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More Americans Than People in Other Advanced Economies Say COVID-19 Has Strengthened Religious Faith

Nearly three-in-ten U.S. adults say the outbreak has boosted their faith; about four-in-ten say it has tightened family bonds

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How we did this

This analysis focuses on views of religious faith and family relationships around the world during the [COVID-19 pandemic](#). It builds on research released in the fall of 2020 about [responses in 14 countries to the coronavirus outbreak](#) and U.S. public perceptions of how the pandemic has affected [religious beliefs](#) and [family situations](#).

Data for this report is drawn from nationally representative telephone surveys conducted from June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, among 14,276 adults in 14 advanced economies: the United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

[Face-to-face interviews were not possible](#) in many parts of the world due to the coronavirus outbreak, so the study includes only countries where nationally representative telephone surveys were feasible.

The pandemic situation has changed substantially since the survey was conducted. In many [European](#) countries, for example, the number of coronavirus cases and deaths was relatively low during the survey period but subsequently spiked in the [fall](#) and [winter](#). On the other hand, cases began to rise *during* the fielding period in [Australia](#), [Japan](#) and the [U.S.](#); more recent surges in [Japan](#) and the [U.S.](#) have since eclipsed those summer outbreaks.

Here are the [questions](#) used for the report, along with responses, and the survey [methodology](#).

More Americans Than People in Other Advanced Economies Say COVID-19 Has Strengthened Religious Faith

Nearly three-in-ten U.S. adults say the outbreak has boosted their faith; about four-in-ten say it has tightened family bonds

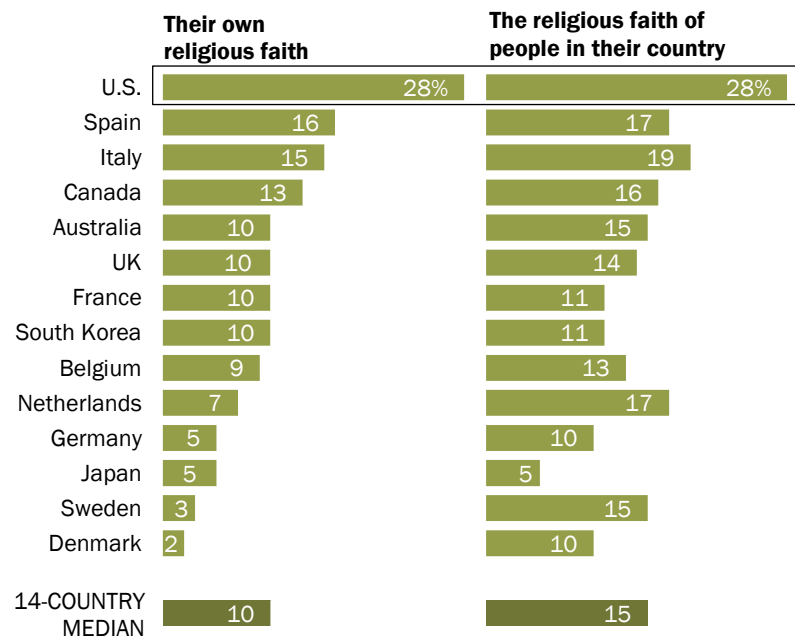
As the [coronavirus pandemic](#) continues to cause deaths and disrupt billions of lives globally, people may turn to religious groups, family, friends, co-workers or other social networks for support. A Pew Research Center survey conducted in the summer of 2020 reveals that more Americans than people in other economically developed countries say the outbreak has bolstered their religious faith and the faith of their compatriots.

Nearly three-in-ten Americans (28%) report stronger personal faith because of the pandemic, and the same share think the religious faith of Americans overall has strengthened, according to the survey of 14 economically developed countries.

Far smaller shares in other parts of the world say religious faith has been affected by the coronavirus. For example, just 10% of British adults report that their own faith is stronger as a result of the pandemic, and 14% think the faith of Britons overall has increased due to COVID-19. In Japan, 5% of people say religion now plays a stronger role in both their own

Americans most likely to say pandemic has made their religious faith stronger

*% who say ___ has become **stronger** as a result of the coronavirus outbreak*



Note: In Australia and Canada, the question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it asked about "the novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2a&b.

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lives and the lives of their fellow citizens.

Majorities or pluralities in all the countries surveyed *do not* feel that religious faith has been strengthened by the pandemic, including 68% of U.S. adults who say their own faith has not changed much and 47% who say the faith of their compatriots is about the same.

Some [previous studies](#) have found an uptick in religious observance after people experience a calamity. And a [Pew Research Center report](#) published in October 2020 showed that roughly a third (35%) of Americans say the pandemic carries one or more lessons from God.

When it comes to questions about strength of religious belief, the wide variation in responses across countries may reflect differences in the way people in different countries view the role of religion in their private and public lives.

European countries experienced [rapid secularization starting in the 19th century](#), and today, comparatively few people in Italy (25%), the Netherlands (17%) or Sweden (9%) say that religion is *very* important in their lives.¹ East Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea have [low rates of religious affiliation and observance](#) – at least by Western-centric measures.

The state of the pandemic during the summer 2020 survey period

Pew Research Center's survey was conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, when all of the [countries surveyed](#) were under social distancing and/or national lockdown orders due to COVID-19. Even though the coronavirus is a global pandemic, not all countries have experienced the disease in the same way. During the fielding period, [Australia, Japan](#) and the [United States](#) had rising numbers of infections, while Italy and some other [European countries](#) had [started to recover](#) from the large number of cases reported in April and May. Nearly all countries surveyed experienced significant spikes in infections and deaths in the fall and winter.

The worsening of the pandemic, including tightening restrictions after the survey was conducted, may have affected views of faith and family since the summer of 2020. Attitudes also may continue to shift as the pandemic evolves. Nevertheless, if the differences between the U.S. and other economically developed countries on religion-related questions have deeper roots, they may persist even as the pandemic wears on, and the same may be true of differences between demographic groups within countries.

The United States recently has experienced some [trends toward secularization](#), including a growing share of the population that does not identify with any religion and a shrinking share of people who say they regularly attend a church or other house of worship. Still, religion continues to play a stronger role in American life than in many other economically developed countries. For

¹ Chadwick, Owen. 1975. "The Secularization of the European Mind in the 19th Century."

example, nearly half of Americans (49%) say religion is very important in their lives, compared with 20% in Australia, 17% in South Korea and just 9% in Japan.

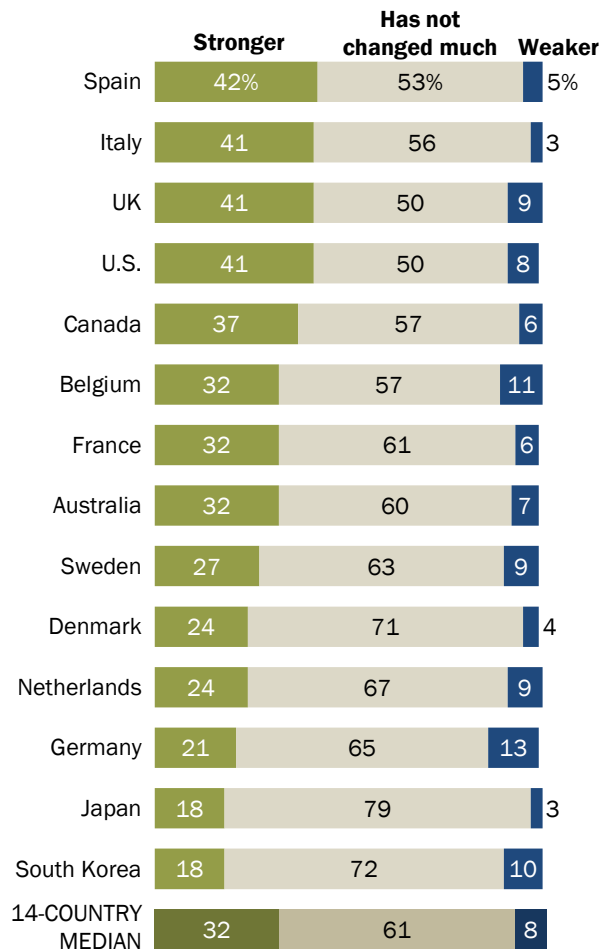
In nearly every country surveyed, those who say religion is very important in their lives are more likely to say both their own faith and that of their compatriots has grown due to the pandemic. Americans' greater proclivity to turn to religion amid the pandemic is largely driven by the relatively high share of religious Americans. (In several countries, those who say religion is somewhat, not too or not at all important to them personally are less likely take a clear position either way on how their faith has been affected by the pandemic.)

Religion is just one of many aspects of life that have been touched by the pandemic. Family relationships, too, have been affected by lockdowns, economic turmoil and the consequences of falling ill. Many in countries that [were hit hard](#) by [initial waves of infections and deaths in the spring](#) say their family relationships have strengthened. That is the case in Spain (42%), Italy, the UK and the U.S. (41% each). In the U.S. and in several other countries, younger adults are especially likely to say they feel a stronger bond with immediate family members since the start of the pandemic.

These are among the findings of a Pew Research Center survey conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, among 14,276 adults in 14 countries.

Many in countries hit hard by COVID-19 say the pandemic has tightened family bonds

% who say their relationship with immediate family members has become ___ as a result of the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. In Australia and Canada, the question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it asked about "the novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2c. "More Americans Than People in Other Advanced Economies Say COVID-19 Has Strengthened Religious Faith"

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Americans most likely to say COVID-19 bolstered religious faith, though majorities around world see little change

In 11 of 14 countries surveyed, the share who say their religious faith has strengthened is higher than the share who say it has weakened. But generally, people in developed countries don't see much change in their own religious faith as a result of the pandemic.

A median of 10% across 14 developed countries say their own religious faith has become stronger as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, while a median of 85% say their religious faith had not changed much.

Among the countries surveyed, the U.S. has by far the highest share of respondents who say their faith has strengthened, with about three-in-ten holding this view.

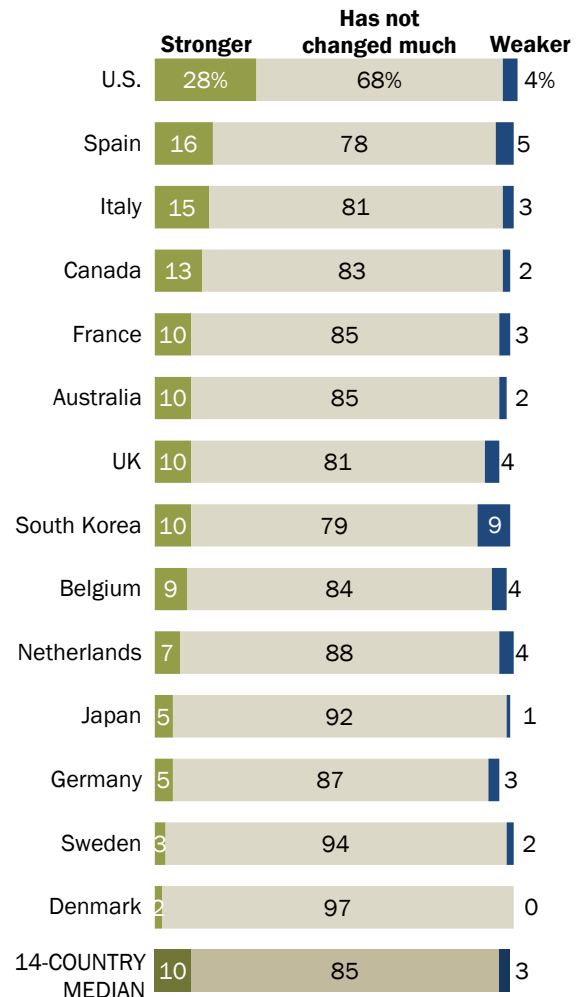
By contrast, in Spain and Italy, two of Western Europe's [more religious countries](#), roughly one-in-six people say their own religious faith has grown due to the pandemic.

In Canada, 13% say their religious faith has become stronger because of COVID-19. And in other countries surveyed, one-in-ten or fewer report deeper faith due to the coronavirus outbreak.

The pandemic has led to the [cancellation of religious activities and in-person services](#) around the world, but few people say their religious faith has weakened as a result of the outbreak. Across the countries surveyed, a median of just 3% say their own religious faith

Majorities say coronavirus has not changed their religious faith much

% who say their own religious faith has become ___ as a result of the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. In Australia and Canada, the question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it asked about "the novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2a. "More Americans Than People in Other Advanced Economies Say COVID-19 Has Strengthened Religious Faith"

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has decreased, including 4% in the U.S. In South Korea, 9% say their personal faith has become weaker as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, making it the country where people are most likely to hold this view.

Perceptions about the pandemic's influence on faith are tied to people's own levels of observance – those who are more religious are more likely than their less religious compatriots to say COVID-19 has strengthened their faith and that of others in their country.

In Spain, for example, 49% of those who say religion is very important in their lives say their own religious faith has been bolstered because of the pandemic, compared with 6% among those who say religion is less important. A similar pattern occurs in the U.S.: 45% of those who say religion is very important in their lives say the pandemic has made their faith stronger, compared with 11% who consider religion less important. Overall, 24% of Spanish adults say religion is very important in their lives, as do 49% of Americans.

People who prioritize religion are more likely to say COVID-19 strengthened their religious faith

*% who say their own religious faith has become **stronger** as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, among those who say religion is ___ in their life*

	Very important %	Somewhat/not too/not at all important %	Diff
Spain	49	6	+43
Italy	44	5	+39
Canada	40	4	+36
U.S.	45	11	+34
Australia	38	4	+34
UK	33	4	+29
France	33	5	+28
Belgium	31	5	+26
South Korea	30	6	+24
Sweden	22	1	+21
Netherlands	23	4	+19
Germany	17	2	+15
Japan	13	4	+9

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. In Australia and Canada, the question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it asked about "the novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2a.

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Wealth and education also play a role: In some countries, people with lower incomes and less education are somewhat more likely than others to say the pandemic has bolstered their religious faith.

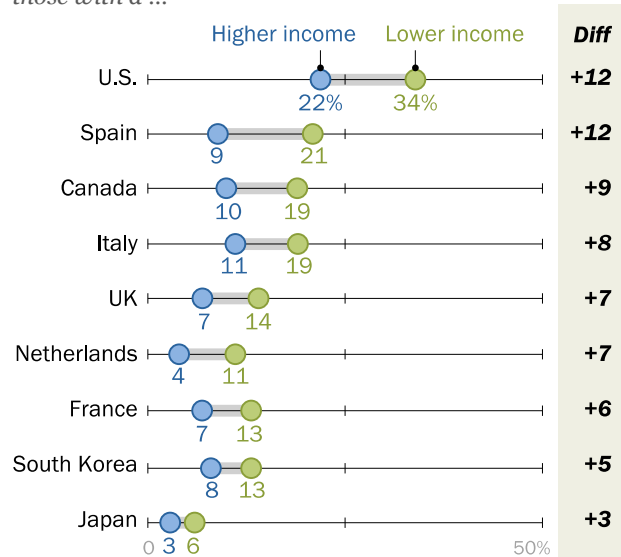
When it comes to income, the largest gaps appear in the U.S. and Spain, where people at or below the national median income are 12 percentage points more likely than the rest of the population to say their religious faith has become stronger. There are also significant differences by income group in Canada, Italy, the UK, the Netherlands, France, South Korea and Japan.

People with less education are significantly more likely than those with a secondary education or higher to say their personal religious faith has deepened in five of the countries surveyed: Spain (those with less education are 11 points more likely to say this), Italy (8 points), the U.S. (7 points), France (5 points) and Japan (3 points).

There are few differences on this question by gender, even though [women are generally more religious than men, particularly in Christian-majority countries](#). Two exceptional cases in this survey are Italy and South Korea, where women are more likely than men to report that their faith has been bolstered by the pandemic.

People with lower incomes more likely to say coronavirus boosted their faith

% who say their own religious faith has become **stronger** as a result of the coronavirus outbreak among those with a ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In Australia and Canada, the question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it asked about "the novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it asked about "Corona19." Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2a.

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Americans most likely to say country is more religious because of pandemic

The survey also asked people if the strength of religious faith in their country as a whole has changed due to the pandemic. Responses largely mirror how people answer the question about their own religious faith, although respondents may additionally be taking into account their views on the role of religion in their nation's public life.

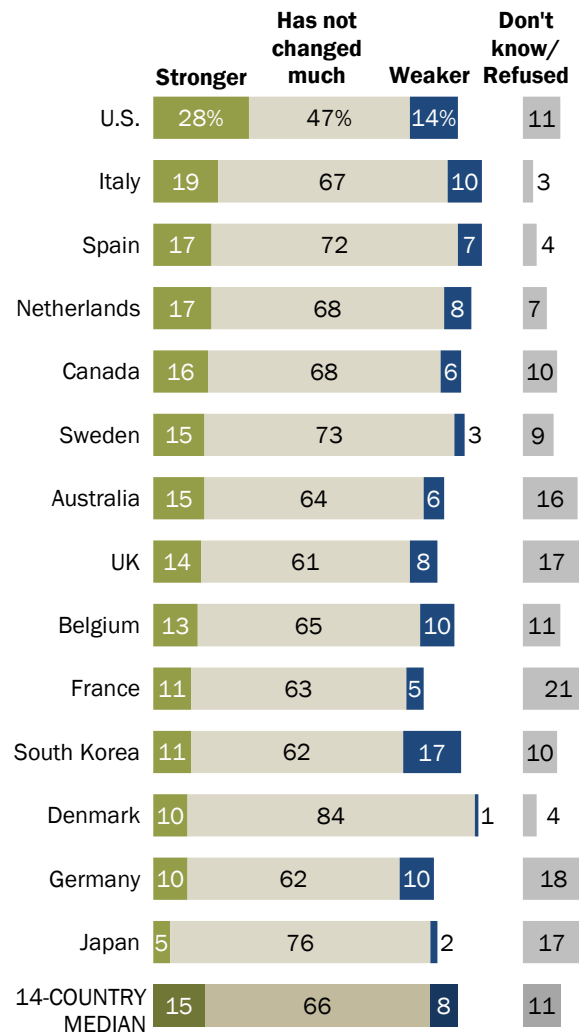
Majorities in nearly every country surveyed say that the religious faith of people in their country has not changed much as a result of the pandemic. A 14-country median of 66% say the religious faith of people in their country is about the same as before the pandemic, while 15% say faith in their country has become stronger and 8% say it has become weaker.

Among Americans, about half of adults surveyed (47%) say the religious faith of people in the U.S. has not changed much, while 28% say the country has become more religious. A relative handful of Americans (14%) think that religious faith in their country has weakened as a result of the coronavirus outbreak.

In some countries, significantly more people say *their country* has experienced religious renewal than say *they themselves* have greater religious faith. In the Netherlands, 17% say their country has become more religious, even though just 7% of Dutch adults say they, personally, are now more religious. In Sweden, 15% say the religious faith in their country is stronger, compared with 3% who say they themselves have experienced stronger religious faith.

Most people say coronavirus has not changed compatriots' religious faith

% who say the religious faith of people in their country has become ___ as a result of the coronavirus outbreak



Note: In Australia and Canada, the question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it asked about "the novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2b.

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In the U.S., White evangelicals most likely to say COVID-19 boosted faith

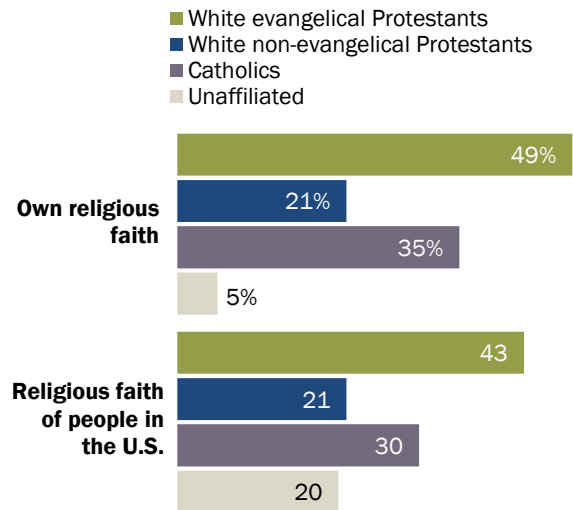
White evangelical Protestants in the U.S. – [one of the most religious groups in the country](#), by a variety of standard measures – are among the most likely to see stronger faith due to the coronavirus outbreak. Nearly half (49%) say their own religious faith has grown, while 43% say the same about the faith of Americans as a whole.

Three-in-ten U.S. Catholics say Americans' religious faith has strengthened, while roughly a third report that their own religious faith has become stronger. Non-evangelical (mainline) Protestants show a similar pattern: Roughly two-in-ten say their own faith has deepened, while another 21% offer a similar assessment of other Americans' religious faith.

Just 5% of Americans who report no religious affiliation say their religious faith has increased due to the coronavirus outbreak. However, 20% of unaffiliated people say they see deeper religious faith among Americans in general.

Half of White evangelicals in U.S. say their faith has grown due to COVID-19

% in U.S. who say ___ has become **stronger** as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, among ...



Note: There were insufficient sample sizes for analysis of some religious subgroups, including Black Protestants.
 Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2a&b.
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Family bonds have strengthened for many in countries surveyed

Religion is by no means the only way people cope with crisis. Family relationships are often a bulwark of support. And as many families in countries surveyed remain confined to their homes because of [mandated work from home](#) and [closed or virtual schools](#), more people say their relationships with immediate family members have become stronger than say these relationships have weakened. A 14-country median of 32% say relationships have grown stronger, while just 8% say the opposite. Majorities in 11 countries say the coronavirus outbreak has not changed their relationship to immediate family much.

About four-in-ten adults surveyed in Spain, Italy, the U.S. and the UK say their relationship with immediate family has strengthened. By contrast, only about two-in-ten in Germany, Japan and South Korea say they now have deeper relationships with their family.

[Record numbers of younger adults](#) in the U.S. have moved home since the start of the pandemic, and young Americans are more likely than their older counterparts to say their relationships with immediate family members have strengthened. Half of U.S. adults ages 18 to 29 say their family bonds have tightened, compared with 38% of those ages 50 and older. Similar age gaps appear in Spain and Belgium (both 20 points), as well as Australia and Sweden (13 points).

In some countries, younger people are more likely than older ones to say family relationships tightened due to COVID-19

*% who say their relationship with immediate family members has become **stronger** as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, among those ages ...*

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest diff
	%	%	%	
Spain	54	46	34	+20
Belgium	44	37	24	+20
Australia	40	37	27	+13
Sweden	36	30	23	+13
U.S.	50	41	38	+12

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In Australia and Canada, the question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it asked about "the novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2c. "More Americans Than People in Other Advanced Economies Say COVID-19 Has Strengthened Religious Faith"

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup and Abt Associates. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey
January 27, 2021 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- 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 United States in the survey:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1003		3.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	402	38	5.8 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	497	49	5.2 percentage points

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Not all questions included in the Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2a. And as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, has each of the following aspects become stronger, weaker, or not changed much? a. Your own religious faith				
		Stronger	Weaker	Has not changed much	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	28	4	68	1	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	13	2	83	2	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	9	4	84	3	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	2	0	97	0	100
France	Summer, 2020	10	3	85	3	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	5	3	87	4	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	15	3	81	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	7	4	88	1	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	16	5	78	1	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	3	2	94	1	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	10	4	81	5	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	10	2	85	2	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	5	1	92	2	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	10	9	79	2	100

In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

		Q2b. And as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, has each of the following aspects become stronger, weaker, or not changed much? b. The religious faith of people in this country				
		Stronger	Weaker	Has not changed much	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	28	14	47	11	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	16	6	68	10	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	13	10	65	11	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	10	1	84	4	100
France	Summer, 2020	11	5	63	21	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	10	10	62	18	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	19	10	67	3	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	17	8	68	7	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	17	7	72	4	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	15	3	73	9	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	14	8	61	17	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	15	6	64	16	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	5	2	76	17	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	11	17	62	10	100

In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

		Q2c. And as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, has your relationship with immediate family members become stronger, weaker, or not changed much?					
		Stronger	Weaker	Has not changed much	No immediate family (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	41	8	50	0	0	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	37	6	57	0	0	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	32	11	57	1	0	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	24	4	71	0	0	100
France	Summer, 2020	32	6	61	1	0	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	21	13	65	0	0	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	41	3	56	0	0	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	24	9	67	0	0	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	42	5	53	0	0	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	27	9	63	0	0	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	41	9	50	1	0	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	32	7	60	1	0	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	18	3	79	0	1	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	18	10	72	1	0	100

In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

		Q25. How important is religion in your life: very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	49	21	13	16	1	100
	Spring, 2019	47	23	13	16	1	100
	Spring, 2018	47	26	11	15	1	100
	Spring, 2016	52	25	10	12	1	100
	Spring, 2015	53	22	11	13	1	100
	Spring, 2012	54	24	11	9	2	100
	Spring, 2011	50	27	10	11	1	100
	Spring, 2010	56	25	9	9	1	100
	Fall, 2009	55	27	8	9	1	100
	Spring, 2009	53	29	8	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	55	27	9	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	56	26	9	8	1	100
	Spring, 2006	54	29	10	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	59	25	8	6	1	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	25	24	21	29	1	100
	Spring, 2019	24	24	22	30	1	100
	Spring, 2018	29	26	22	22	1	100
	Spring, 2016	25	29	19	26	1	100
	Spring, 2015	27	26	16	29	2	100
	Spring, 2013	24	29	18	26	2	100
	Spring, 2009	29	28	19	23	1	100
	Spring, 2007	27	31	19	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	30	30	18	21	1	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	14	18	24	44	1	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	8	14	37	41	0	100

		Q25. How important is religion in your life: very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
France	Summer, 2020	16	21	23	38	2	100
	Spring, 2019	11	22	22	44	1	100
	Spring, 2018	12	18	28	42	0	100
	Spring, 2016	14	24	26	36	0	100
	Spring, 2015	14	26	24	37	0	100
	Spring, 2011	13	23	25	38	0	100
	Spring, 2010	12	22	24	43	0	100
	Fall, 2009	13	24	27	36	0	100
	Spring, 2009	13	24	23	39	1	100
	Spring, 2008	10	27	26	36	0	100
	Spring, 2007	12	26	27	36	0	100
	Spring, 2006	13	31	25	30	0	100
Summer, 2002	11	27	28	33	1	100	
Germany	Summer, 2020	20	27	21	30	1	100
	Spring, 2019	24	31	15	29	1	100
	Spring, 2018	21	32	19	28	1	100
	Spring, 2016	21	35	21	23	0	100
	Spring, 2015	21	33	20	26	0	100
	Spring, 2011	21	31	23	24	1	100
	Spring, 2010	25	32	20	23	1	100
	Fall, 2009	25	32	18	24	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	32	18	25	1	100
	Spring, 2008	22	35	21	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	24	32	20	24	1	100
	Spring, 2006	30	30	20	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	21	28	25	25	0	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	25	29	25	20	0	100
	Spring, 2019	24	37	22	15	2	100
	Spring, 2018	19	45	23	10	4	100
	Spring, 2017	16	41	27	12	4	100
	Spring, 2016	26	47	19	6	1	100
	Spring, 2015	26	39	19	13	3	100
	Spring, 2013	30	39	17	10	4	100
	Spring, 2012	26	40	20	12	3	100
	Fall, 2009	24	47	20	8	2	100
	Spring, 2007	25	45	19	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	27	42	21	8	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	17	20	20	43	1	100
	Spring, 2019	19	20	20	40	0	100
	Spring, 2018	17	23	23	36	1	100
	Spring, 2016	16	22	23	39	0	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	24	23	19	34	0	100
	Spring, 2019	24	26	21	29	1	100
	Spring, 2018	21	25	21	33	1	100
	Spring, 2016	18	23	19	39	1	100
	Spring, 2015	21	26	20	31	1	100
	Spring, 2011	22	27	19	31	1	100
	Spring, 2010	24	30	16	30	0	100
	Fall, 2009	23	32	21	24	1	100
	Spring, 2009	23	29	19	28	1	100
	Spring, 2008	19	27	23	30	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	26	24	31	1	100
Spring, 2006	25	23	24	27	1	100	

		Q25. How important is religion in your life: very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Summer, 2020	9	15	27	49	0	100
	Spring, 2019	7	15	30	48	0	100
	Spring, 2018	7	17	29	46	0	100
	Spring, 2016	9	15	31	45	0	100
	Spring, 2007	8	17	27	47	1	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	21	19	22	36	2	100
	Spring, 2019	20	19	21	39	1	100
	Spring, 2018	21	20	23	34	1	100
	Spring, 2016	16	23	26	34	1	100
	Spring, 2015	21	23	20	34	2	100
	Spring, 2011	17	21	21	40	1	100
	Spring, 2010	17	25	23	34	1	100
	Fall, 2009	19	26	23	31	1	100
	Spring, 2009	21	25	22	31	1	100
	Spring, 2008	18	24	23	34	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	24	24	34	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2006	25	37	26	13	1	100
	Summer, 2020	20	23	22	34	1	100
	Spring, 2019	18	19	25	37	1	100
	Spring, 2018	21	23	22	33	1	100
	Spring, 2016	17	20	22	40	0	100
	Spring, 2015	18	26	19	37	0	100
	Spring, 2013	21	22	22	34	1	100
	Spring, 2008	21	25	22	31	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2006	21	25	22	31	1	100
	Summer, 2020	9	22	38	30	1	100
	Spring, 2019	9	25	39	26	1	100
	Spring, 2018	6	24	37	33	1	100
	Spring, 2017	10	28	38	22	1	100
	Spring, 2016	11	30	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2015	11	29	34	24	1	100
	Spring, 2012	10	25	36	28	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	29	38	21	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	28	36	23	1	100
	Spring, 2009	14	27	36	22	1	100
	Spring, 2008	13	28	33	24	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	20	41	30	2	100
	Spring, 2006	12	35	31	21	2	100
South Korea	Summer, 2002	12	28	36	22	1	100
	Summer, 2020	17	23	28	31	1	100
	Spring, 2019	17	25	30	27	1	100
	Spring, 2018	20	25	31	25	0	100
	Spring, 2017	16	25	32	26	0	100
	Spring, 2015	19	29	29	22	0	100
	Spring, 2013	19	30	30	19	1	100
	Spring, 2010	20	24	28	27	2	100
	Spring, 2009	17	27	30	25	1	100
	Spring, 2008	16	29	31	22	2	100
Spring, 2007	14	29	34	22	2	100	