



THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER
For The People & The Press

The Washington Post

DECEMBER 4, 2012

Pessimism about Fiscal Cliff Deal, Republicans Still Get More Blame

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Kohut

President, Pew Research Center

Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock

Associate Directors

Scott Keeter

Director of Survey Research

1615 L St, N.W., Suite 700

Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel (202) 419-4350

Fax (202) 419-4399

www.people-press.org

Pessimism about Fiscal Cliff Deal, Republicans Still Get More Blame

With Washington making little apparent progress in efforts to avoid going over the “fiscal cliff,” public opinion about the situation has changed little over the past three weeks.

The latest national survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and The Washington Post, conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 2 among 1,003 adults, finds continued pessimism over prospects for a deficit agreement.

Four-in-ten (40%) expect that the president and congressional Republicans will reach a deal by Jan. 1 to prevent automatic tax increases and spending cuts from taking effect; 49% say they will not. If no deal is reached, far more say congressional Republicans would be more to blame (53%) than President Obama (27%). These opinions are virtually unchanged since early November.

Democrats continue to be much more optimistic about prospects for a fiscal cliff compromise than either Republicans or independents. A majority of Democrats (55%) expect Obama and congressional Republicans will reach an agreement before Jan. 1 to prevent the automatic tax increases and spending cuts. Just 37% of independents and 22% of Republicans say an agreement will be reached.

Most Americans feel like they have only a dim understanding of what might happen if the automatic spending cuts and tax increase go into effect. Just 28% say they understand the consequences very well, while 29% understand them fairly well. These impressions also have changed little over the past three weeks.

With Clock Ticking, Plurality Says Jan. 1 Deadline Will Not be Met

<i>Will president and Reps in Congress reach agreement before Jan. 1 to avoid fiscal cliff?</i>	Nov 8-11	Nov 29-Dec 2
	%	%
Yes	38	40
No	51	49
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100
<i>More to blame if agreement is not reached ...</i>		
Republicans in Congress	53	53
President Obama	29	27
Both (vol.)	10	12
Neither (vol.)	2	2
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 2012. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Nonetheless, the public continues to see dire consequences – both for the nation’s economy and themselves – if the government goes over the fiscal cliff. While more say the nation’s economy (64%) than their own finances (43%) would be greatly affected, roughly six-in-ten say the impact would be negative for both the economy generally (60%) and their own personal finances (61%).

Democrats More Optimistic about Agreement

Republicans and Democrats continue to have starkly different expectations for the negotiations aimed at forestalling the automatic spending cuts and tax increases. Fully 69% of Republicans and 52% of independents say Obama and Republicans will not reach agreement in time to prevent the automatic measures from going into the effect. Yet Democrats remain optimistic – 55% predict an agreement will be reached while 36% do not.

Democrats overwhelmingly say Republicans in Congress would be more to blame if an agreement is not reached (77%). A smaller majority of Republicans (62%) say Obama should bear more of the blame. A third of Republicans (33%) say either that Republicans in Congress would be more to blame (19%) or volunteer than both sides would be equally to blame (14%). Just 16% of Democrats say Obama would be more to blame or that both sides would be equally to blame.

Most Say Tax Hikes, Sequester Would Have Negative Effects

	The U.S. economy	Your own financial situation
<i>Effect of automatic tax increases and spending cuts on...</i>	%	%
Major effect	64	43
Minor effect	20	35
No effect	7	14
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100
<i>Effect will be</i>		
Mostly negative	60	61
Mostly positive	19	13
No effect/DK	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>
	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 2012. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Democrats Still See Fiscal Cliff Deal as Possible

<i>Will President Obama and Reps in Congress reach agreement?</i>	Total	Rep	Dem	Ind
	%	%	%	%
Yes	40	22	55	37
No	49	69	36	52
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>More to blame if agreement not reached ...</i>				
Reps in Congress	53	19	77	52
President Obama	27	62	10	21
Both (vol.)	12	14	6	16
Neither (vol.)	2	1	2	3
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 2012. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Fewer Young People Understand Fiscal Cliff

Overall, 57% of Americans say they have at least a fairly good understanding of what would happen if automatic spending cuts and tax increases go into effect as scheduled Jan. 1. But just 28% say they understand the consequences very well. There is no major demographic or political group in which a majority says they have a very good understanding of the possible impact of the fiscal changes.

In particular, people with lower family incomes, as well as those with less education and those younger than 30, feel like they have a dim understanding of what might happen if the spending and tax changes kick in. A majority (55%) of those with family incomes of less than \$30,000 and 49% of those who have not attended college say they understand the possible implications not too well or not at all well; 54% of Americans younger than 30 say the same.

There are only modest partisan differences in how well people understand the effects of automatic spending cuts and tax increases: 61% of Republicans, 58% of Democrats and 55% of independents say they understand the impact of possible tax and spending changes very or fairly well.

Who Understands Implications of Going over the Fiscal Cliff?

<i>How well do you understand impact of spending cuts and tax increases?</i>	Very/ Fairly	Not too/ Not at all	DK
	%	%	%
Total	57	41	2=100
18-29	44	54	3=100
30-49	56	43	2=100
50-64	66	32	3=100
65+	63	37	1=100
Republican	61	37	2=100
Democrat	58	41	1=100
Independent	55	43	2=100
College grad+	68	31	1=100
Some college	60	38	1=100
High school or less	48	49	3=100
<i>Family income</i>			
\$75,000 or more	72	28	*=100
\$30,000-\$74,999	61	37	2=100
Less than \$30,000	42	55	3=100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/WASHINGTON POST Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 2012. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Weekly News Interest

The debate in Washington over the fiscal cliff is the public's top story this week: 40% paid very close attention to news about the debate over the automatic spending cuts and tax increases that will take effect Jan. 1 unless the president and Congress act.

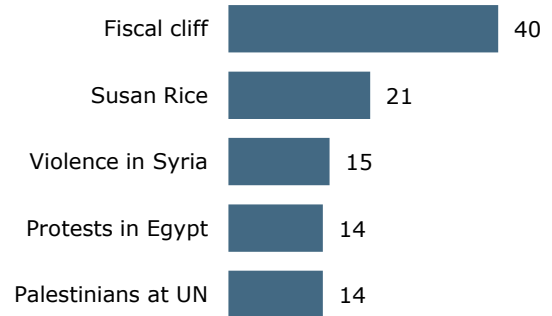
Only about half as many (21%) followed news about another Washington story very closely – the debate over whether U.N. Ambassador Susan Rice should become secretary of state. Notably, there are only slight partisan differences in interest in the debate over Rice.

A quarter of Republicans (25%), 21% of Democrats and 18% of independents followed this story very closely.

Three foreign stories attracted less public interest than news about Susan Rice or the fiscal cliff. Just 15% of Americans say they followed news about violence in Syria very closely; about as many very closely tracked news about political turmoil and protests in Egypt (14%) and the debate at the U.N. over the Palestinian territories (also 14%).

Fiscal Cliff Tops News Interest

% following very closely:



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 2012.

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 2012, among a national sample of 1,003 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (601 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 402 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 198 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Universal Survey under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see: <http://people-press.org/methodology/>.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and region to parameters from the March 2011 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status, based on extrapolations from the 2011 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,003	3.7 percentage points
Republicans	254	7.4 percentage points
Democrats	339	6.4 percentage points
Independents	340	6.4 percentage points
<i>How closely following news about fiscal cliff:</i>		
Very/Fairly closely	712	4.4 percentage points
Not too/Not at all	284	7.0 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
November 29-December 2, 2012, OMNIBUS
FINAL TOPLINE
N=1,003

ASK ALL:

PEW.1 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE ITEMS b-e WITH ITEM a ALWAYS LAST] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] very closely, fairly closely, not too closely or not at all closely?"]**

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a. The debate in Washington over automatic spending cuts and tax increases that would take effect in January unless the President and Congress act					
November 29-December 2, 2012	40	26	14	20	1
November 15-18, 2012	33	24	16	25	1
November 8-11, 2012	38	20	20	20	*
July 19-22, 2012	23	21	22	33	1
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
February 16-20, 2012: <i>Congress passing a bill to extend payroll tax cuts and unemployment benefits¹</i>	24	27	21	27	1
August 4-7, 2011: <i>Congress and the president agreeing to cut federal spending and raise the debt limit</i>	46	25	13	14	1
December 16-19, 2010 ² : <i>The extension of tax cuts and unemployment benefits approved by Congress and signed by President Obama</i>	37	27	15	19	1
December 9-12, 2010: <i>The agreement reached between Barack Obama and Congressional Republicans to extend tax cuts and unemployment benefits</i>	37	29	15	17	1
December 2-5, 2010: <i>The debate in Washington over the federal income tax cuts passed when George W. Bush was president</i>	39	26	17	17	1
September 16-19, 2010: <i>The debate in Washington over competing Democratic and Republican tax plans</i>	21	24	21	34	*
September 9-12, 2010	16	19	22	42	1
May 8-11, 2009: <i>The debate in Washington over the federal budget</i>	22	28	19	31	*
March 27-30, 2009: <i>Debate over Barack Obama's budget proposal</i>	28	34	18	19	1

¹ The wording of item PEW.1d was changed after the first night of interviewing (February 16, 2012) to reflect Congress passing this legislation. On February 16, 2012, the item wording was "Negotiations in Congress to extend payroll tax cuts and unemployment benefits."

² The wording of item PEW.1c was changed after the first night of interviewing (December 16, 2010), to reflect Congress passing and Obama signing this legislation. On December 16, 2010 the item read "The debate in Washington over extending tax cuts and unemployment benefits."

PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
February 27-March 2, 2009: <i>Barack Obama's budget proposal for next year that raises taxes on wealthy Americans and increases spending on health care, education and other programs</i>	47	34	9	10	*
May, 2003: <i>George W. Bush's tax cut and economic stimulus plan</i>	25	36	22	15	2
February, 2003	26	33	23	16	2
January, 2003	28	34	21	15	2
February, 2002: <i>Debate in Congress over G.W. Bush's budget and tax cut plan</i>	17	31	28	23	1
April, 2001	24	38	20	18	*
February, 2001: <i>G.W. Bush's tax cut plan</i>	31	35	19	14	1
September, 1999: <i>The debate in Washington over how much to cut taxes</i>	18	30	28	23	1
July, 1999	14	34	21	31	*
June, 1997: <i>Competing proposals on ways to cut taxes as part of the recent bipartisan budget agreement</i>	11	27	28	33	1
September, 1992 (RVs): <i>George Bush's plan to improve the economy by cutting government spending and cutting taxes</i>	28	44	18	9	1
b. Debate over whether UN Ambassador Susan Rice should become Secretary of State					
November 29-December 2, 2012	21	19	17	42	1
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
November 15-18, 2012: <i>Investigations into the September attack on the U.S. embassy in Benghazi, Libya</i>	28	26	21	24	2
October 18-21, 2012: <i>Investigations into last month's attack on the U.S. embassy in Libya</i>	31	30	19	20	1
October 12-14, 2012	28	28	19	23	1
October 4-7, 2012: <i>Investigations into the attack on the U.S. embassy in Libya earlier this month</i>	27	24	20	28	1
September 13-16, 2012: <i>Attacks on American embassies and consulates in the Middle East and the killing of the U.S. ambassador in Libya</i>	43	24	15	17	1
April 28-May 1, 2011: <i>The announcement that Leon Panetta would become Secretary of Defense and David Petraeus would become Director of the CIA</i>	9	17	22	50	1
February 6-9, 2009: <i>Tom Daschle withdrawing his nomination for a cabinet post over a tax-related controversy</i>	25	29	19	27	*
January 23-26, 2009: <i>Hillary Clinton becoming Secretary of State</i>	24	30	24	22	*
November 2-5, 2007: <i>George Bush's nomination of Michael Mukasey to be the next U.S. Attorney General</i>	10	19	24	46	1
September 21-24, 2007	9	22	26	43	*
January, 1994: <i>Bobby Inman's withdrawal as the nominee for Secretary of Defense</i>	7	19	29	44	1

PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
June 1993: <i>Bill Clinton's nomination and then withdrawal of Lani Guinier as civil rights division head</i>	21	30	24	24	1
October, 1991: <i>The nomination of Robert Gates to head the C.I.A.</i>	12	24	31	32	1
c. Political violence in Syria					
November 29-December 2, 2012	15	23	23	39	1
August 16-19, 2012	12	24	26	37	2
July 19-22, 2012	17	24	23	36	1
June 28-July 1, 2012	13	19	26	42	*
June 14-17, 2012	15	24	21	40	1
May 31-June 3, 2012	12	25	25	37	1
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
April 12-15, 2012: <i>International efforts to stop political violence in Syria</i>	14	23	25	37	1
April 5-8, 2012	15	21	27	37	1
March 15-28, 2012: <i>Political violence in Syria</i>	16	26	27	30	1
March 8-11, 2012	17	23	23	37	1
February 23-26, 2012	18	24	21	35	1
February 9-12, 2012	17	23	23	36	*
January 12-15, 2012	12	17	26	45	1
August 4-7, 2011: <i>Political violence following uprisings in Syria</i>	10	19	26	44	1
May 5-8, 2011	14	27	30	28	1
June 2-5, 2011: <i>Anti-government protests and violence in some Middle Eastern countries</i>	18	25	25	32	*
April 28-May 1, 2011	18	29	25	27	1
February 3-6, 2011: <i>Anti-government protests in Egypt and other Middle Eastern countries</i>	32	35	16	18	*
January 27-30, 2011	17	26	21	35	*
d. Debate about the status of the Palestinian territories at the UN					
November 29-December 2, 2012	14	21	22	42	1
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:	27	22	24	26	1
November 15-18, 2012: <i>Renewed violence between Israel and Palestinians</i>					
May 26-29, 2011: <i>Debate about how to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian dispute</i>	18	23	24	34	*
September 30-October 3, 2010: <i>Israeli-Palestinian peace talks</i>	11	26	29	24	1
September 16-19, 2010	13	21	26	40	*
September 2-6, 2010: <i>Israeli-Palestinian peace talks in Washington</i>	14	24	27	35	1
March 26-29, 2010: <i>Reports about tensions between Israel and the United States</i>	20	27	21	31	1
March 19-22, 2010: <i>Reports about tensions in the Middle East between Israelis and Palestinians</i>	15	28	27	30	1
June 19-22, 2009: <i>The situation between Israelis and Palestinians</i>	15	26	30	29	1

PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>closely</u>	Fairly <u>closely</u>	Not too <u>closely</u>	Not at all <u>closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
January 23-26, 2009: <i>Conflict between the Israeli military and Hamas forces in Gaza</i>	31	31	18	20	*
January 16-19, 2009	24	31	22	22	1
January 9-12, 2009	34	35	18	13	0
January 2-4, 2009	28	32	22	18	*
March 7-10, 2008: <i>Continued violence in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis</i>	20	33	26	21	*
January 11-14, 2008: <i>News about President Bush attending peace talks in Israel</i>	16	30	23	30	1
Nov. 30-Dec. 3, 2007: <i>The Middle East Peace Summit in Annapolis, Maryland</i>	11	25	24	39	1
August, 2006: <i>The military conflict between Israel and Hezbollah forces in Lebanon</i>	40	34	14	10	2
September, 2003: <i>Continued violence in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis</i>	31	36	20	13	*
June, 2003: <i>President Bush's summit meeting with world leaders and with the prime ministers of Israel and the Palestinian Authority</i>	20	36	24	19	1
Early June, 2003: <i>Continued violence in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis</i>	26	40	20	13	1
December, 2002	29	36	22	12	1
Early October, 2002	32	39	20	8	1
June, 2002	38	33	18	10	1
April, 2002	38	37	14	10	1
Early April, 2002	44	33	13	9	1
December, 2001	31	40	19	9	1
Early September, 2001	21	33	25	20	1
April, 2001: <i>Continued violence in the Middle East</i>	22	34	24	19	1
January, 2001: <i>Renewed efforts at reaching a peace agreement in the Middle East</i>	21	32	29	17	1
Mid-October, 2000: <i>Continued violence in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis</i>	30	38	18	13	1
Early October, 2000: <i>Renewed violence in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis</i>	21	30	27	21	1
July, 2000: <i>The Middle East peace summit at Camp David</i>	15	30	24	31	*
November, 1998: <i>The latest Mideast peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians</i>	18	33	28	19	2
Early October, 1998 (RVs): <i>Renewed efforts at reaching a peace agreement in the Middle East</i>	21	40	27	12	*
January, 1997: <i>Renewed tensions between Israelis and Palestinians over Hebron</i>	12	23	29	35	1
October, 1996: <i>Renewed violence between Israelis & Palestinians on the West Bank and in Jerusalem</i>	17	34	26	23	*

PEW.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
September, 1995: <i>The latest Mideast peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians</i>	11	32	29	27	1
Late September, 1993: <i>The peace accords between Israel and the PLO</i>	23	33	24	19	1
Early September, 1993: <i>Talks between Israel and the PLO about Arab self-rule for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho</i>	19	31	23	26	1
January, 1993: <i>Israel's expulsion of 400 Moslem fundamentalists following the murder of an Israeli soldier in the West Bank</i>	10	25	31	33	1
October, 1991: <i>President Bush's decision to postpone loan guarantees to Israel</i>	15	25	30	29	1
June, 1990: <i>The incident in Gaza in which a deranged Israeli killed seven Palestinians and the West Bank riots that followed</i>	11	28	30	30	1
May, 1988: <i>The conflict in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis in the occupied territories</i>	18	37	34	9	2
e. Political turmoil and protests in Egypt November 29-December 2, 2012	14	26	23	37	*
TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:					
June 14-17, 2012: <i>The political situation in Egypt</i>	13	20	24	42	*
May 24-27, 2012: <i>The presidential election in Egypt</i>	4	15	22	57	1
December 1-4, 2011: <i>The recent elections in Egypt</i>	7	16	28	48	*
February 17-20, 2011: <i>News about the situation in Egypt</i>	34	32	17	16	1
February 10-13, 2011: <i>Anti-government protests in Egypt and the resignation of President Hosni Mubarak</i>	39	31	14	15	1
February 3-6, 2011: <i>Anti-government protests in Egypt and other Middle Eastern countries</i>	32	35	16	18	*
January 27-30, 2011	17	26	21	35	*

NO QUESTIONS PEW.2-PEW.3**ASK ALL:**

PEWWP.4 How well do you feel you understand what would happen if these automatic spending cuts and tax increases were to go into effect in January? **[READ]**

Nov 29-Dec 2 <u>2012</u>		Nov 8-11 <u>2012</u>
28	Very well	26
29	Fairly well	32
22	Not too well	23
19	Not at all well	17
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	1

RANDOMIZE PEWWP.5 AND PEWWP.6 IN BLOCK WITH PEWWP.7 AND PEWWP.8**ASK ALL:**

PEWWP.5 If these automatic spending cuts and tax increases go into effect, do you think they would have a major effect, minor effect or no effect on the U.S. economy?³

Nov 29-Dec 2		Nov 8-11
<u>2012</u>		<u>2012</u>
64	Major effect	68
20	Minor effect	21
7	No effect	2
9	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	10

RANDOMIZE PEWWP.5 AND PEWWP.6 IN BLOCK WITH PEWWP.7 AND PEWWP.8**ASK IF EFFECT (PEWWP.5=1,2) [N=866]:**

PEWWP.6 And would the effect on the U.S. economy be mostly positive or mostly negative?

Nov 29-Dec 2		Nov 8-11
<u>2012</u>		<u>2012</u>
23	Mostly positive	23
71	Mostly negative	70
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7

RANDOMIZE PEWWP.5 AND PEWWP.6 IN BLOCK WITH PEWWP.7 AND PEWWP.8**ASK ALL:**

PEWWP.7 If these automatic spending cuts and tax increases go into effect, do you think they would have a major effect, minor effect or no effect on your personal financial situation?

Nov 29-Dec 2		Nov 8-11
<u>2012</u>		<u>2012</u>
43	Major effect	44
35	Minor effect	38
14	No effect	9
7	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	9

RANDOMIZE PEWWP.5 AND PEWWP.6 IN BLOCK WITH PEWWP.7 AND PEWWP.8**ASK IF EFFECT (PEWWP.7=1,2) [N=807]:**

PEWWP.8 And would the effect on your personal financial situation be mostly positive or mostly negative?

Nov 29-Dec 2		Nov 8-11
<u>2012</u>		<u>2012</u>
17	Mostly positive	20
77	Mostly negative	73
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7

ASK ALL:

PEWWP.9 Do you think President Obama and Republicans in Congress will reach an agreement to prevent automatic spending cuts and tax increases from going into effect before January 1st, or not?

Nov 29-Dec 2		Nov 8-11
<u>2012</u>		<u>2012</u>
40	Yes, will	38
49	No, will not	51
11	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	11

³ Questions PEWWP.4-PEWWP.10 asked in conjunction with *The Washington Post*.

ASK ALL:

PEWWP.10

If an agreement is not reached, who do you think would be more to blame: **[READ AND RANDOMIZE: Republicans in Congress or President Obama]**?

Nov 29-Dec 2

2012

53	Republicans in Congress
27	President Obama
12	Both equally (VOL.)
2	Neither (VOL.)
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

Nov 8-11

2012

53
29
10
2
7