shows that Palestinians are skeptical of the local council elections however they intend to participate in the elections. Survey also shows that Palestine rejects the Jordanian options and they also show a disregard for French initiative. (JMCC)

July 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

443-2 [Insufficient work experience and job search knowledge block fresh graduates from employment](#)

(Click for details)

The unemployment rate across the Middle East & North Africa is climbing at around 23%, making it almost twice the global average which stands at 13%. According to the latest "Fresh Graduates in the Middle East and North Africa Survey" conducted by YouGov and Bayt.com, 51% of fresh graduates across the region claim that the greatest challenge they face when securing a successful career is that employers prefer candidates with work experience.

(YouGov)

July 27, 2016

3.3 Economy » Employment Issues



### ► SOUTHEAST ASIA

443-3 [Roy Morgan Indonesian Consumer Confidence virtually unchanged in June \(150.3, up 0.6pts\)](#) (Click for details)

(Indonesia) Roy Morgan Indonesian Consumer Confidence for June rose slightly to 150.3 (up 0.6pts). Consumer Confidence is now 0.9pts lower than it was a year ago in June 2015 (151.2) but is 18.0pts above the long-run average (2005-2016) of 132.3. The main reason for this month's small rise in confidence was more confidence about buying major household items. (Roy Morgan)

July 26, 2016

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

443-4 [Philippines: Net Personal Optimism at record Very high +46](#) (Click for details)

(Philippines) The Second Quarter 2016 Social Weather Survey, fielded from June 24-27, 2016, found 49% of adults expecting their personal quality of life to improve in the next 12 months ("Optimists"), and 3% expecting it to get worse ("Pessimists"), for a new record-high Net Personal Optimism score of +46 (% Optimists minus % Pessimists, correctly rounded), classified by SWS as very high. (SWS)

July 29, 2016

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being



443-5 [Philippines: 63% say Pres. Duterte can fulfill most, if not all, of his promises](#) (Click for details)

(Philippines) The Second Quarter 2016 Social Weather Survey, conducted from June 24-27, 2016, found 63% of adult Filipinos expecting President Rody Duterte to fulfill most, if not all, of his promises. (SWS)

July 25, 2016

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

## Euro Americas Zone

▶ EAST EUROPE, WEST EUROPE; NORTH AMERICA; LATIN AMERICA & AUSTRALASIA

### ▶ EAST EUROPE

443-6 [Socio-Political Attitudes Of The Residents Of Ukraine](#) (Click for details)

(Ukraine) The majority of the Ukrainians believes that government leads the state in wrong direction, and negatively evaluates the activities of the central authorities. Most of the residents believe that the conflict in the East of Ukraine should be resolved via international peace talks.

(KIIS)

July 2016

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

2.8 Foreign Affairs & Security » International / Regional Organizations

2.11 Foreign Affairs and Security >> Bi/Tri-lateral Relations



### ▶ WEST EUROPE

443-7 [UK: Consumer confidence at its lowest ebb in three years](#) (Click for details)

(UK) The public are still absorbing the EU referendum result but it is clear that consumer confidence has dived significantly in the month after the Brexit vote. Four weeks after the referendum to leave the European Union, UK consumer confidence has fallen to its lowest level in three years. (YouGov)

July 27, 2016

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

443-8 [59% of Brits would push the nuclear button](#) (Click for details)

(UK) Majority would be prepared to launch a retaliatory nuclear strike if they were PM, and back Theresa May for saying she would too. (YouGov)

July 28, 2016

3.10 Economy » Energy/Nuclear Issues

443-9 [UK: Labour woes north of the border get worse](#) (Click for details)

(UK) The Labour recovery in Scotland doesn't look set to be kicking off any time soon, with Scottish voters believing that both Nicola Sturgeon and Ruth Davidson are doing better than Jeremy Corbyn and Kezia Dugdale. Just 22% of Scottish adults think Corbyn is doing well as Labour leader and 25% think Dugdale is doing well as Scottish Labour leader. (YouGov)

July 26, 2016

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties



443-10 [Brexit causes dramatic 11-point drop in UK consumer confidence](#) (Click for details)

(UK) GfK's long-running monthly Consumer Confidence Index dropped 11 points in July (since the June interviews conducted before the Referendum) from -1 to -12. The survey dates back to 1974 and July sees the sharpest month-by-month drop for more than 26 years (March 1990). This is also a further 3-point drop from the -9 recorded by the Brexit Special in early July. All five measures used to calculate the Index saw decreases this month. (GfK)

July 29, 2016

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

443-11 [Brexit brings the upward trend in the German consumer climate to a halt](#) (Click for details)

(Germany) The consumer climate in Germany weakened slightly in July. Also as a result of Brexit in the United Kingdom, the Consumer Climate overall indicator forecasts 10.0 points for August, down from 10.1 points in July. Economic and income expectations suffered losses, while propensity to buy increased slightly again. (GfK)

July, 2016

3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

443-12 [Young British adults spend more time watching video on laptops than TV sets](#) (Click for details)

(UK) TV sets are still the preferred viewing device for video-based content among the UK adult online population overall, but younger adults show significant deviation from this trend. (GfK)

July 27, 2016

3.12 Economy » IT & Telecom

4.16 Society » Entertainment

## ► NORTH AMERICA

443-13 [U.S. Supreme Court Job Approval Rating Ties Record Low](#) (Click for details)

(USA) The U.S. Supreme Court's 42% job approval rating is down slightly from September and matches the low point in Gallup's 16-year trend, recorded in June 2005. The Supreme Court's approval ratings have not been above 50% since September 2010. (Gallup USA)

JULY 29, 2016

3.3 Economy » Employment Issues

4.9 Society » Justice

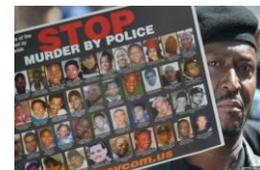
443-14 [Americans Offer Solutions for Problem of Deadly Shootings](#) (Click for details)

(USA) When asked to name what can be done to reduce the number of deadly encounters between black men and police in the U.S. today, Americans -- taken as a whole -- offer suggestions that fall under three main headings: changes in society, changes in the black community and changes in the police. (Gallup USA)

JULY 28, 2016

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues

4.12 Society » Crime

443-15 [Less Than Half in U.S. OK With Treatment of Immigrants, Arabs](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Among six key groups in society, Americans are least satisfied with the way Arabs and immigrants are treated in the U.S. Less than half of Americans are satisfied with the treatment of either group. In contrast, Americans are most satisfied with the way Asians are treated (75% very or somewhat satisfied). A slim majority, 51%, are satisfied with the treatment of blacks. (Gallup USA)

JULY 28, 2016

4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees

443-16 [Michelle Obama Best Liked of Scheduled Convention Speakers](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Americans view first lady Michelle Obama more positively than other key figures speaking this week at the Democratic National Convention. Fifty-eight percent of Americans have a favorable view of Mrs. Obama, while about half view Sen. Bernie Sanders (53%), President Barack Obama (51%), former President Bill Clinton (49%) and Vice President Joe Biden (48%) favorably. (Gallup USA)

JULY 26, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings



443-17 [In U.S., Opioids Viewed as Most Serious Local Drug Problem](#) (Click for details)

(USA) More than four in 10 Americans see prescription painkillers and heroin as a "crisis" or "very serious problem" in their local areas. Smaller percentages of Americans -- one in three or fewer -- view cigarettes, alcohol, cocaine and marijuana as a crisis or very serious problem where they live. (Gallup USA)

JULY 29, 2016

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

4.13 Society » Social Problems

443-18 [Clinton's Image at Lowest Point in Two Decades](#) (Click for details)

(USA) As the Democratic National Convention gets underway in Philadelphia, Hillary Clinton's image is at its lowest point in the 24 years of her national career, with 38% of Americans viewing her favorably and 57% unfavorably. Americans' most positive view of Clinton, 67% favorable, came in December 1998. Before last year, her lowest favorable ratings since she became well-known had been 43% in January 1996 and 44% in March 2001. (Gallup USA)

JULY 25, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties

1.5 Domestic Politics » National Image/ Trust

443-19 [Tim Kaine Matches Mike Pence in Lackluster Initial Ratings](#) (Click for details)

(USA) U.S. voters' initial reaction to Hillary Clinton's selection of Virginia Sen. Tim Kaine as her running mate is similar to their muted response to Donald Trump's selection of Mike Pence a week ago. Thirty-five percent say Kaine is an "excellent" or "pretty good" choice, nearly matching the 37% who said the same of Pence just after Trump chose him. (Gallup USA)

JULY 25, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings



443-20 [In Clinton's March to Nomination, Many Democrats Changed Their Minds](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Hillary Clinton led Bernie Sanders for the Democratic nomination in every Pew Research Center survey conducted throughout the party's primaries. But many Democratic voters vacillated in their candidate support throughout this period. (Pew Research Center)

July 25, 2016

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections  
1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties



443-21 [U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to 'Enhance' Human Abilities](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Americans are more worried than enthusiastic about using gene editing, brain chip implants and synthetic blood to change human capabilities. (Pew Research Center)

July 26, 2016

3.11 Economy » Science & Technology  
4.11 Society » Health

443-22 [Nine-in-ten support tax on foreign buyers of Metro Vancouver homes, but doubt it will be very effective](#) (Click for details)

(Canada) Under increasing pressure from people living in Canada's most expensive real estate market, Premier Christy Clark's government announced this week that it will begin taxing foreign buyers of Metro Vancouver residential properties. The move is being met with overwhelming approval in that region, but also with doubts over whether this and other policy changes will do much to bring housing prices down. (Angus Reid)

July 29, 2016

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance  
3.8 Economy » Enterprise/ Investments/ Business  
3.9 Economy » Financial systems & Institutions



## ► LATIN AMERICA

443-23 [Security Issues Continue to Trouble Latin America](#) (Click for details)

(Venezuela) As Venezuela edged closer to collapse in 2015, the country's score on Gallup's Law and Order Index -- its annual global gauge of people's sense of security -- dropped to a new record low of 35 out of 100. This score was not only the worst in the world last year, but it was also the worst Gallup has recorded for any country in the past decade. (Gallup USA)

July 26, 2016

2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues

## ► AUSTRALASIA

443-24 [Is Olympic sponsorship a marathon or a sprint?](#) (Click for details)

McDonald's and the Commonwealth Bank were the big winners at the 2012 London Olympics—but reflected glory can be fleeting, Roy Morgan's long-running sponsorship awareness research shows. (Roy Morgan)

July 29, 2016

4.15 Society » Sports

► **MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY**

443-25 [Doping a problem but Olympic success remains a driver of national pride: Global Poll](#)  
 (Click for details)

A new BBC World Service poll suggests a majority say doping scandals reduce their interest in the Olympics. Overall pride in how well their country performs in the Games has softened since before the London Games. ([Globescan](#))

July 2016

4.15 Society » Sports



**Topic of the week:**

***U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to 'Enhance' Human Abilities***

► This page is devoted to opinions of countries whose polling activity is generally not known very widely or where a recent topical issue requires special attention.

**U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to 'Enhance' Human Abilities**

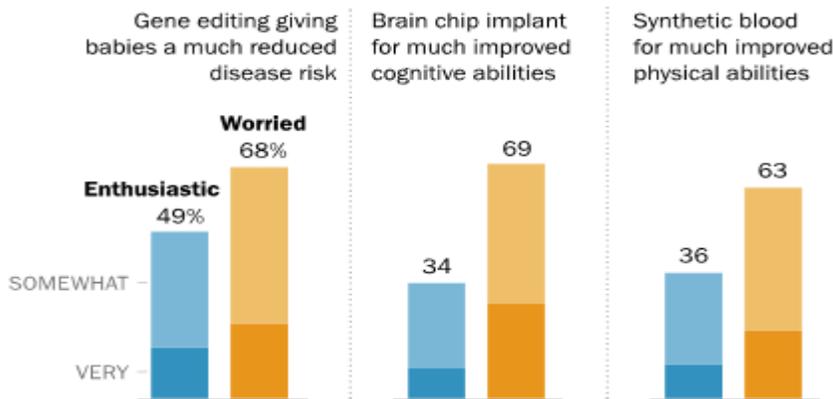
*Americans are more worried than enthusiastic about using gene editing, brain chip implants and synthetic blood to change human capabilities*

July 26, 2016



**Public expresses more worry than enthusiasm about each of these potential human enhancements**

% of U.S. adults who say they are \_\_\_\_\_ about each of these enhancements



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 2-28, 2016.

"U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to 'Enhance' Human Abilities"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Cutting-edge biomedical technologies that could push the boundaries of human abilities may soon be available, making people's minds sharper and their bodies stronger and healthier than ever before. But a new Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults shows that majorities greet the possibility of these breakthroughs with more wariness and worry than enthusiasm and hope.

Many in the general public expect continued scientific and technological innovation, broadly speaking, to bring helpful change to society. Yet when people are queried about the potential use of emerging technologies for "human enhancement," their attitudes are not nearly as affirming.

The survey examines public attitudes about the potential use of three emerging technologies that could fundamentally improve people's health, cognitive abilities or physical capacities. The specific examples were: gene editing to give babies a lifetime with much [reduced risk of serious disease](#), implanting brain chips to give people [a much improved ability to concentrate and process information](#) and transfusing of synthetic blood to give people [much greater speed, strength and stamina](#). These are just three of many enhancements that scientists and bioethicists say could arise from biomedical technologies now under development. None of the three are currently available for the purpose of enhancing otherwise healthy babies or adults, though all are in a research and development phase or are being tested in very limited circumstances for therapeutic uses, such as helping patients to recover from a stroke or spinal cord injury. (For background see "[Human Enhancement: The Scientific and Ethical Dimensions of Striving for Perfection](#).")



When Americans are questioned about the prospect of these specific kinds of enhancements for healthy people, their views are cautious and often resistant:

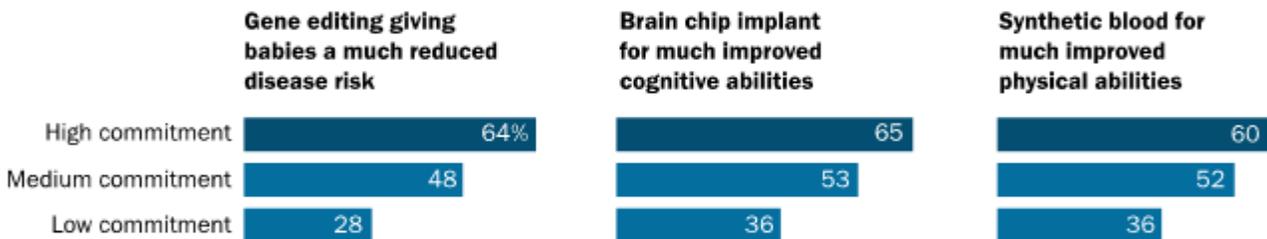
- Majorities of U.S. adults say they would be "very" or "somewhat" worried about gene editing (68%), brain chips (69%) and synthetic blood (63%), while no more than half say they would be enthusiastic about each of these developments. Some people say they would be both enthusiastic and worried, but, overall, concern outpaces excitement.
- More say they would *not* want enhancements of their brains and their blood (66% and 63%, respectively) than say they would want them (32% and 35%). U.S. adults are closely split on the question of whether they would want gene editing to help prevent diseases for their babies ([48% would, 50% would not](#)).
- At least seven-in-ten adults predict each of these new technologies will become available before they have been fully tested or understood. Some 73% say this about gene editing, while an identical share says the same about synthetic blood; 74% says this about brain chip implants.
- Majorities say these enhancements could exacerbate the divide between haves and have-nots. For instance, 73% believe inequality will increase if brain chips become available because initially they will be obtainable only by the wealthy.
- In addition, many Americans think recipients of enhancements will feel superior to those who have not received them; 63% say this about synthetic blood transfusions in particular. By the same token, but more optimistically, half of Americans or more think [recipients of enhancements](#) will feel more confident about themselves.

- Substantial shares say they are not sure whether these interventions are morally acceptable. But among those who express an opinion, more people say brain and blood enhancements would be morally unacceptable than say they are acceptable.
- More adults say the downsides of brain and blood enhancements would outweigh the benefits for society than vice versa. Americans are a bit more positive about the possibility of gene editing to reduce disease; 36% think it will have more benefits than downsides, while 28% think it will have more downsides than benefits.
- Opinion is closely divided when it comes to [the fundamental question](#) of whether these potential developments are “meddling with nature” and cross a line that should not be crossed, or whether they are “no different” from other ways that humans have tried to better themselves over time.

The survey data show several patterns surrounding Americans’ wariness about these developments. First, there are strong differences in views about using these technologies for enhancement depending on how religious people are. In general, the most religious are the most wary about potential enhancements. For example, those who score high on a three-item index of religious commitment<sup>1</sup> are more likely than those who are lower in religious commitment to say all three types of enhancement – gene editing to give babies a lifetime with much reduced risk of disease, brain chip implants to give people much improved cognitive abilities and transfusions with synthetic blood to give people much improved physical capacities – would be meddling with nature and crossing a line that should not be crossed. Americans who have lower levels of religious commitment are more inclined to see the potential use of these techniques as just the continuation of a centuries-old quest by humans to try to better themselves.

### A majority of highly religious Americans consider these potential enhancements to be meddling with nature

*% of U.S. adults in each religious commitment group who say \_\_\_\_\_ is meddling with nature and crosses a line we should not cross*



Note: Respondents who say “as humans, we are always trying to better ourselves and this idea is no different” or who did not give an answer are not shown. See Methodology for details on index of religious commitment.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 2-28, 2016.

“U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to ‘Enhance’ Human Abilities”

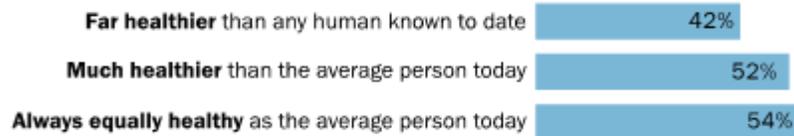
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Fewer Americans see enhancements that would bring extreme change as an appropriate use of technology

*% of U.S. adults who say each of these enhancements would be an appropriate use of technology under each condition*

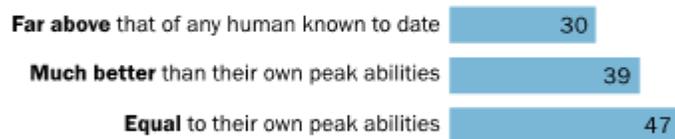
### Gene editing giving babies reduced risk of serious diseases

If it resulted in people ...



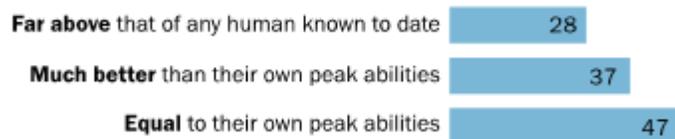
### Brain chip implant improving cognitive abilities

If it resulted in cognitive abilities ...



### Synthetic blood substitutes improving physical abilities

If it resulted in physical abilities ...



Note: Respondents who say each would be “taking technology too far” or who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 2-28, 2016.

“U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to ‘Enhance’ Human Abilities”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Second, people believe that technologies that would bring more dramatic or extreme changes to human abilities are less acceptable than technologies that cause less dramatic or temporary changes. For example, 47% of Americans consider the use of synthetic blood substitutes to improve physical abilities an “appropriate use of technology” if the resulting change to people’s speed, strength and stamina would be “equal to their own peak abilities.” But if the same enhancement results in physical abilities “far above that of any human

known to date,” far fewer (28%) say it would be an appropriate use of technology. The same pattern occurs as Americans consider the potential use of gene editing and devices implanted in the brain to augment human abilities.

Third, women tend to be more hesitant than men about wanting the enhancements potentially available from these cutting-edge technologies. They are also more negative than men in their judgments and expectations about what such enhancements would mean for society. Interestingly, although majorities of the public expect these enhancements would lead to increased social inequality, there are, at best, only modest differences in attitudes about these topics by race, ethnicity, educational level, income or age.

### Public assessments about cosmetic enhancements available today are mixed

% of U.S. adults who say ...

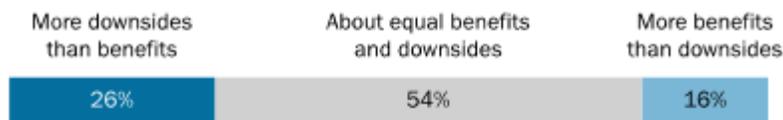
#### Cosmetic procedures:



#### Cosmetic surgery is ...



#### Cosmetic surgery leads to ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 5-May 2, 2016.

"U.S. Public Wary of Biomedical Technologies to 'Enhance' Human Abilities"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Finally, there are some similarities between what Americans think about these three potential, future enhancements and their attitudes toward the kinds of enhancements already widely available today. Many are skeptical about the need for cosmetic procedures and other current enhancements. For example, 61% of Americans say people are too quick to undergo cosmetic procedures to change their appearance in ways that are not really important. Roughly a third (34%) say elective cosmetic surgery is “taking technology too far.” And, overall, 54% of U.S. adults say elective cosmetic surgery leads to both benefits and downsides for

society, while 26% express the belief that there are more downsides than benefits, and just 16% say society receives more benefits than downsides from cosmetic surgery.

These are some of the key findings from a new nationally representative Pew Research Center survey of 4,726 U.S. adults conducted online and by mail from March 2 to 28, 2016. The margin of sampling error at the 95% confidence interval for results based on the total sample is plus or minus 2.2 percentage points.[2](#)

### What do we mean by human enhancement?

Human enhancement encompasses a wide range of biomedical interventions intended to increase human abilities. In simple terms, this means making biochemical, surgical or other changes designed to improve cognitive, psychological or physical capacities, and can include changes aimed at bettering physical and mental health. The modern discussion of human enhancement often is traced to an essay by Julian Huxley in 1957. The essay suggested the human species could “transcend itself” through biological intervention.[3](#) Over the millennia, people have tried to improve their abilities by learning, as well as using tools and gadgets. Enhancement is different from those attempts at human betterment because it involves biomedical intervention in the body to notch up a person’s capabilities.

Many also think about human enhancement as distinct from therapeutic interventions. Thus, medical treatments aimed at restoring a person’s ability to see or hear – for example, to regain motor control after a stroke or spinal cord injury – would stand in contrast to enhancing abilities in otherwise healthy and well-functioning people beyond their current capacities (or some typical level).[4](#) The line between therapy and enhancement often is blurry, but this distinction provides a framework for thinking about human enhancement in everyday terms.

Although the phrase “human enhancement” is used primarily by ethicists, there are numerous enhancements available today. Examples include: anabolic steroids used to promote muscle development; reproductive technologies, including tubal ligation and vasectomies to increase human control over the reproductive system; and an array of cosmetic interventions to change people’s physical characteristics. Two widely available cognitive enhancements include the (off-label) use of modafinil and Ritalin (methylphenidate) to stimulate a person’s focus, concentration or memory. Some also consider vaccines a form of enhancement aimed at making people healthier by reducing the probability of disease, although others consider vaccines to be firmly rooted in medical or therapeutic treatment, not enhancement.[5](#)

Until now, biomedical scientists have had the capacity to make only relatively modest enhancements in people. However, the convergence of innovations in biotechnology, nanotechnology, information technology and other fields is raising the possibility that future enhancements could enable much more dramatic changes to human abilities. The pace of innovation is difficult to predict and sometimes takes much of the scientific community, let alone the broader public, by surprise. The development of CRISPR, a gene-editing technique, is one example in which potentially far-reaching techniques evolved very rapidly, within the space of just a few years.

Pew Research Center rooted much of this study in exploring public attitudes about breakthroughs that could expand the boundaries of human limits, potentially creating even healthier, stronger and smarter humans. In particular, the study focuses on U.S. public reactions to three potential kinds of enhancement: gene editing to give a healthy baby a much reduced risk of serious diseases and conditions over their lifetime, implanting a computer chip in the brain to give a healthy person a much improved ability to concentrate and process

information, and using synthetic blood substitutes to give a healthy person much greater speed, strength and stamina. (For comparison, survey respondents also were asked about a number of procedures, such as elective cosmetic surgery, that are widely available today.)

The three future-oriented scenarios are meant to reflect the range of enhancements being discussed by scientists and others as potentially on the horizon, but it is by no means an exhaustive list.<sup>6</sup> None of the techniques behind these ideas is being used for “enhancing purposes” today, although all exist in some form of development for therapeutic or medical applications. They were chosen in part because they each raise potentially enticing prospects. What if we, as a society, could virtually do away with illness? What if humans could all raise their thinking capacity manyfold? And what if synthetic “super blood” could boost physical prowess to “superman” and “superwoman” levels?

Whatever appeal these ideas may have, they also raise fundamental questions about what it means to be human. From the earliest days of civilization, people have sought to better their condition through the use of tools, medications, surgeries and other therapies. But as new scientific and technological breakthroughs arise, so do questions about whether such developments move beyond limits set by God, nature or reason. Thus, this research is aimed in part at understanding where, if at all, the public might “draw the line” on human enhancements and the possibilities they could bring to society.

### **Talking through the potential benefits and costs of human enhancement: A report from six focus groups**

To enrich the survey findings, Pew Research Center conducted six focus group discussions around the country. “[American Voices on Ways Human Enhancement Could Shape Our Future](#)” examines the themes that arose in these discussions, many of which focused on where to draw the moral and ethical boundaries when considering scientific breakthroughs that could enhance human capabilities.

- Many felt that while no effort should be spared to help the sick, society should proceed with caution before allowing biomedical advancements to boost the capacities of healthy people, fearing a slippery slope toward the creation of “superhumans” or human “robots.”
- While each of these enhancements could be seen as humans “playing God,” some participants argued that these biomedical advances can be morally justified because God intended for humans to make the most of their abilities and to better humankind.
- Potential risks and abuses of these enhancements highlight the need for oversight; many thought the guideposts for regulations should be “do no harm” and “be fair.”
- There was broad consensus that no enhancement should ever be imposed on anyone against his or her will.
- The calculations and guideposts people use have a distinctive character depending on type of enhancement.

Source: <http://www.pewinternet.org/2016/07/26/u-s-public-wary-of-biomedical-technologies-to-enhance-human-abilities/>

## Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2016)

### A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 8 year period January 2007 – January 2014

#### KEY STATISTICS

- 1- Number of Surveys (*a selection on key political and social issues*):  $\simeq$  6,805 polls during the period 2007-2014
- 2- Subjects of Interest (*we have made a list of 125 subjects, further grouped into 9 broad categories, namely: **Governance**, **Globalization** (inclusive of global economic issues) **Global Conflicts** (conflict zones), **Global leaders** (USA and Emerging powers), **Global Environment**, **Family**, **Religion**, and **other miscellaneous***)
- 3- Number of **countries** covered by one or more surveys:  $\simeq$  178 during the period 2007-2014
- 4- Number **polling organizations** whose polls have been cited:  $\simeq$  358 during the period 2007-2014

