

# Comrades Marathon 2016: Top Line Summary Report



THE ULTIMATE HUMAN RACE

Richard Wyllie  
Karen Kohler  
Tourism KwaZulu-Natal  
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# Methodology



- **Primary data:**
  - Face to face survey: 325 respondents
  - Stratified probability sample:  
182 participants and 140 spectators.
- Respondents systematically selected over 3 days (26th-28th May 2016) before event at the 'Comrades Experience', and at the finishing point, in Durban, on the day of event on 29th May 2016.
- **Secondary data** was supplied to TKZN by members of the Comrades Marathon Association
- Made use of the internationally accepted '**representative sampling**' research methodology for the event (see next slide)

# Methodology (cont'd.)



## Representative Sampling

A **small quantity of something** such as customers, data, people, products, or materials, **whose characteristics represent** (as accurately as possible) the **entire batch, lot, population, or universe**.

## Two advantages

1. Saves **time** (not enough time to interview 1 000 people during an event)
2. Saves **money** (fieldworkers are paid per survey/questionnaire –  
E.g. 1 000 surveys @ R25 = R25 000)

## National Department of Tourism: Accepted Standards

10 people in a room – interview all 10.

100 people in a room – safe with 40-50 surveys.

1 000 people in a room – safe with 100 surveys.

10 000 people in a room – safe with 150-200 surveys.

i.e. If the sample size grows to more than 400 (in relation to the population), any addition to the sample size **becomes statistically irrelevant**.

# Positive Highlights



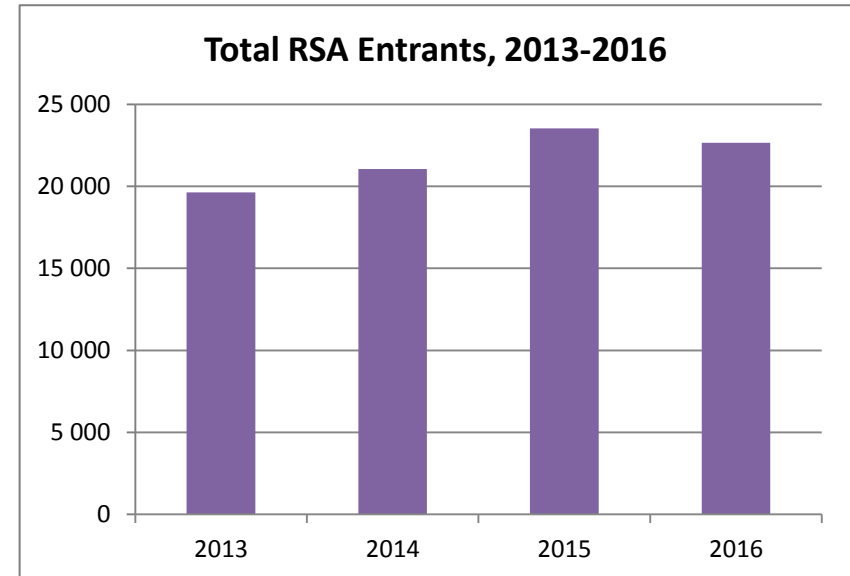
- There was an increase of international participants in 2016 (1 701) when compared to 2015 (1 500).
- 81% of the respondents were influenced to attend the event by non-traditional forms of media (i.e. Word-of-Mouth and Previous Attendance).
- 80% of the participants said they would attend the event again in future.
- 94% of those interviewed said they had either a *good or excellent* experience.
- 98% said they would recommend the event to family and friends.
- 96% indicated they would recommend KZN to family and friends.
- 97% were satisfied with the information they received.
- There was an increase in visitors from Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State and Limpopo.

# Nature and Extent of Comrades Entrants: South African Residents



## South African Regions

Province	2013	2014	2015	2016	%
KwaZulu-Natal	4 058	4 573	4 607	4 532	-1,7
Gauteng	8 315	8 646	9 940	9 492	-4,7
Western Province	1 812	1 902	2 318	2 360	1,8
Mpumalanga	789	875	936	883	-6,0
Free State	548	567	630	588	-7,1
North West	533	556	627	515	-21,7
Limpopo	423	499	653	623	-4,8
Eastern Province	570	566	704	658	-7,0
Northern Cape	-	150	198	163	-21,5
<b>TOTA RSA ENTRANTS</b>	<b>17 048</b>	<b>18 334</b>	<b>20 613</b>	<b>19 814</b>	<b>-4,0</b>



\*Source: Comrades Marathon Organizers

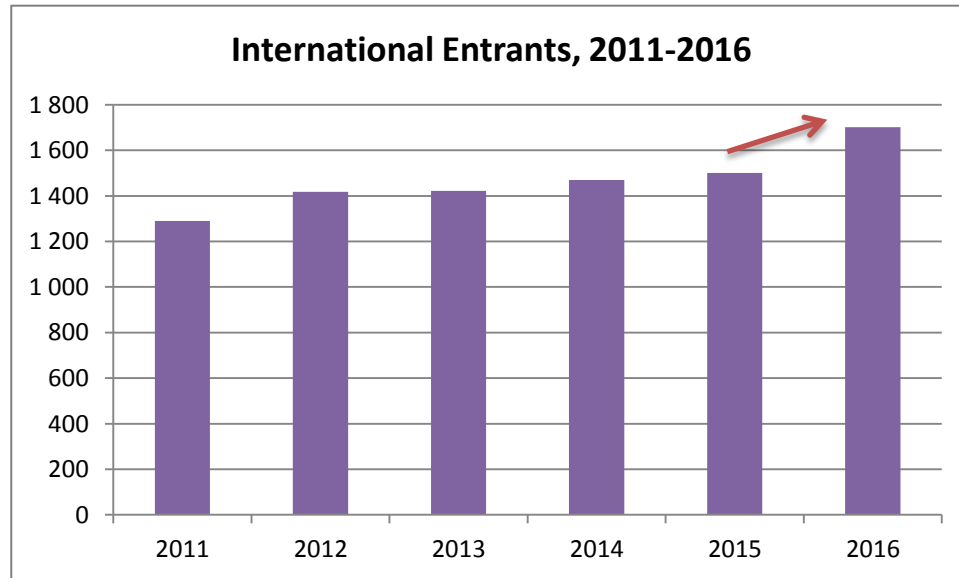
**Note:**

The provincial names used in this table differs to those of previous years.

# Nature and Extent of Comrades Entrants: International

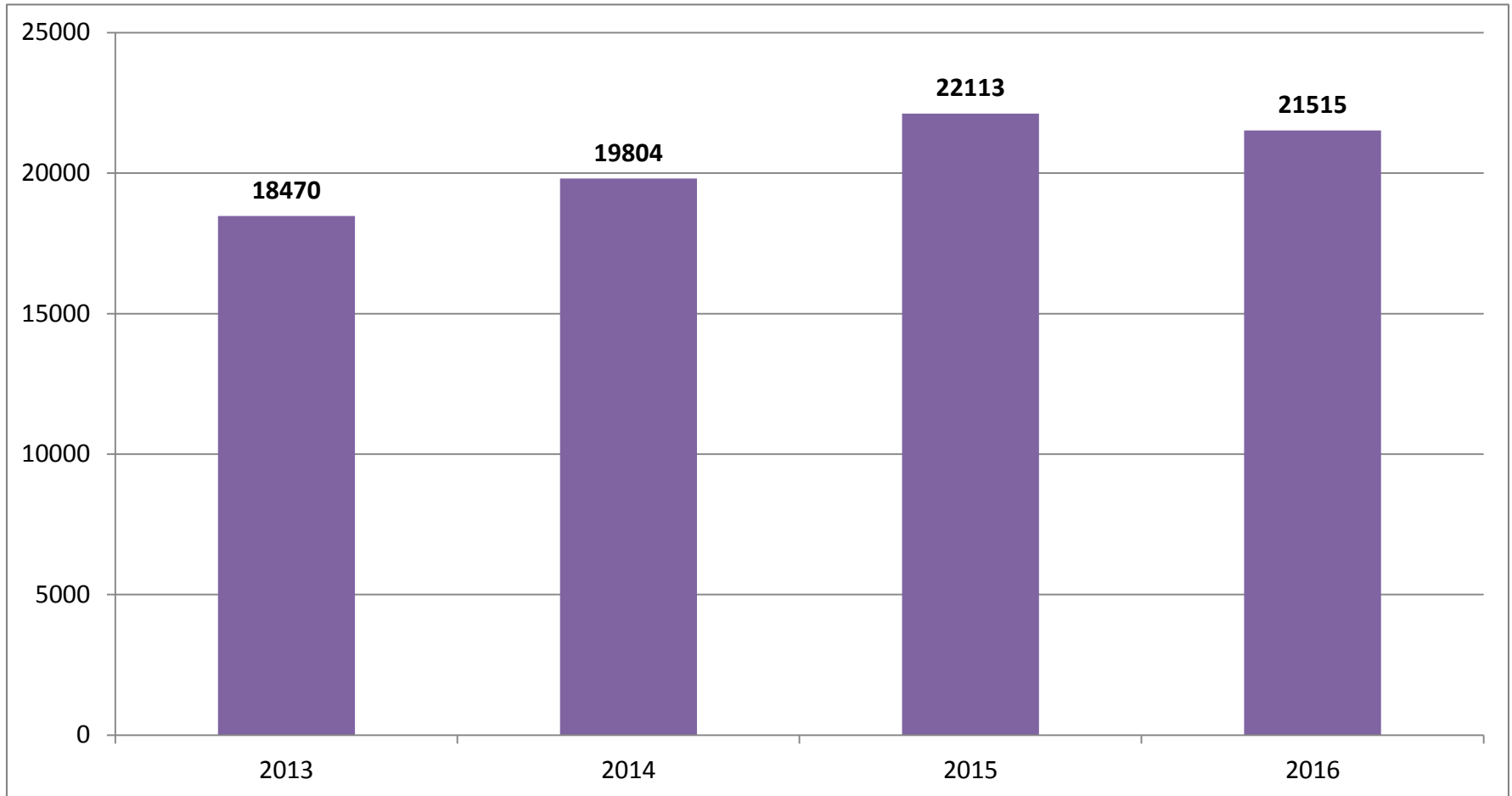


	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%
<b>International</b>	1 290	-	1 418	9,9	1 422	0,28	1 470	3,0	1 500	2,0	1 701	11,8



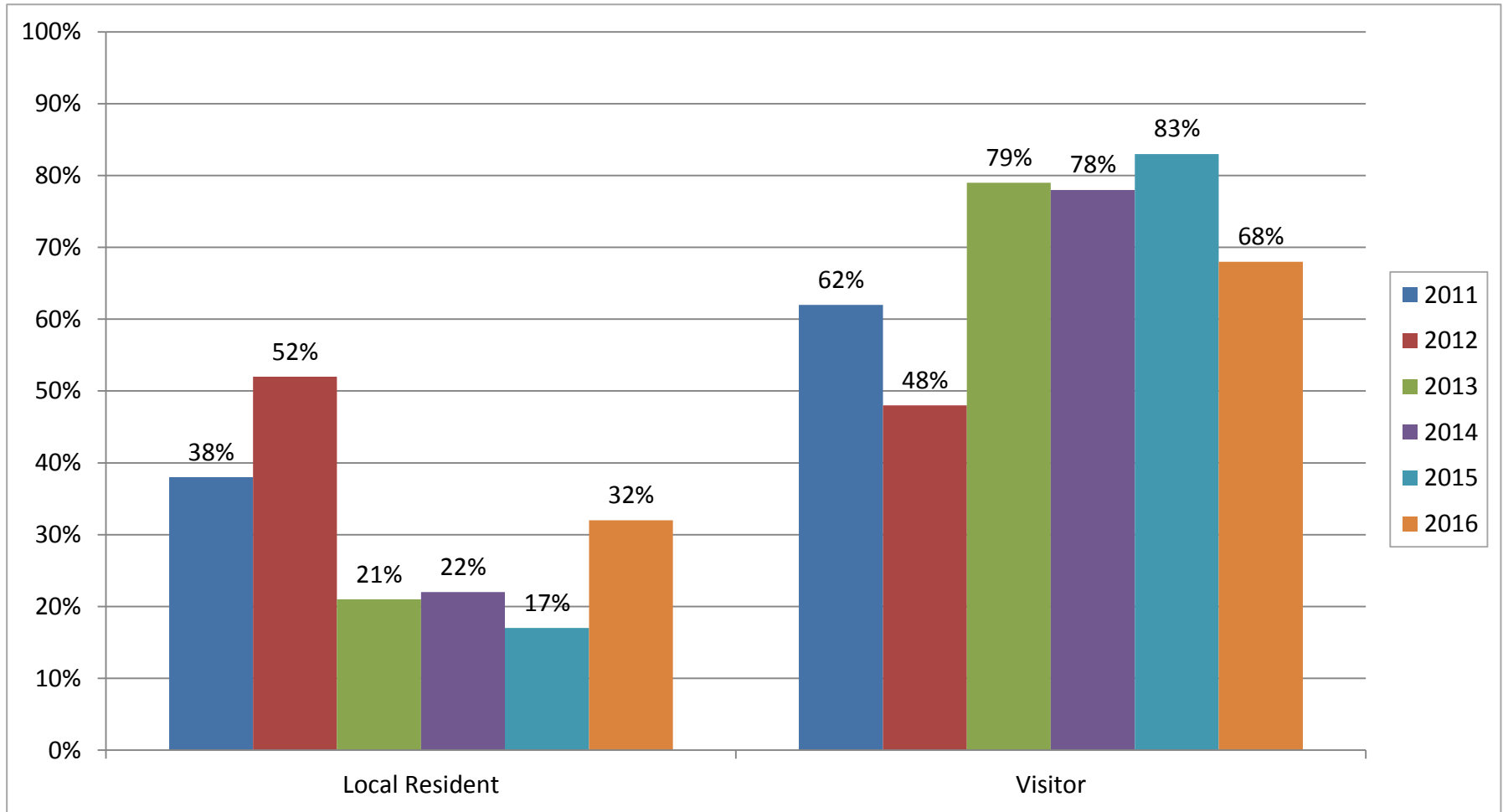
The number of international runners has increased steadily over the years.  
This is good for the future of the event and tourism in the destination.

# Nature and Extent of Comrades Entrants: All Entrants



The graph shows that there has been a steady increase in the total number of entrants from 2013 to 2015, with a slight decrease in 2016. However, there are a number of positives from this. Firstly, the number of international participants has increased each year, which in turn has brought up the numbers significantly. Also, compared to some other events in the province, the Comrades Marathon shows positive signs of growth for the future.

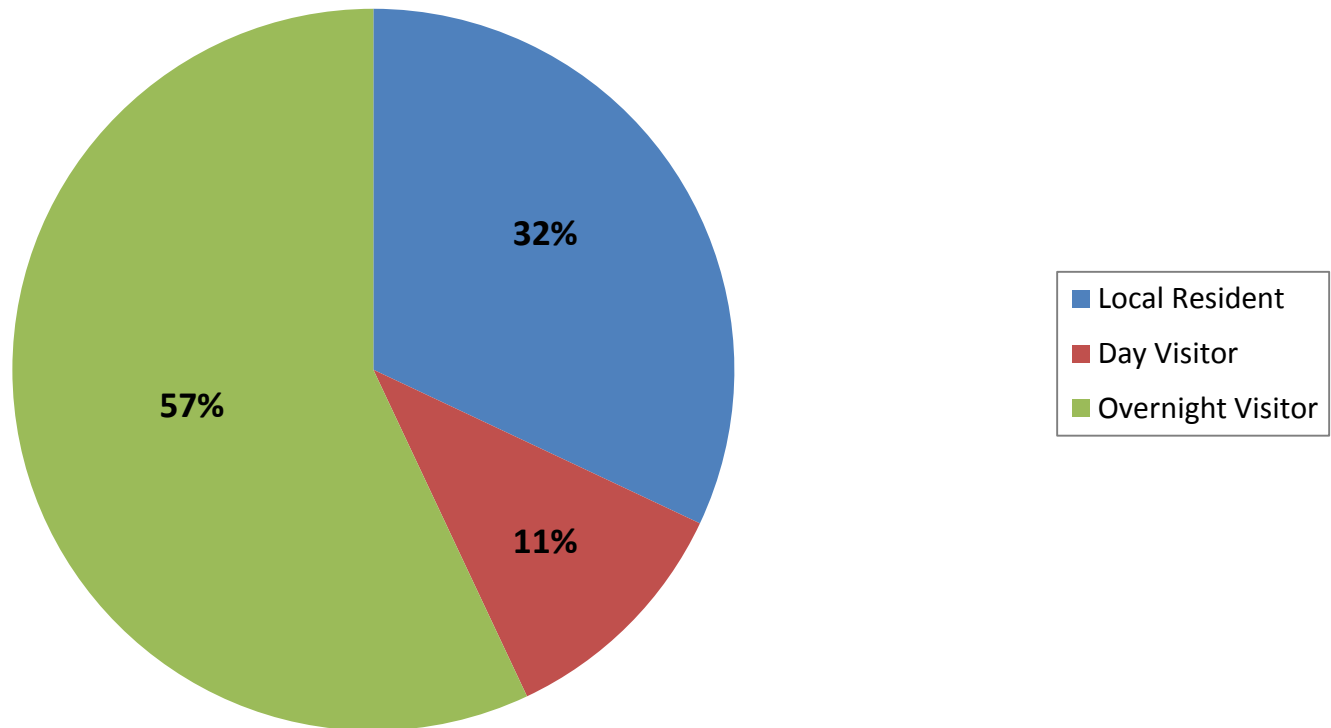
# Nature of Respondents



There was an increase in the number of respondents who were local residents, which meant that there was a 15% decrease in the number of visitors, when comparing 2015 and 2016. However, the number of visitors still outweighs the number of local residents (who are most likely spectators at the finish or are simply visiting the Expo with their friends/family).



# Nature of Respondents: Visitors



Following on from the previous slide - it is also important to note that in 2016, **57%** of the visitors **stayed overnight**, while only **11%** were **day visitors**. This is an important finding, as it is the overnight visitors who tend to contribute the most, economically.

# Nature of Respondents: Breakdown

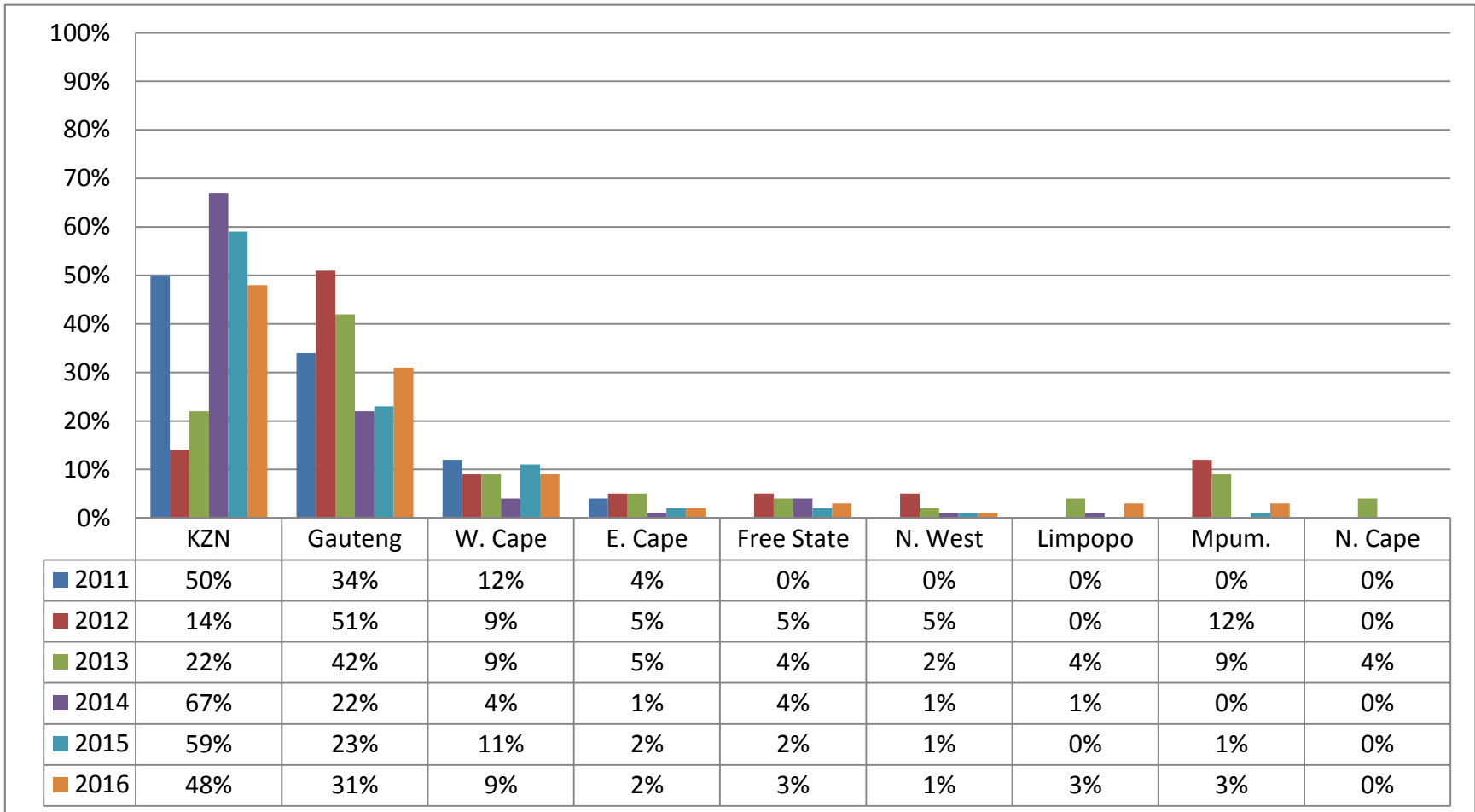


<b>2016</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total Attendance*</b>
<b>Local Residents</b>	104	32	23 305
<b>Day Visitors</b>	36	11	8 011
<b>Overnight Visitors</b>	185	57	41 513
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72 829</b>

The table outlines the breakdown of the estimated numbers that attended the event (both participants and spectators in Durban or at the finish). The breakdown of the numbers is based on the proportion of local residents and visitors, which has been obtained from the surveys.

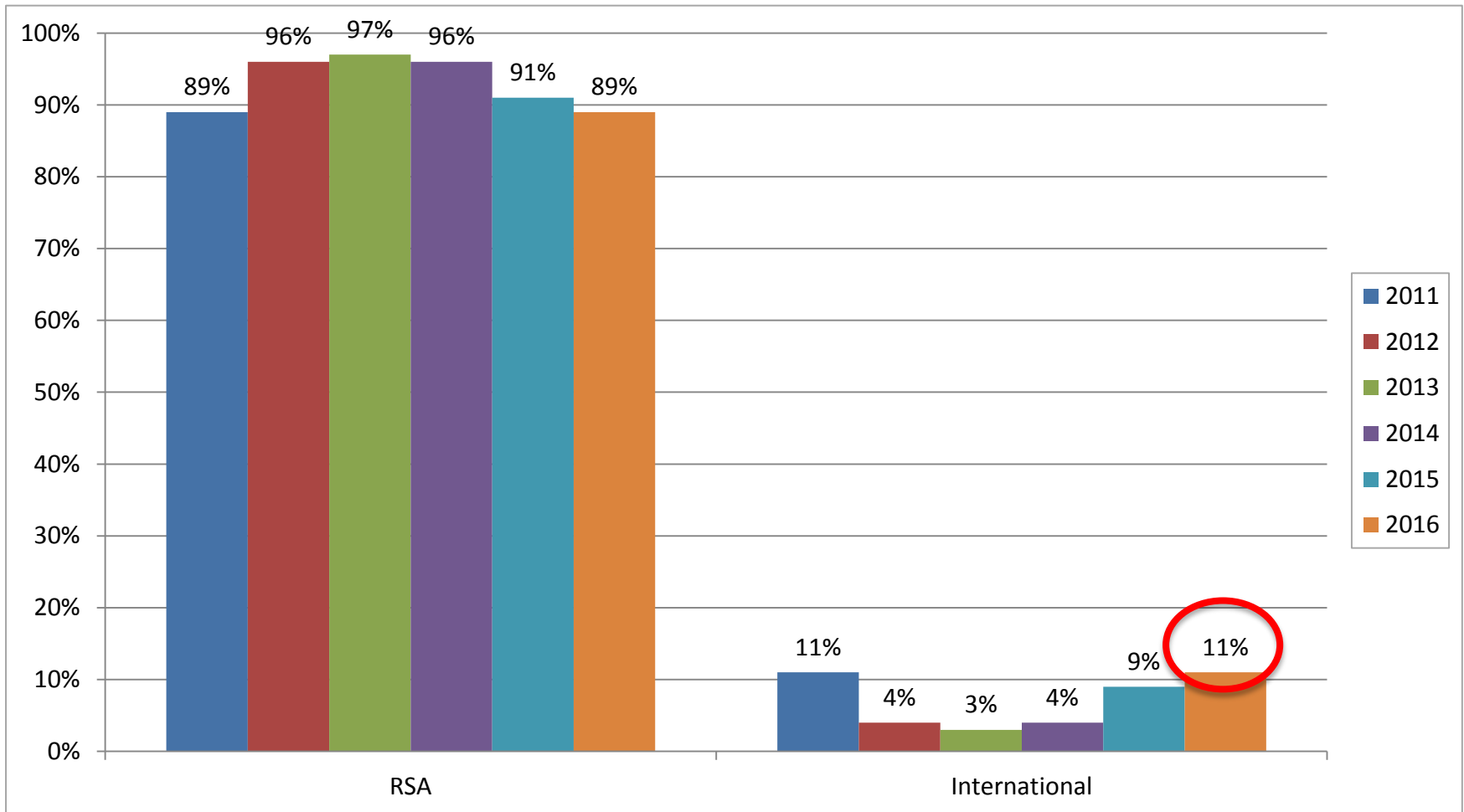
\*It is important to note that the total attendance (participants and spectators) was estimated to be 72 829. This is based on the total number of runners who registered for the event (17 829) and the estimated number of spectators (55 000)

# Province of Origin (All Respondents)



The graph shows that there was an increase (of 8%) of respondents who came from Gauteng. This occurred along with a decrease of the number of respondents from KZN (by 9%). There were also slight increases in the number of respondents from the Free State, Limpopo and Mpumalanga.

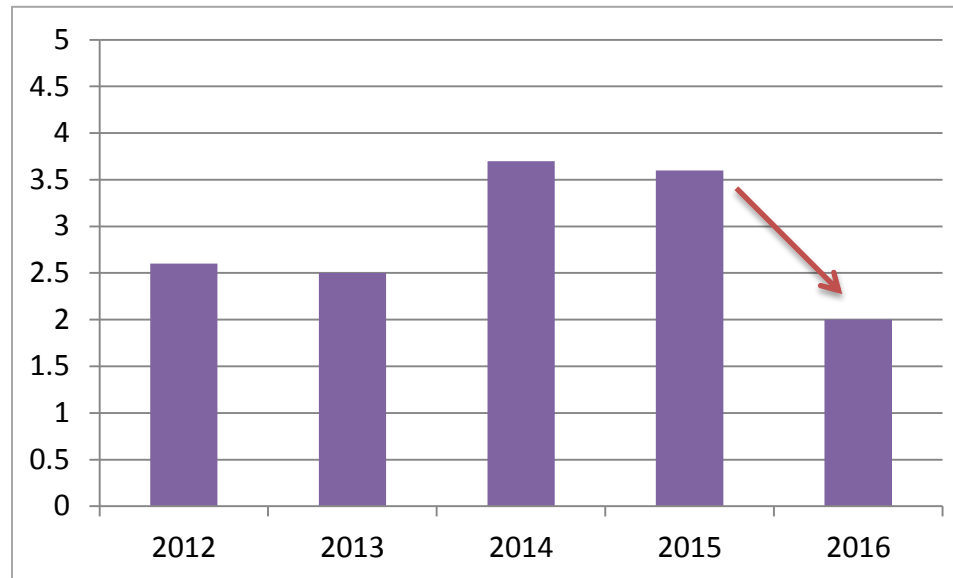
# Origin of Respondents: RSA v International



It is positive to note that, when comparing 2015 and 2016, there was an increase in the number of international respondents. This information is backed up in slide 6, which shows that there was an increase in the number of international participants.

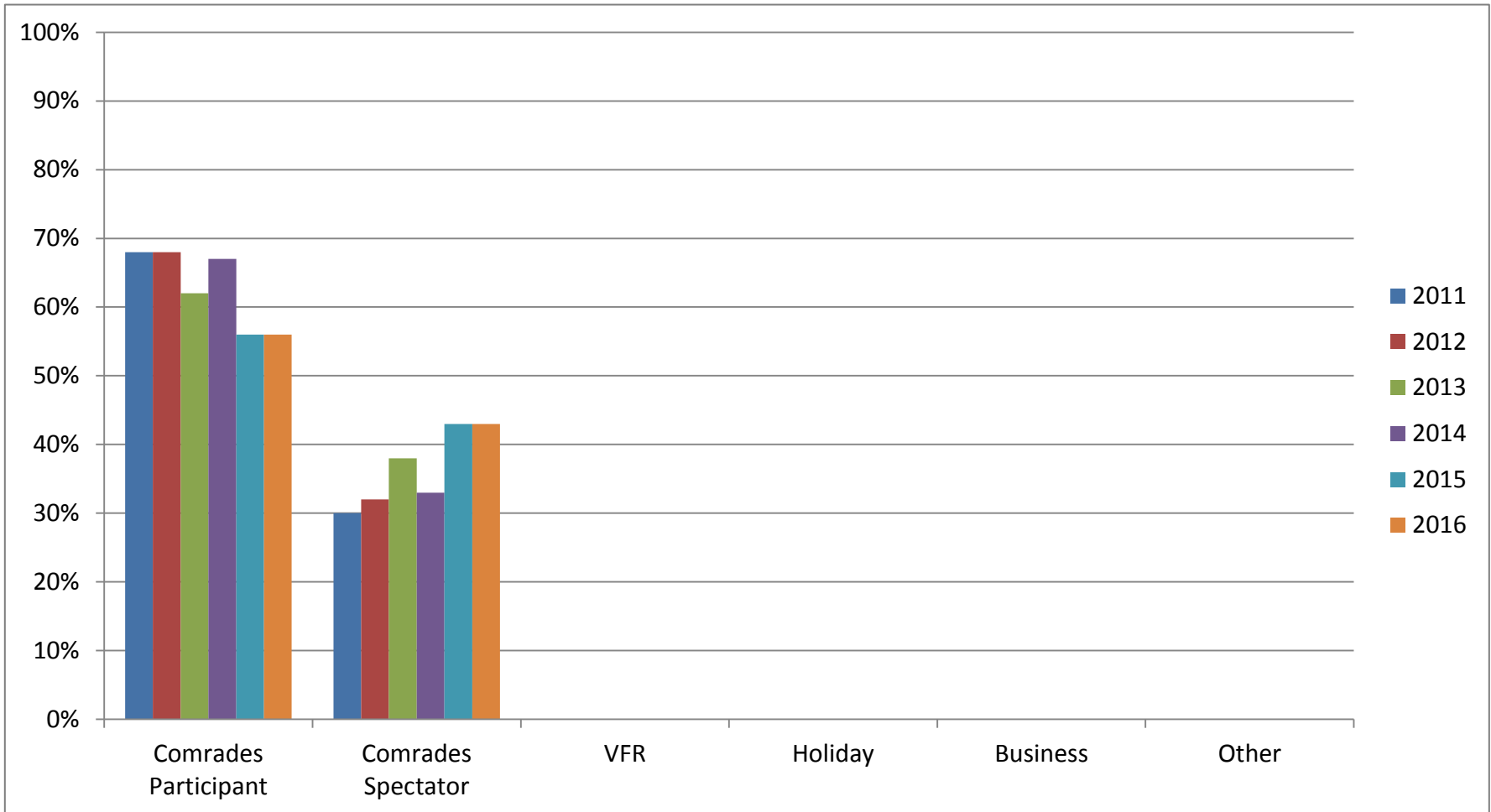
# Average Group Size

Average Group Size	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	2.6	2.5	3.7	3.6	2.0



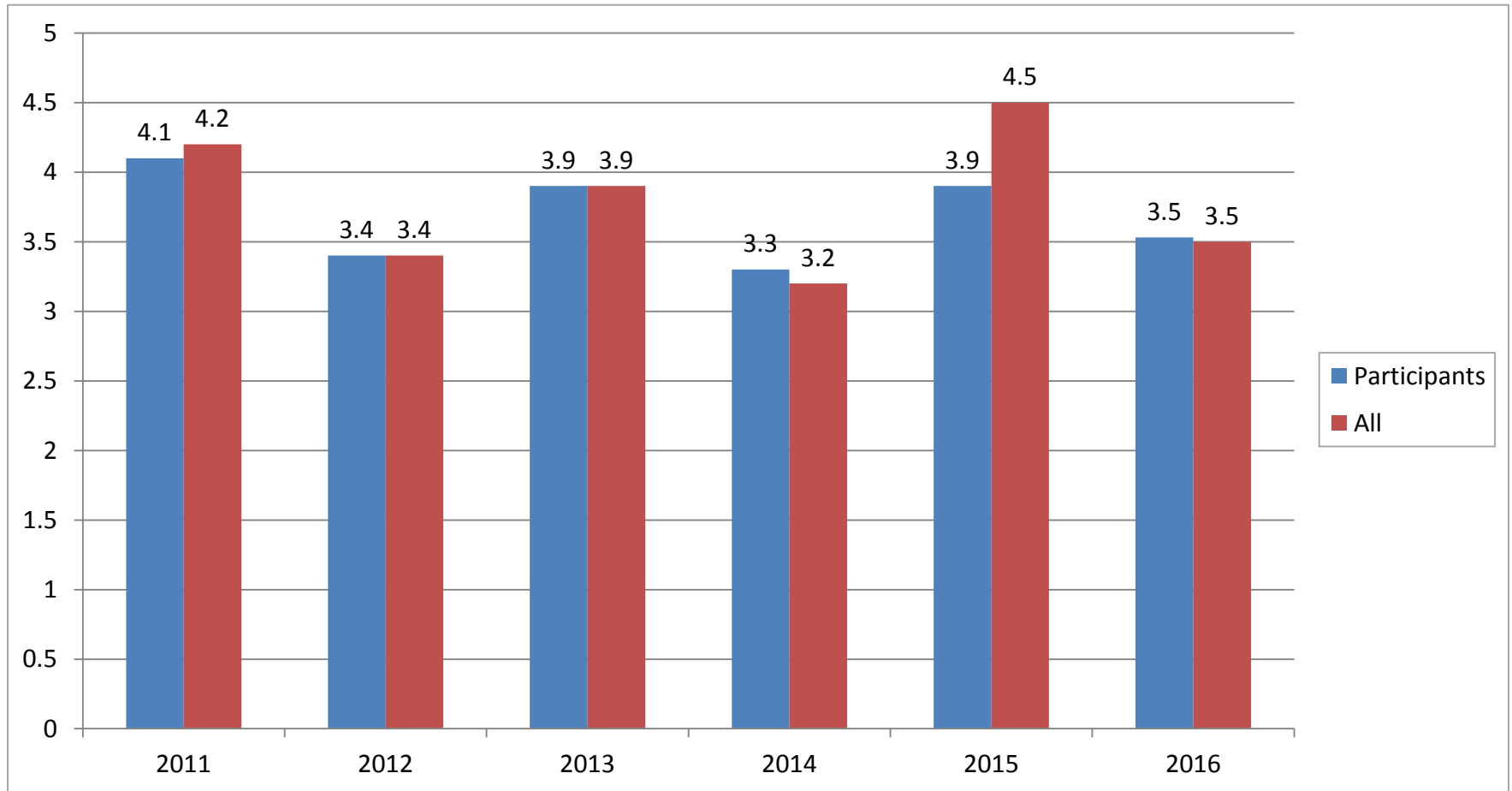
The average group size decreased in 2016, when compared to 2014 and 2015. This may indicate that people are travelling in smaller groups to save on costs or that a smaller number of family and friends are attending the event to support the participants.

# Primary Reason for Visit



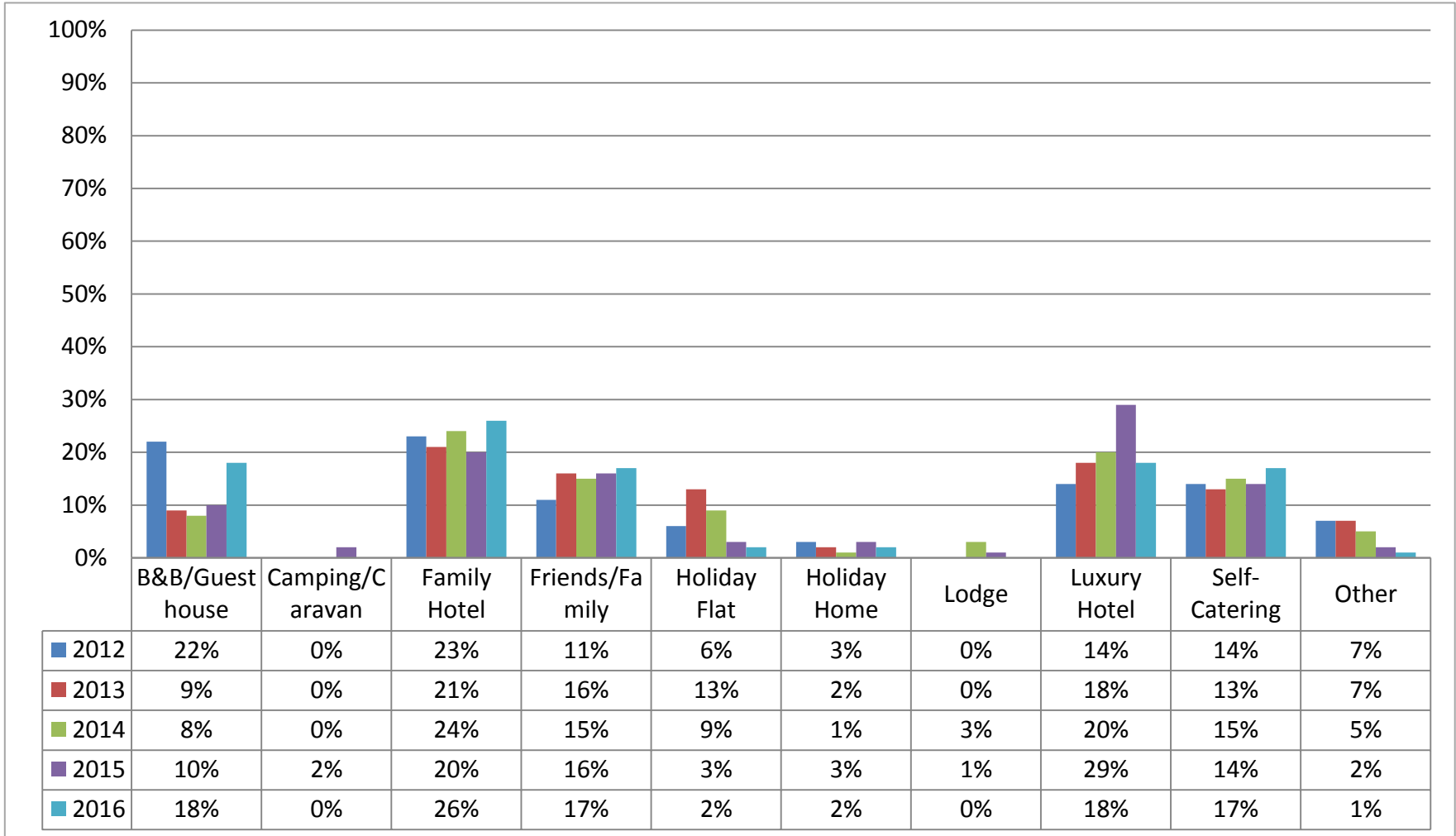
This statistic is a direct response to the increased number of spectators that were interviewed at the event. There was no change in the data when comparing 2015 and 2016, which shows that the majority of the respondents were either a participant or spectator at the event.

# Average Length of Stay (Overnight Visitors)



The length of stay of respondents has decreased in 2016, after an increase in 2015. There should not be too much concern though as the average length of stay has not dropped even to or below the 2014 figure.

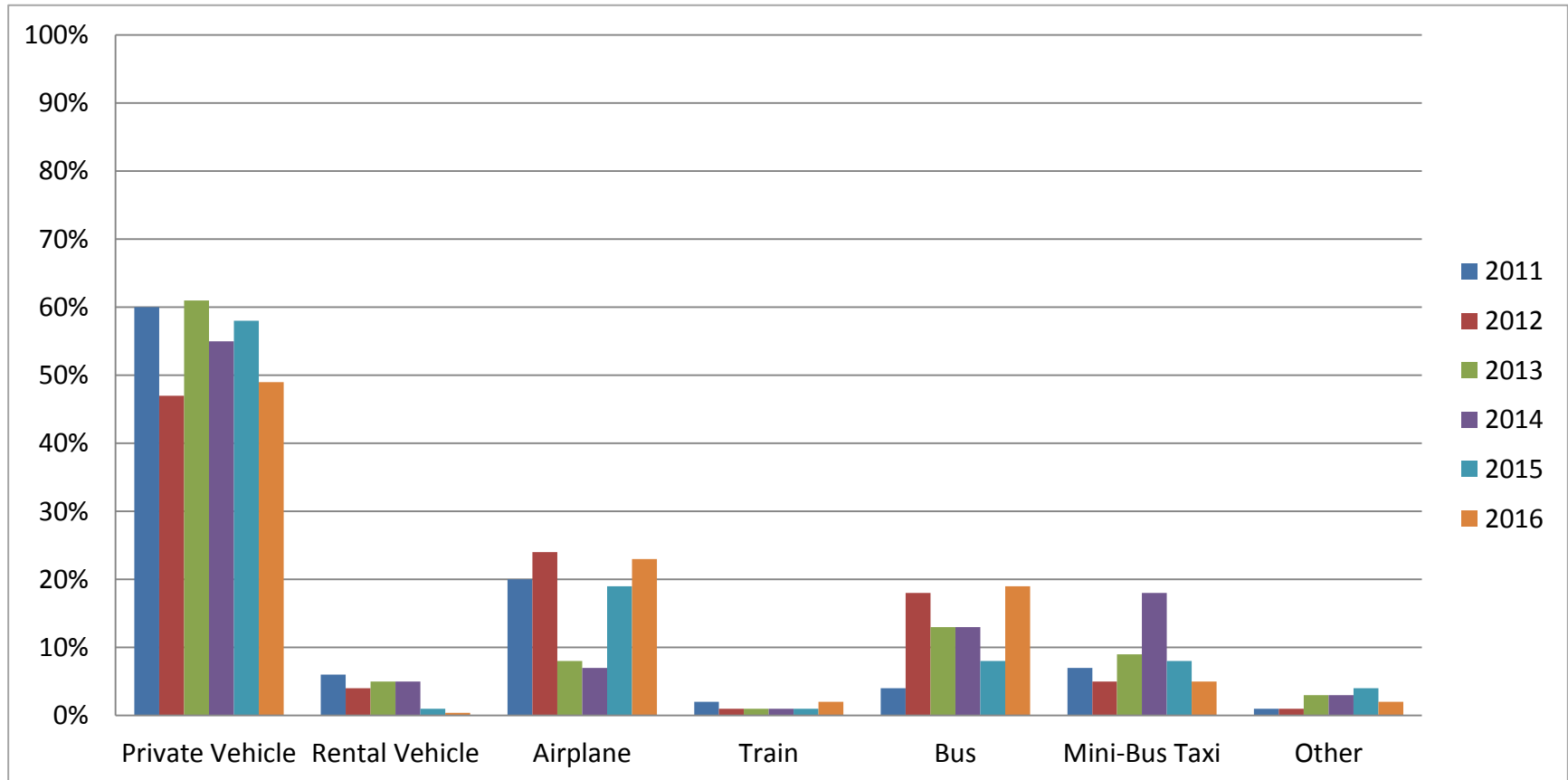
# Accommodation Types



In 2016, there was an increase in the number of people staying with friends and family, as well as in the use of family hotels, B&Bs or Guesthouses, and self-catering units. There were also decreases in the use of luxury hotels and holiday flats. All of this points towards a stressed economy.

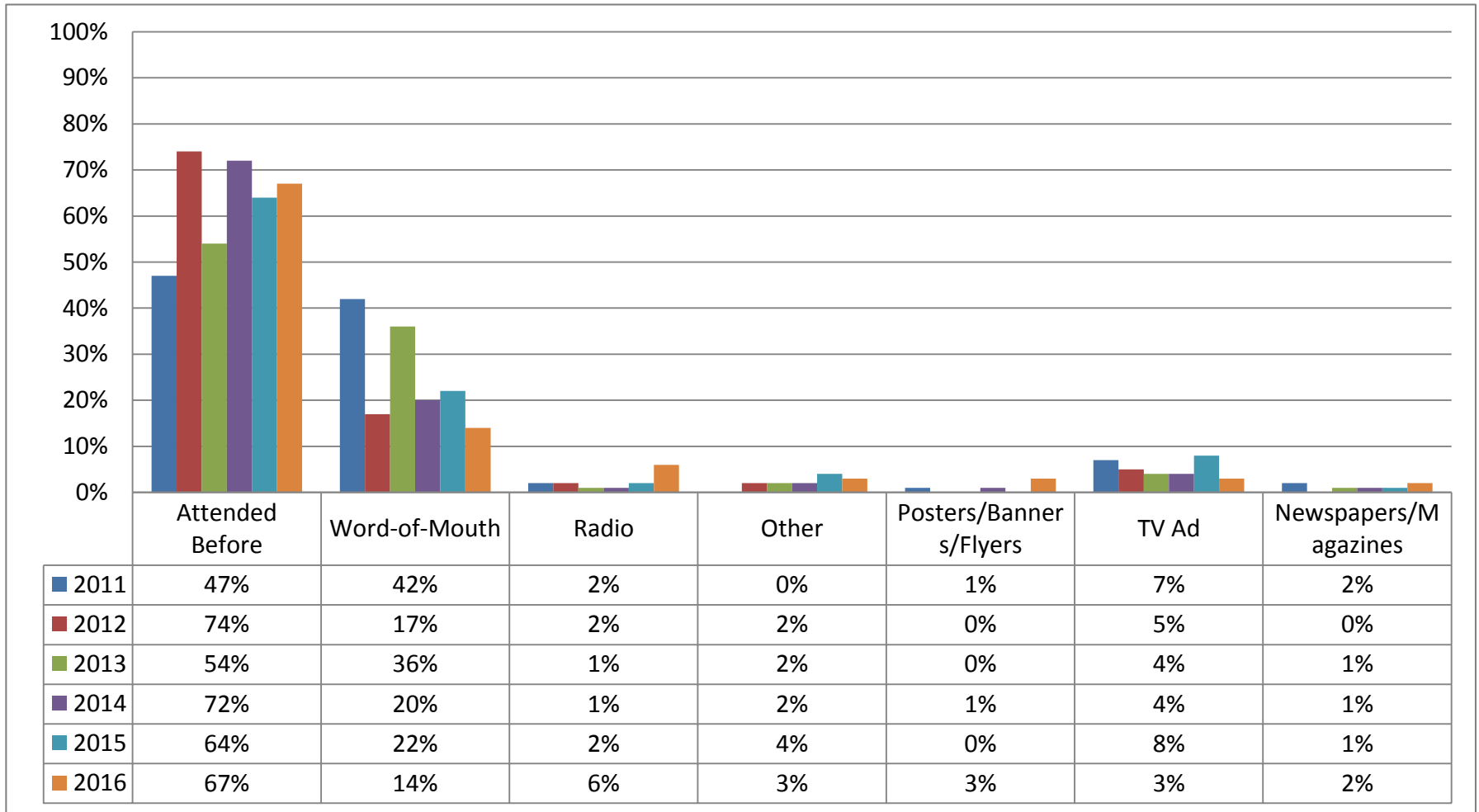


# Transport to Event (Visitors Only)



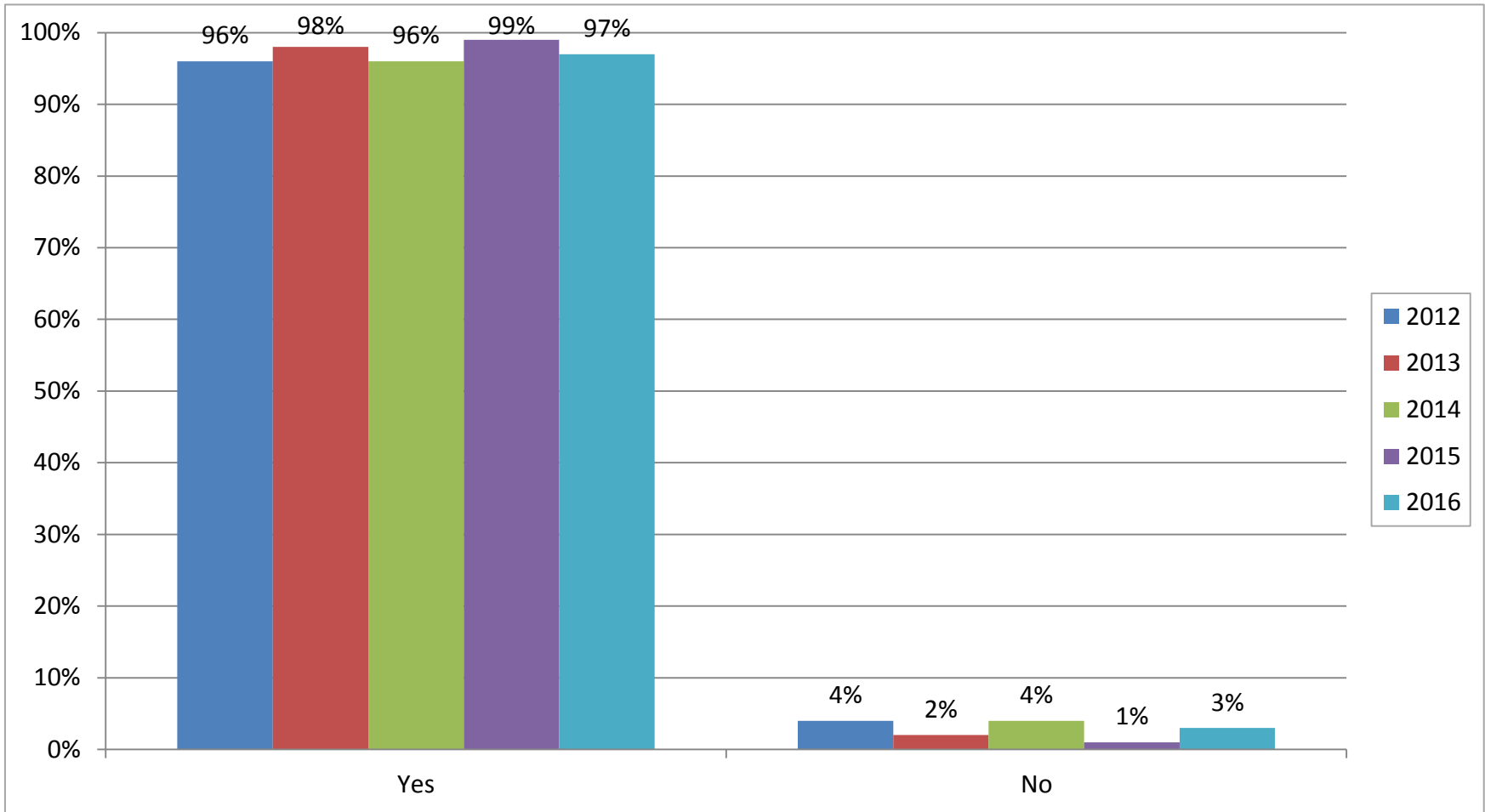
This graph indicates that there was a small decrease in the use of private vehicles and an increase in the use of airplanes by respondents. This could be attributed to the high mean spend of visitors to the destination and also to the increased number of participants from outside the province, such as Gauteng. There was also a significant increase in the number of respondents who travelled by bus. However, this could be attributed to the fact that many participants used the bus service between Durban and Pietermaritzburg on race day.

# Influence to Attend



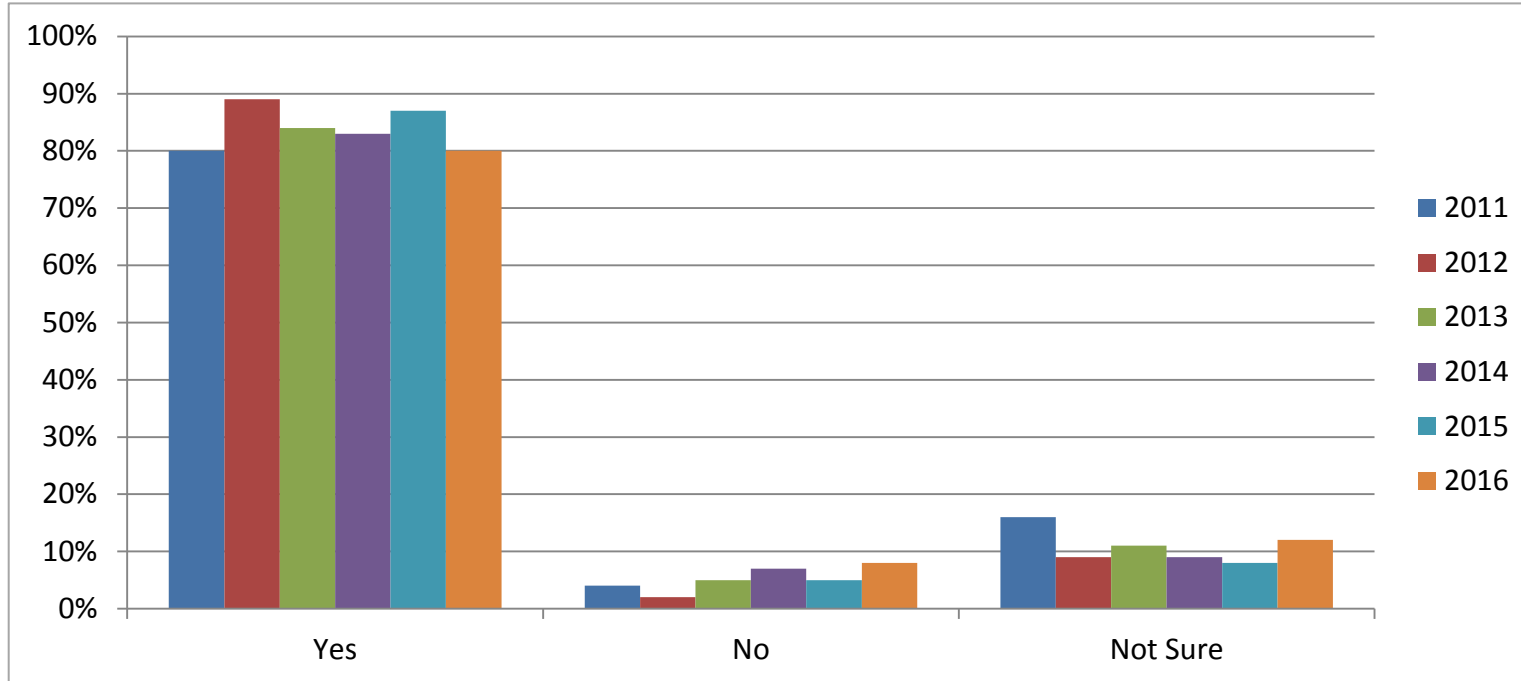
Most respondents were influenced to return as a result of attending the Comrades Marathon before and this number increased between 2015 and 2016. In 2016, 81% of the respondents attended the event without the influence of any traditional media. This is an indication that the event is well organized and provides a good experience.

# Information Satisfaction



Almost all of the respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the information provided by the organisers.

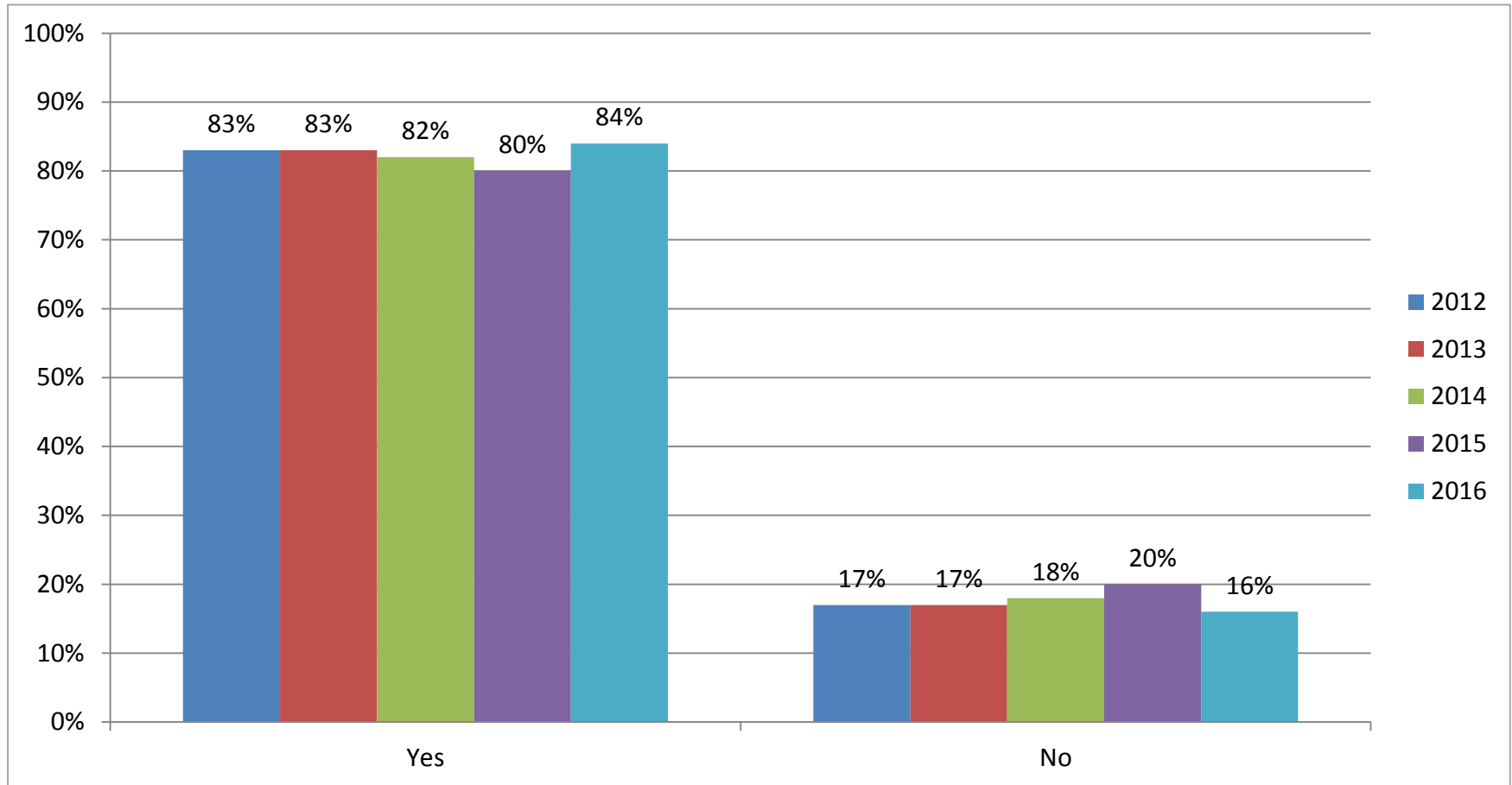
# Future Attendance



	Participants						Spectators					
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Yes</b>	83%	89%	86%	84%	89%	80%	80%	88%	81%	82%	87%	81%
<b>No</b>	4%	1%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	3%	5%	10%	3%	8%
<b>Uncertain</b>	13%	9%	7%	10%	5%	14%	16%	9%	14%	7%	10%	11%

Most participants and spectators intend to return to the event next year. Comrades is an event where people participate multiple times.

# Previous Attendance



Most respondents had attended in previous years. This is an indication that the event is popular, well supported and has a good reputation. When comparing 2015 and 2016, the data shows that there was a slight increase in those who had attended before. This backs up the facts on Slide 18, whereby many respondents are influenced by word-of-mouth and their previous attendance.

# Experience Rating



In 2016, a total of 94% of respondents indicated that they had a 'good' or 'excellent' experience. However, it is positive to note that there was an increase in respondents rating their experience as 'excellent', when comparing 2015 and 2016. This information shows that the event continues to hold an excellent reputation amongst the general public.

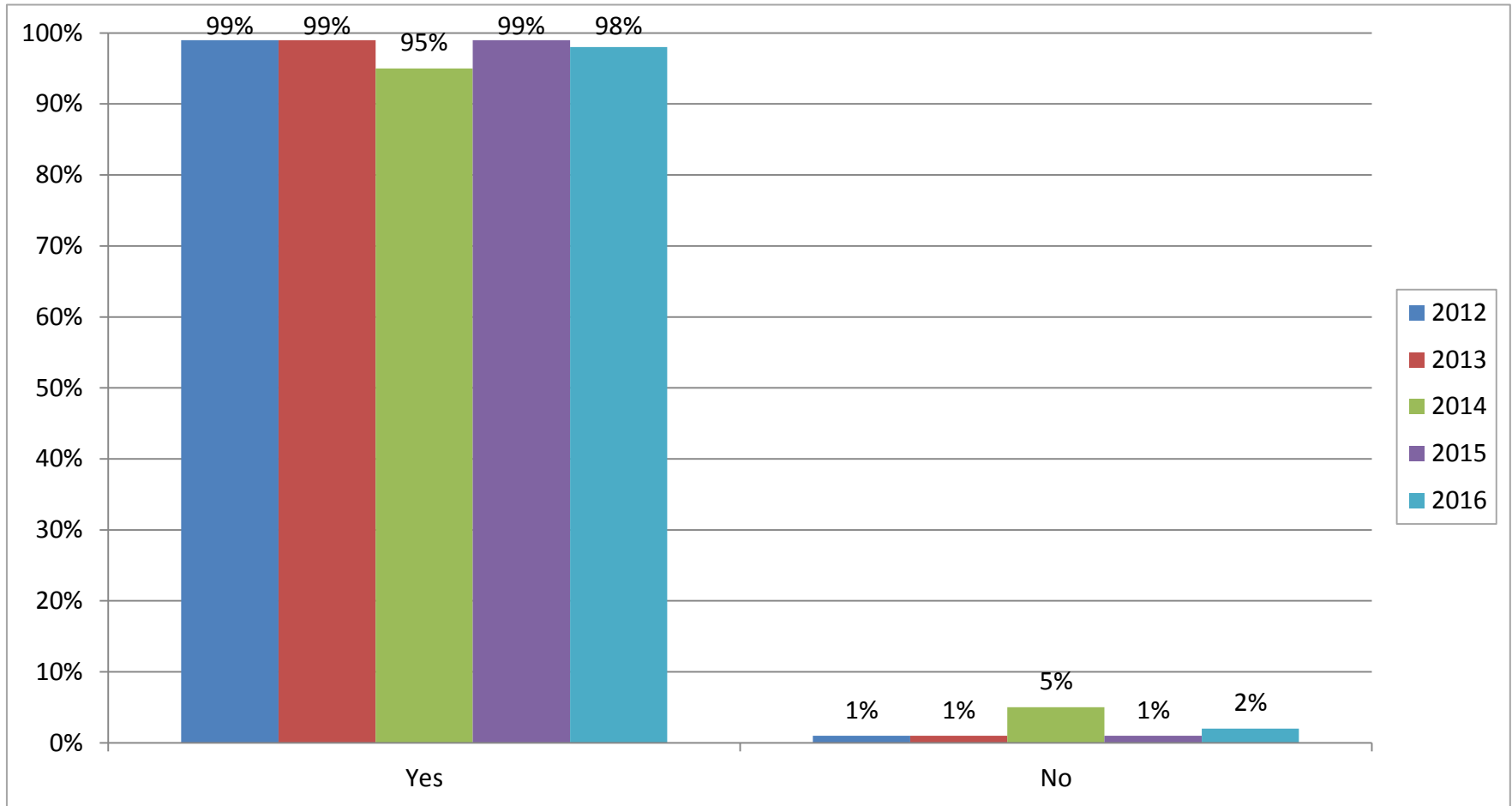
# Marketing Improvement Suggestions



Many respondents were of the view that the event was well marketed. Most respondents indicated that the event is “fine as it is” and “well marketed”. However, the following **suggestions** were made:

- 1) More international advertising
- 2) More marketing on a wider scope of radio stations
- 3) The website could be improved to assist with the marketing
- 4) More marketing on TV, persuade more people to participate and spectate
- 5) Communicate and engage more via social media

# Recommend the Event



Once again, the majority of the respondents indicated that they would recommend the event to their friends and family. This shows that the event is popular and is well thought of. This information is supported by the high percentage of respondents (slide 21) who attended the event in previous years.



# Recommend the Event to Family and Friends? (cont'd)



## The event was recommended for the following reasons:

- Amazing/unique/world class experience
- Biggest marathon in Africa
- Exciting/fantastic/good event
- Fun outdoor experience
- Good family outing
- Good for the health
- Good spirit
- Challenge of a lifetime
- The atmosphere and hype is unbeatable
- Unique South African event

# Average Spend

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%
<b>Average total spend</b>	R3 850	R2 253	R 4 443	R4 218	R5 739	R5 605	-2,4
<b>Non-residents participants</b>	R5 471	R3 224	R5 399	R5 300	R9 209	R9 203	-0,06
<b>Resident participants</b>	R1 177	R334	R535	R1 038	R1 186	R689	-72,1
<b>Non-resident spectators</b>	R3 930	R3 670	R5 251	R4 818	R5 630	R4 274	-31,7

The average spend decreased in 2016, when compared to 2015, across all of the categories. It was noted that more respondents stayed with family and friends, in family hotels or B&Bs, while most visitors travelled by private vehicle or by airplane in 2016. Further, the group size had decreased and the average length of stay had decreased. These factors could explain the decrease in the average spend.

It should also be noted that there were a select number of respondents who had stated that they were SPONSORED to take part in the event – hence they were unable to indicate how much they had spent. If these figures were included, it is likely that the spend would not have decreased as much, or even at all.

# Estimated Economic Impact: Resident and Non-resident Participants



## Non-resident participants

- N = 14 798\* (83% of the 17 829 who registered)
- Mean: R9 203
- Estimated direct spend **excluding** Std Error = R136 185 994
- Estimated direct spend of at least R77 719 096 and as much as R194 667 690

## Resident participants

- N = 3 031\* (17% of the 17 829 who registered)
- Mean: R689
- Estimated direct spend **excluding** Std Error = R2 088 359
- Estimated direct spend of at least R906 269 and as much as R3 270 449

\*This is based on the 17 829 runners who had registered for the event.

# Estimated Economic Impact: Non-Resident Spectators (cont'd)



## Non-resident spectators

- N = 27 500 (55 000 – 27 500 local spectators)
- Mean: R4 274
- Estimated direct spend **excluding** Std error = R117 535 000
- Estimated direct spend **taking** Std error of mean into account: at least R86 790 000 and as much as R148 307 500

**Note:** It is estimated that 55 000 spectators were at the finish.

# Estimated Economic Impact



	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Non-resident participants</b>	Low: R48 486 573 Middle: R66 569 318 High: R86 652 052	Low: R55 665 970 Middle: R66 135 895 High: R79 610 820	Low: R70 357 612 Middle: R95 453 857 High: R120 550 101	Low: R77 719 096 Middle: R136 185 994 High: R194 667 690
Resident participants	Low: R457 049 Middle: R1 076 876 High: R1 696 702	Low: R472 513 Middle: R2 224 681 High: R3 976 849	Low: R4 860 416 Middle: R7 660 207 High: R10 459 998	Low: R906 269 Middle: R2 088 359 High: R3 270 449
<b>Non-resident spectators</b>	Low: R97 082 873 Middle: R126 888 658 High: R156 69 461	Low: R99 075 583 Middle: R161 784 059 High: R224 485 687	Low: R120 059 193 Middle: R164 129 448 High: R208 119 704	Low: R86 790 000 Middle: R117 535 000 High: R148 307 500
<b>Direct spend</b>	<b>*At least R143 596 447</b> <b>As much as R243 346 515</b>	<b>*At least R151 736 554</b> <b>As much as R304 096 498</b>	<b>*At least R190 416 805</b> <b>As much as R328 664 805</b>	<b>*At least R164 509 096</b> <b>As much as R342 975 190</b>
<b>Total spend</b>	<b>***At least R287 138 447</b> <b>As much as R486 693 030</b>	<b>*** A least R303 473 108</b> <b>As much as R608 192 997</b>	<b>*** A least R380 833 610</b> <b>As much as R657 339 610</b>	<b>*At least R329 018 192</b> <b>As much as R685 950 380</b>

**Note:** The local residents' spend was NOT included in the direct and total spend calculations, as per international best practice.

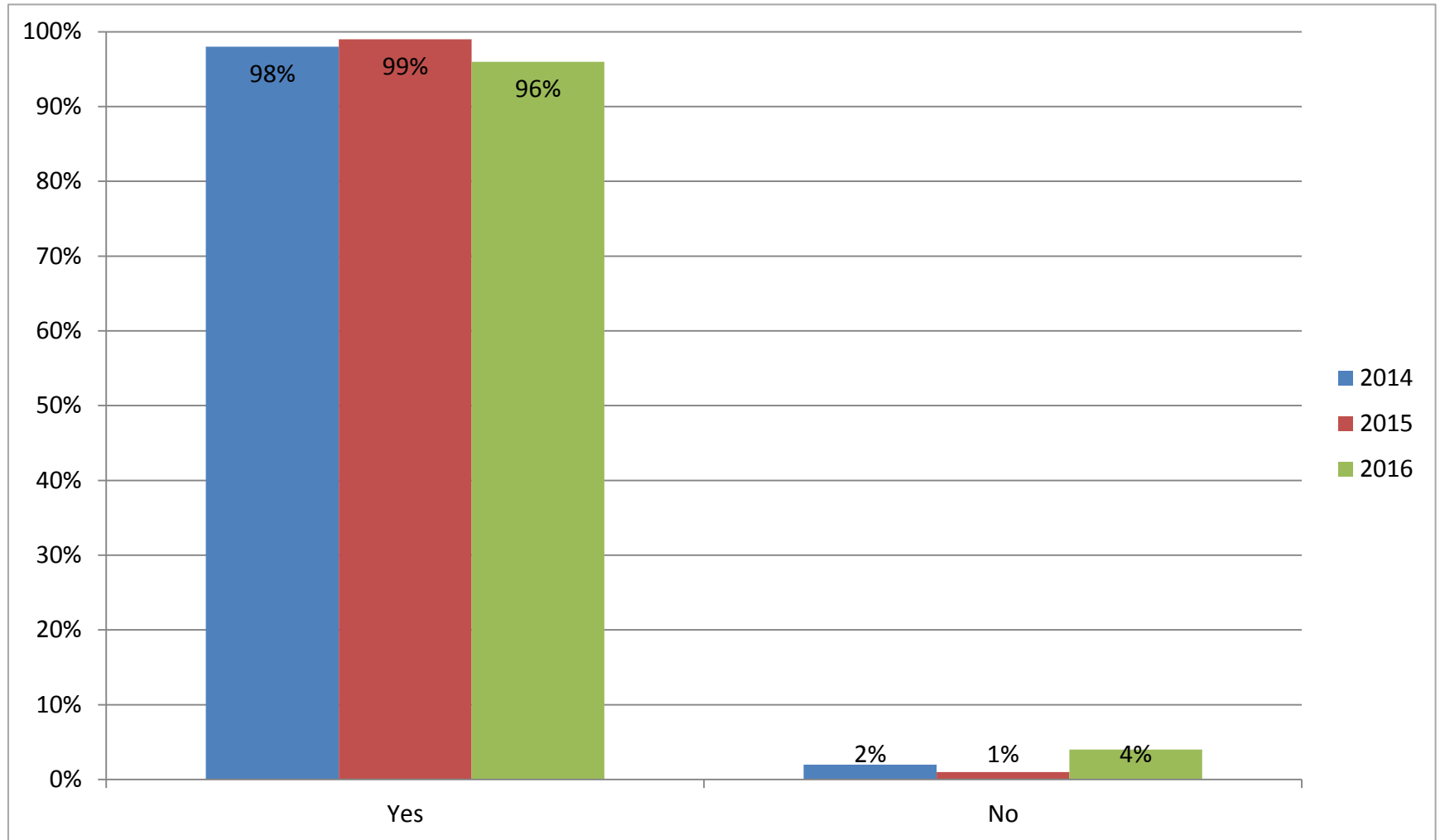
\*Low estimate taking into account a 95% standard error  
 Medium estimate not taking into account a 95% standard error  
 High estimate taking into account a 95% standard error

\*\*\*A multiplier of 2.0 was used to more accurately estimate the broader economic impacts.

# Problems Experienced

2013	2014	2015	2016
Administration struggled to find their names	More marshals	Too much traffic	Too much traffic in PMB
Did not receive the sms	More in goodie bags	Not enough parking	The parking was an issue
More in goodie bags	Administration problems in processing the registration of participants.	More security needed	Did not receive the T-Shirt that was requested
More parking for spectators		Clothing in Comrades store is too expensive	The areas for the showers were crowded
		Not enough goodie bags	

# Recommend KZN



Once again, it is positive to note that 96% of the respondents would recommend KZN as a holiday destination to their family and friends. This bodes well for tourism in the province.

# Recommend KZN (cont'd)

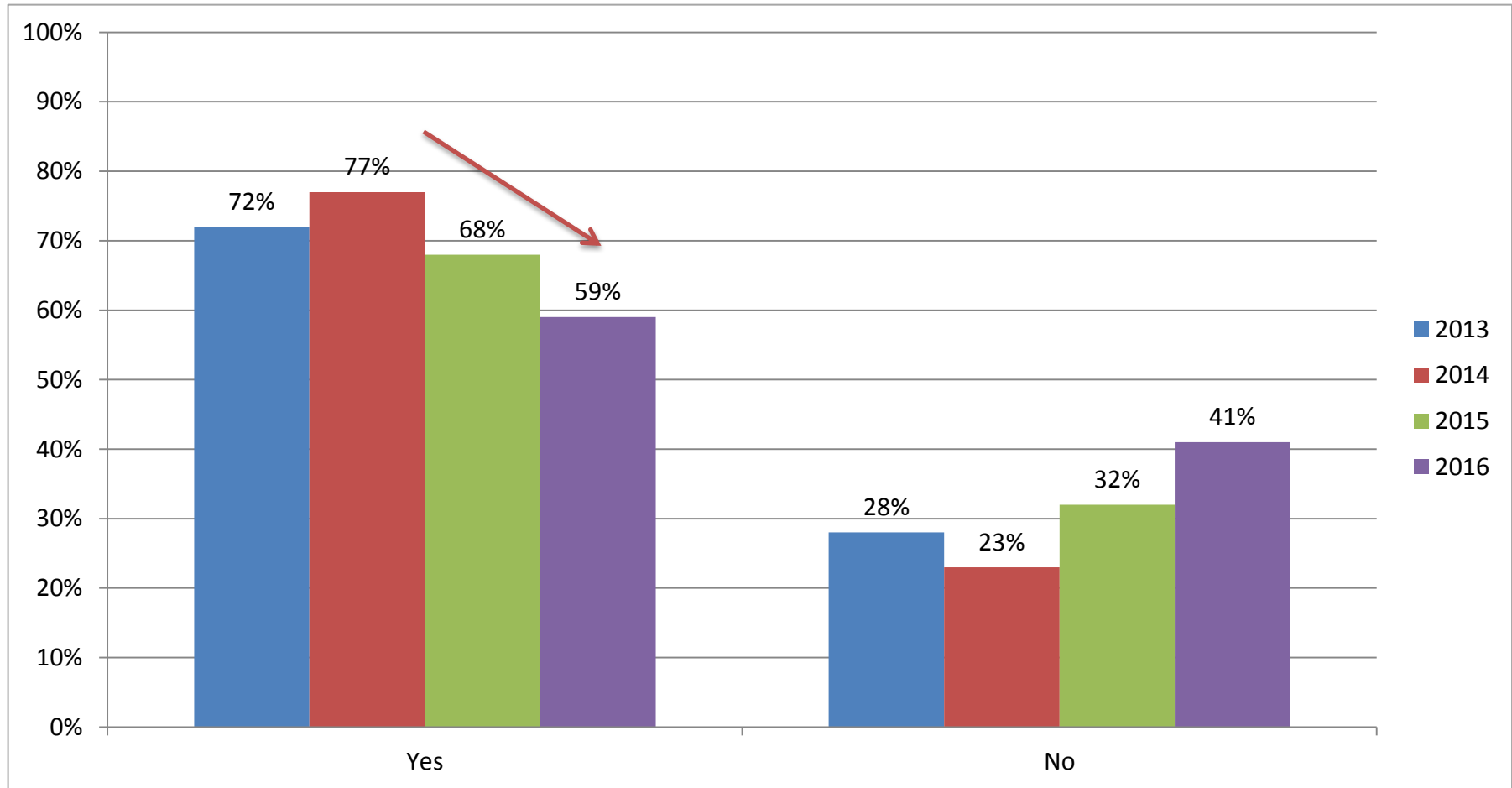


## The province was recommended for the following reasons:

- Attractions
- Beach
- Diverse culture
- Favourite family destination
- Beautiful province/mountains
- Friendly people
- Good weather
- Good wildlife
- Good hospitality
- Lots to offer the visitor
- Many sporting events
- A place to relax

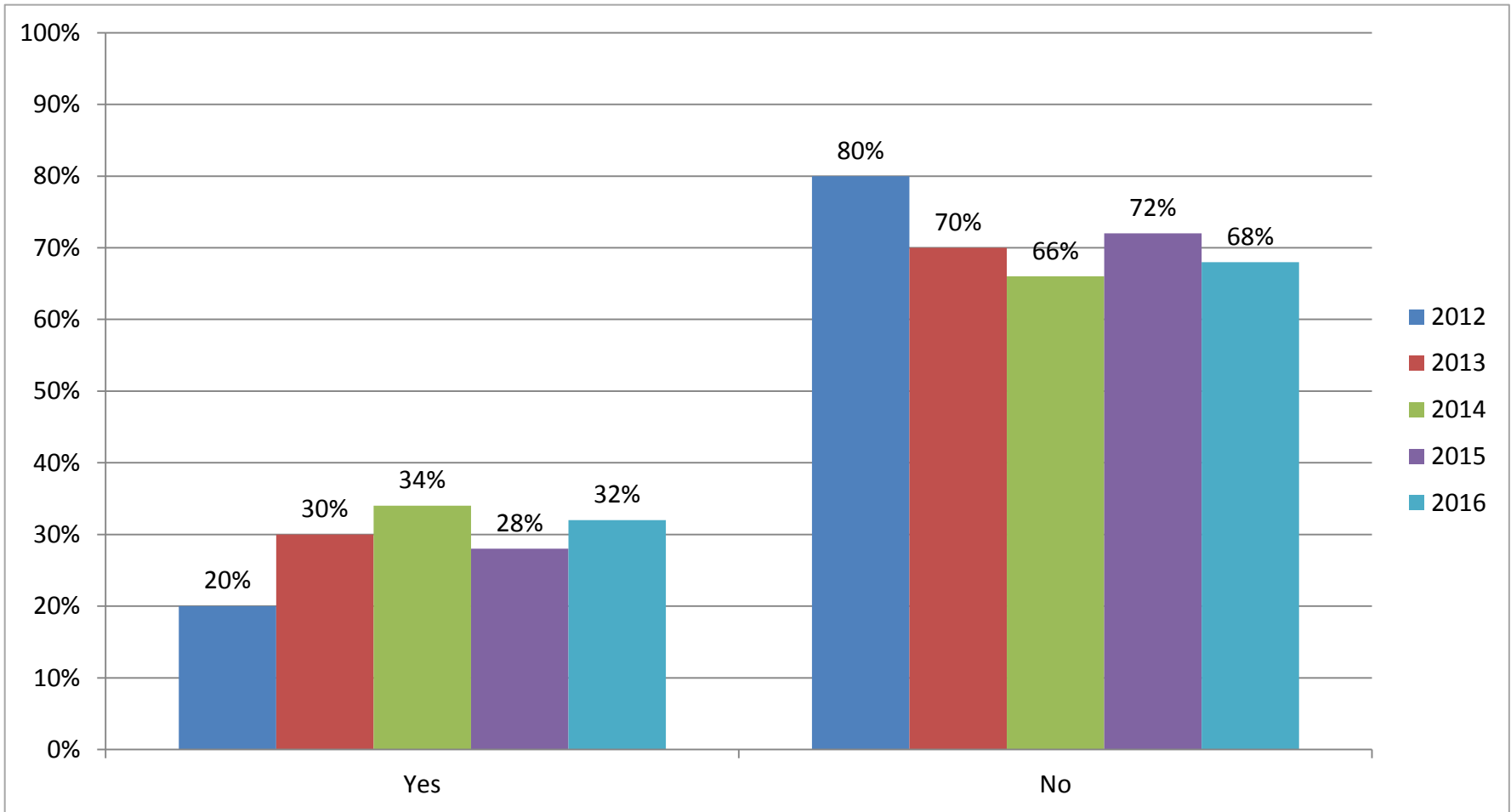


# Visit KwaZulu-Natal for a Holiday in the next 12 months?



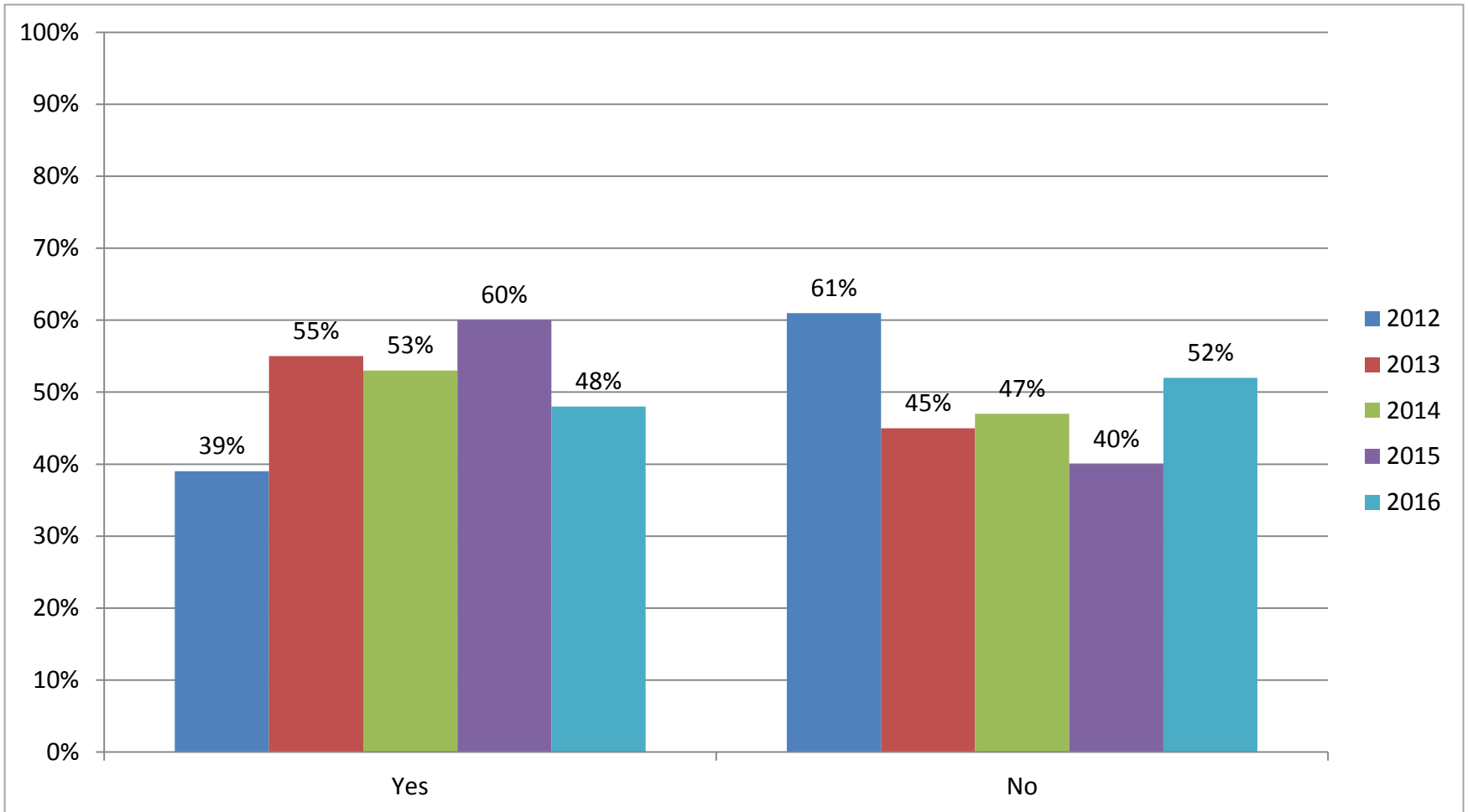
The majority of the respondents (59%) of the respondents indicated that they would return to KZN for a holiday, within the next 12 months. This was a decrease when compared to 2015, as well as with previous years.

# Familiar with TKZN Slogan



The recognition of the TKZN slogan has increased in 2016, when compared to 2015. This may be as a result of TKZN not sponsoring the event and the brand not being visible in 2015. However, those who are familiar with the slogan are still in the minority, which is not a positive finding for TKZN's brand awareness.

# TKZN Logo



The recognition of the logo has decreased by 12% in 2016 when compared to 2015. However, in light of the decline in the recognition of the logo, there may be confusion with the SA Tourism logo, which is very similar. This is a somewhat negative finding in terms of TKZN's brand awareness.

# Noted Zulu Kingdom Logo? (cont'd)



	Resident						Visitor					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Yes</b>	33%	41%	49%	71%	73%	64%	32%	38%	56%	48%	54%	41%
<b>No</b>	67%	59%	51%	29%	27%	36%	68%	62%	44%	52%	46%	59%

Both residents' and visitors' recognition of the logo has decreased. This is a negative finding. However, as pointed out in the previous slide, there may be some confusion of the TKZN logo, with the SA Tourism logo.

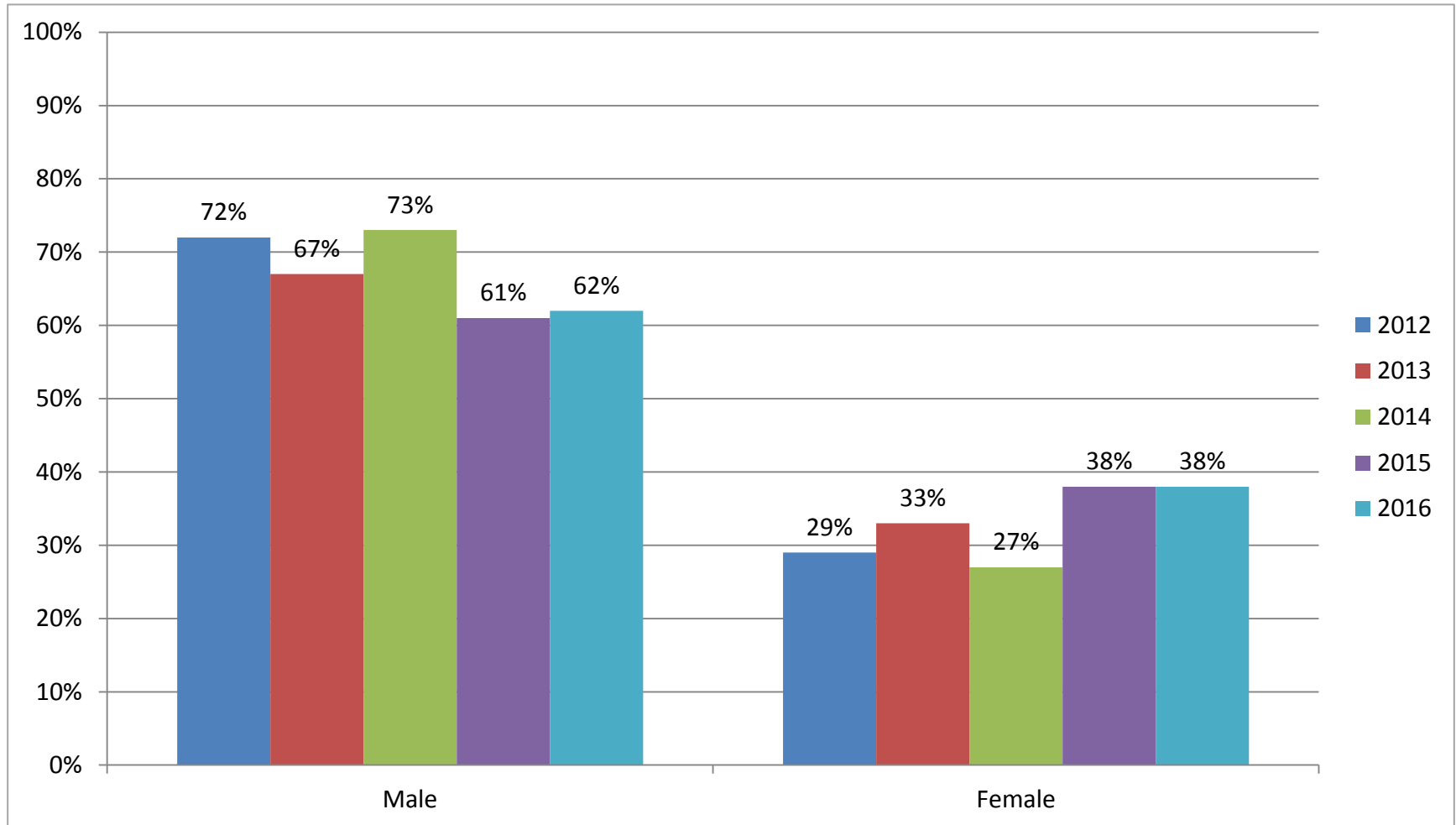
# Where the Logo was Noted



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Billboards/Posters/Banners	13%	7%	5%	4%	8%
<b>Airport/King Shaka Airport</b>	4%	7%	12%	24%	15%
<b>TV</b>	10%	23%	17%	7%	12%
Brochures/Pamphlets	6%	4%	1%	6%	1%
Magazine	11%	9%	3%	1%	4%
Internet/Social Media	7%	8%	10%	4%	7%
Newspapers	4%	3%	7%	0%	8%
Clothing/Merchandise	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Event(s)	10%	13%	11%	10%	3%
<b>Attractions (e.g. uShaka Marine World)</b>	8%	10%	18%	27%	15%
Accommodation (Hotel, B&B)	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
<b>Unsure/Cannot Recall</b>	4%	2%	1%	0%	17%
<b>Other</b>	12%	12%	5%	12%	15%

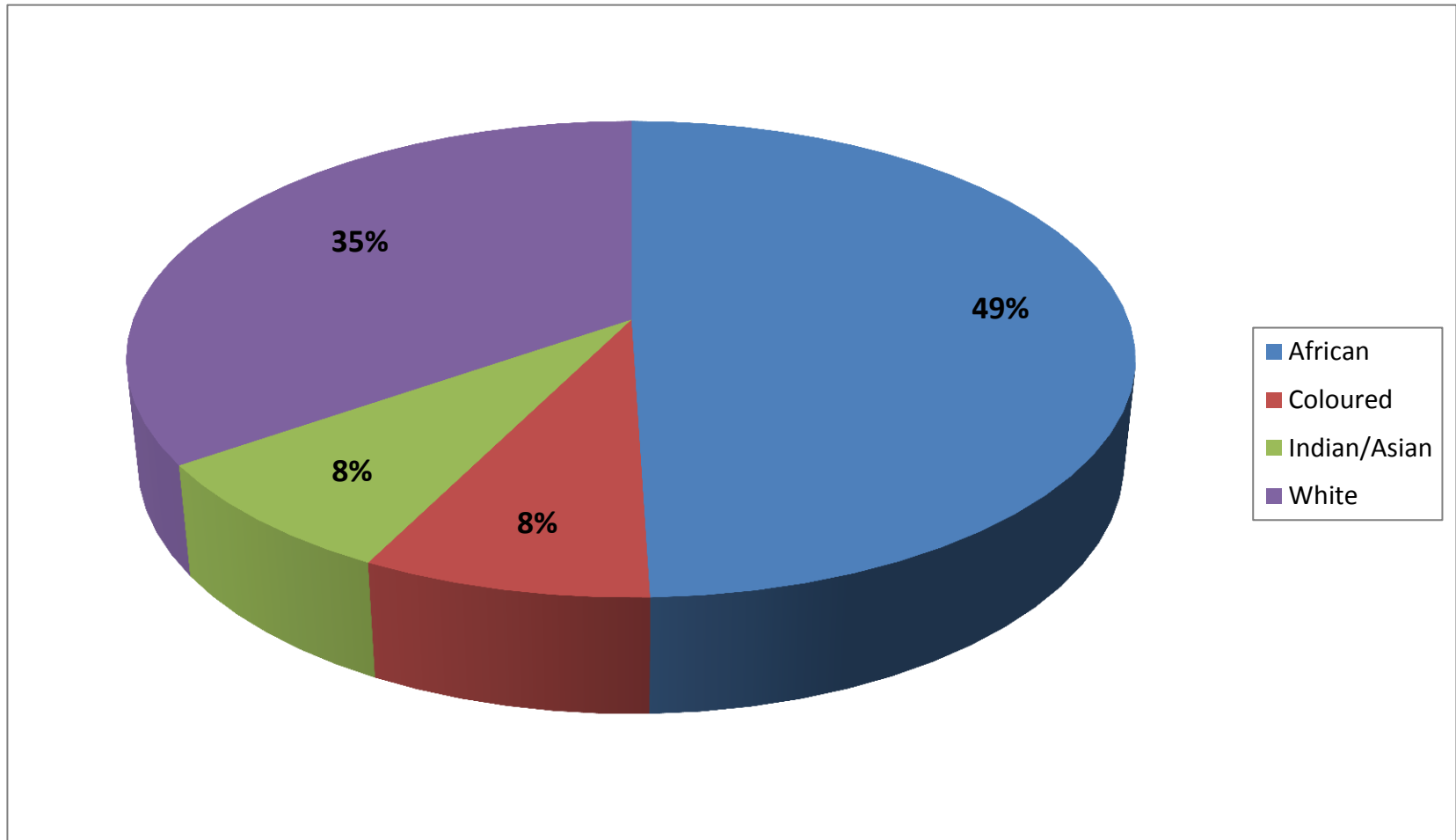
The TKZN logo was mostly noted at the airport, on TV and at various attractions. However, a large number of respondents had noted the logo before but they could not remember where.

# Demographics: Gender



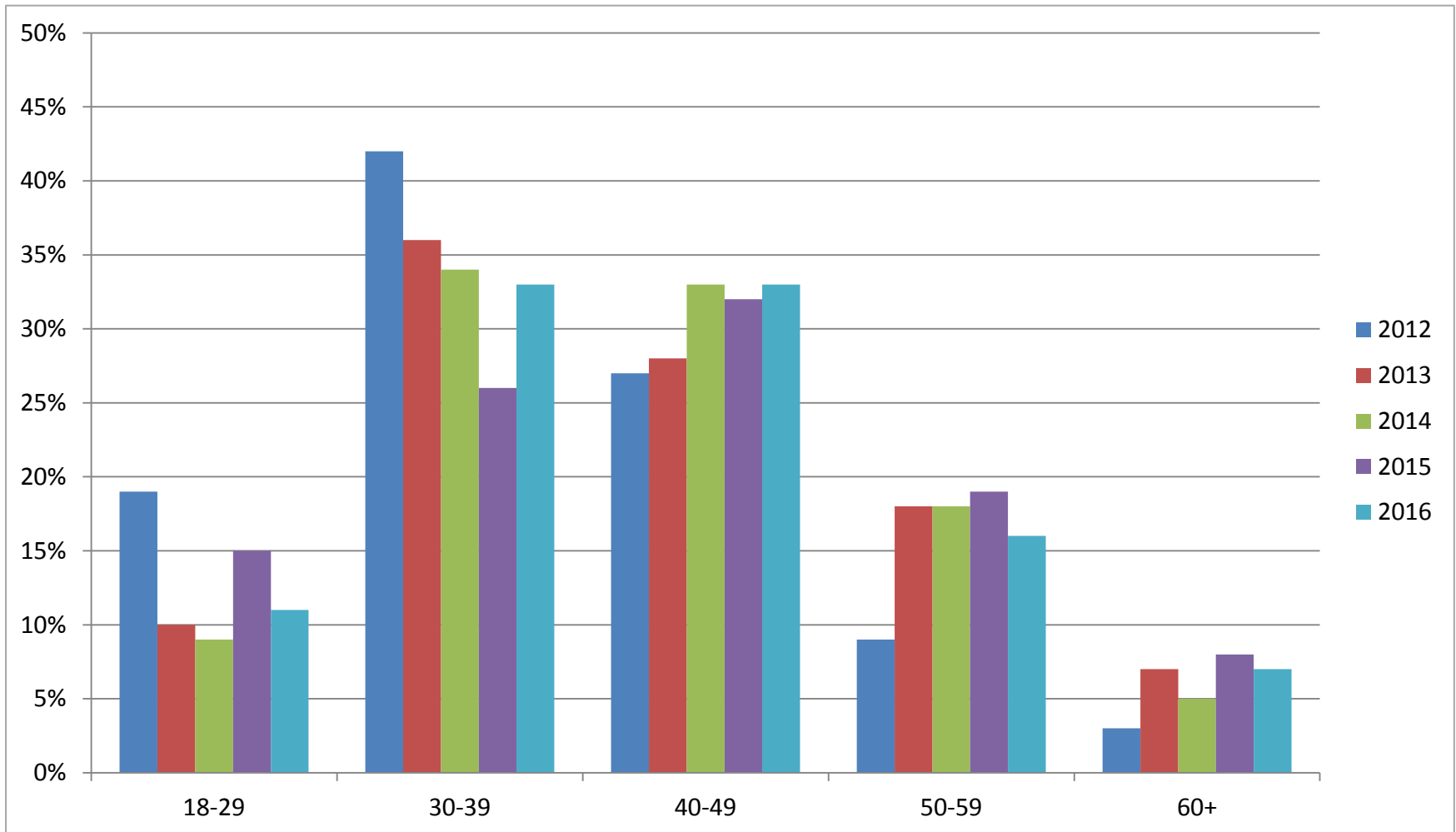
There was a slight increase in the number of male respondents interviewed. Furthermore, the majority of the respondents continue to be males. The majority of the entrants were also males so thus is an expected finding.

# Demographics: Population Group



In **2016**, 49% of the respondents were 'African' while 35% were 'White'. In addition to this, 8% were 'Indian/Asian' and 8% were 'Coloured'. This data has been included in the report for the first time in 2016.

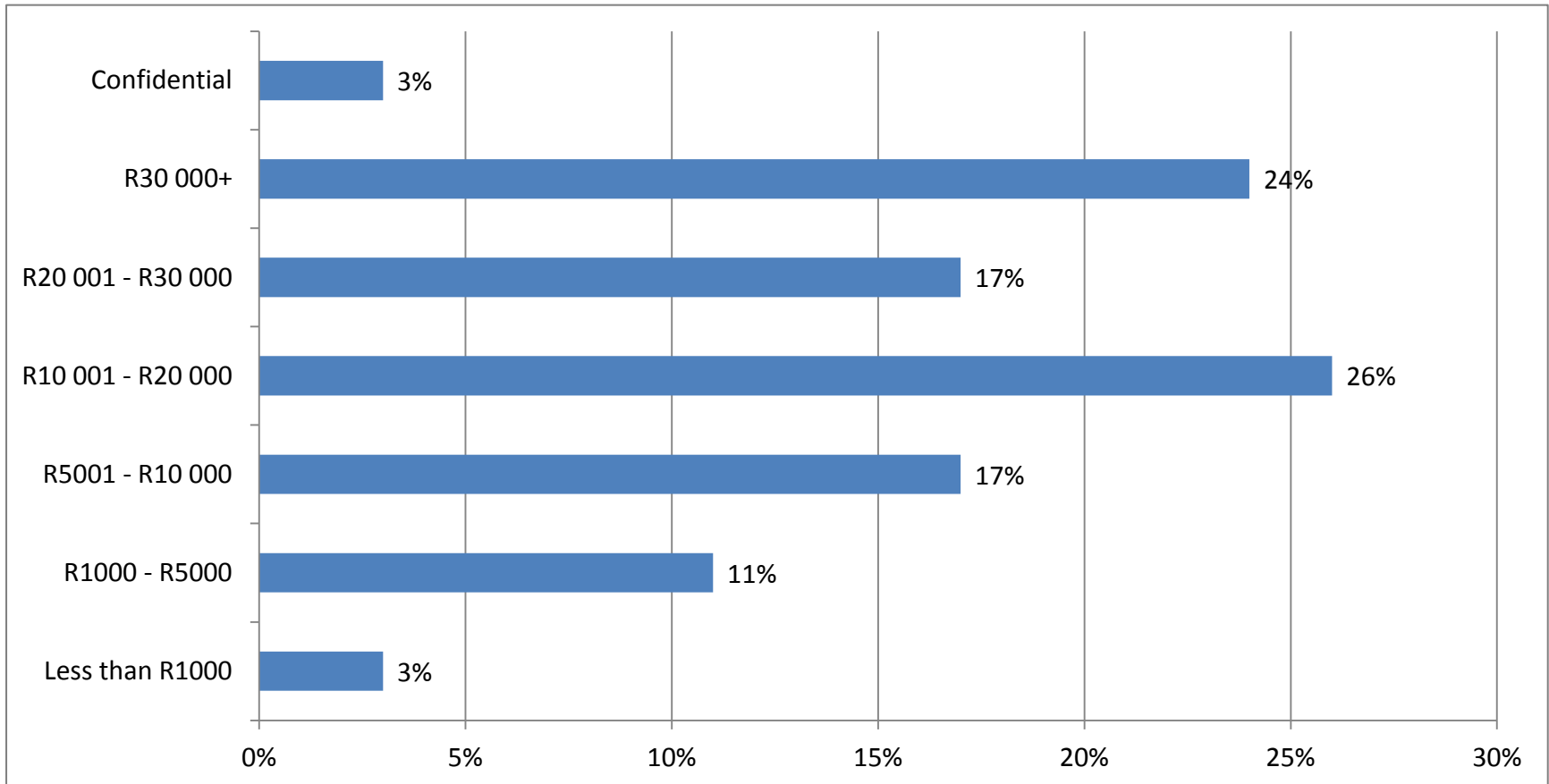
# Demographics: Age



Most of the respondents ages are between 30 and 49. Furthermore, there were increases in the '30-39' and '40-49' age groups, while there were decreases across the other ages groups.



# Demographics: Income Level



In 2016, 67% of the respondents earned between R10 001 and R30 000+, with the majority earning either R10 001 – R20 000 (26%) and R30 000+ (24%). It was also noted that 3% of the respondents did not want to share their monthly income when interviewed. Thus, it is clear that the event attracts individuals from the higher income brackets. The data above was only introduced, in this format, in the 2016 report, hence there was no comparable data.

# Findings



1. There was an overall decrease in the total number of entrants from SA, with only the Western Province experiencing an increase in their numbers. This factor was the cause of a 2,8% decline in the total number of entrants (SA and international)
2. There was however an 11,8% increase in the number on international entrants.
3. In 2016, there was a decrease in the number of visitor respondents when compared to 2015. However, the number of visitors still outweighed the number of local residents. Of these visitors, 57% stayed overnight while only 11% were day visitors.
4. Most of the respondents were from KZN (48%). This is to be expected as the event is held in KZN. A significant portion of the respondents were from Gauteng (31%). The number of respondents from Gauteng had also increased by 8% along with slight increases in the numbers from Free State, Limpopo and Mpumalanga.
5. 89% of the respondents were from SA while 11% were international. There was a 2% increase in respondents from outside of SA.
6. The average group size was 2,0 in 2016, which had decreased from 3,6 in 2015.
7. All of the respondents were in Durban at the time of the event for the primary reason of either participating in, or watching, the Comrades Marathon.

# Findings



8. The average length of stay was 3,5 nights (for both participants and all respondents) in 2016 which had decreased from 3,9 (participants) and 4,5 (all).
9. In 2016, there was an increase in those staying with family and friends, as well as the use of family hotels, B&Bs or Guesthouses, and self-catering units. There were also decreases in the use of luxury hotels and holiday flats.
10. In terms of transport to the event, the majority of the respondents made use of their private vehicles, this was followed by those who arrived using an airplane or busses. When comparing 2015 and 2016, there was a decrease in the number who used private vehicles but an increase in the number of those who used an airplane and busses.
11. Over 80% of the respondents were influenced to attend the event by non-traditional forms of media – which were Word-of-Mouth (14%) and previous attendance (67%).
12. It was noted that 97% of the respondents were satisfied with the information provided for the event.
13. It was positive to note that 80% of the respondents said that they would attend the event again in the future, while 11% were unsure if they would.
14. There were 16% of the respondents that had not attend the event before. Although this is a decrease (of 4%) from 2015, it still shows that the event holds an excellent reputation and will continue to attract newcomers because of this.

# Findings



15. A total of 94% of the respondents said that they had either an *excellent* or *good* experience at the event. Furthermore, there was an increase of 6% of those who had an *excellent* experience.
16. Although most of the respondents were happy with the current marketing, some of them suggested that there should be more marketing overseas and that a wider audience could be reached with social networks.
17. It is positive to note that 98% of the respondents would recommend the event to their friends and family. Some of the reasons include: “best marathon in Africa”, “the atmosphere and hype is unbeatable”, and “good family outing”.
18. Although the average spend decreased between 2015 and 2016, and the total entrants were also down, the economic impact of the event did not suffer. In fact, the economic impact of the event actually increased its range and was estimated to be as much as **R685.9 million**.
19. The majority of the respondents did not experience any problems at the event but for those who did, they listed the following (there were notable changes from previous years):
  - Too much traffic in PMB
  - Parking issues
  - Crowding in the shower areas

# Findings



20. In terms of demographics, the following can be said:

- 62% of the respondents were male, while 38% were female. These numbers remained relatively the same when comparing previous years. This finding relates to the number of entrants as well, as it was noted that the majority of the entrants were males.
- In 2016, the majority of the respondents were 'African' (49%) while 35% were 'White'. Both the 'Coloured' (8%) and 'Indian/Asian' (8%) groups made up the rest.
- Most of the respondents ages were between 30 and 49. Furthermore, there were increases in the '30-39' and '40-49' age groups, while there were decreases across the other ages groups.
- In 2016, 67% of the respondents earned between R10 001 and R30 000+, with the majority earning either R10 001 – R20 000 (26%) and R30 000+ (24%).

# Findings



21. A total of 96% of the respondents said that they would recommend KZN as a holiday destination to their friends and family. Many of the respondents said that the “great weather” and fantastic beaches were the reasons they would recommend KZN.
22. Only 59% of the respondents said that they would return to KZN, within the next 12 months, for a holiday. This was a 9% decrease compared to 2015. However, even though the numbers aren’t as high as previous years, it still bodes well for tourism in the province.
23. Only 32% of the respondents were familiar with the TKZN slogan. It is positive to note that this figure increased between 2015 and 2016.
24. In 2016, 48% of the respondents had seen the TKZN logo, which was a 12% decrease when compared to 2015. Both the local residents and visitors, who had noted the logo, decreased in 2016. The logo was mainly noted at the airport, on TV and at attractions. The majority, though, had noted the logo before but they could not remember where.

# Recommendations



The following recommendations are based on the issues raised by the respondents which were discussed under the findings section of this report:

- 1) It is suggested that the organisers encourage locals to attend the event, specifically the finish, through local radio and during the TV commentary.
- 2) It is recommended that the Comrades Association continue with their efforts to attract a larger contingent from international markets. As the findings suggest, the international numbers continue to increase over the years and this has had positive implications on the event itself. Also, to further increase international participation, it is suggested that the organisers focus on getting more runners from Africa to participate, through the various national federations and associations.
- 3) In addition to the point above, it is also recommended that the organisers partner with hotel groups (such as Tsogo Sun) as well as TKZN, Durban Tourism and PMB Tourism, to offer special hospitality rates or incentives for participants – especially domestic visitors. At present, domestic tourism is at a low but if people are given the opportunity to travel at a reduced rate then we may see the numbers increase. Not only will the entrants possibly increase, but the group size or travelling party will also increase. An example of an incentive would be – kids stay for free or all runners receive a 20% discount on their hotel rates.

# Recommendations



6. In terms of alleviating the parking problems, it is suggested that a 'Park N Ride' system is introduced whereby a large field or parking lot is assigned for the parking of vehicles and then shuttle busses transport people to and from the start/finish. The success of this system would also depend on the security company in charge and whether or not they implement an organised, flow of traffic from entry to departure.
7. There is a lack of association of TKZN's slogan with tourism. It is suggested that TKZN needs to implement a strategy that will strengthen the relationship between the brand and tourism/holidays, as well as improve the recognition of the logo and slogan.
8. It is also suggested that TKZN, along with the organisers, find out if spend or sales were up or down at the Expo and what the impact of those working at the expo is. For example, if they are from Cape Town - where are they staying? And for how long? And what is their spend?
9. In addition to this point above, it is also recommended that TKZN pilot a method for determining the hotel occupancy rates for the weekend of the event and then compare these rates with the average rates for that month. This could prove to be valuable information for the organisers and other key stakeholders.



# Addendum: International Entrants [Countries Represented]



South Africa	19 626	Namibia	32	UAE	13	Congo	5	Malaysia	3	Gambia	1	Bahrain	1
Great Britain	307	Switzerland	31	New Zealand	12	Italy	4	Latvia	2	Estonia	1	Cayman Islands	1
USA	242	Japan	30	Israel	12	Austria	4	Philippines	2	Moldova	1	Chile	1
Zimbabwe	166	Netherlands	23	Mozambique	12	Tanzania	4	Uruguay	2	Pakistan	1		
Australia	153	France	20	Zambia	12	Singapore	4	Angola	2	Romania	1		
Brazil	122	Malawi	20	Belgium	10	Spain	4	Venezuela	2	Sierra Leone	1		
India	97	Sweden	20	Nigeria	8	Ethiopia	4	Mauritius	2	Thailand	1		
Germany	87	Portugal	18	Denmark	8	Colombia	4	Cameroon	2	Taipei	1		
Swaziland	68	Kenya	17	Lithuania	6	China	4	Turkey	2	Somalia	1		
Canada	57	Ireland	17	Norway	6	Uganda	3	Ecuador	1	Mexico	1		
Lesotho	52	Hong Kong	16	Czechoslovakia	6	Argentina	3	El Salvador	1	Hungary	1		
Botswana	36	Russia	15	Poland	5	Ukraine	3	Ivory Coast	1	Saudi Arabia	1		