

RESULTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROGRAM (ICP) 2011 FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Methodology

This section refers to the methodology used to compile information on households' consumption prices. The design of baskets, procedures to compile prices, the software used in processing, validation in and across countries, temporal validation and the calculation of annual averages will be illustrated. Likewise, it will describe the design of baskets, the procedures to compile prices, the software used in the processing and validation within and across countries, the temporal validation and the calculation of annual averages.

1 Households consumption

1.1 Basket design

As previously mentioned, the World Bank designed a basket of products for household consumption called the "Global List." That basket used the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose, or COICOP.

ECLAC adapted the Global List into one Regional List, according to the characteristics of the region. The products to be included had to meet the criteria of "representativeness" and "comparability." The first criterion required that the product added to the basket be representative for the participant country. The second criterion required that such product be comparable across countries. There was, of course, a technical trade-off between both concepts, and consequently the inclusion or exclusion of products was subject to debate in the region. It should be pointed out that the purpose of the International Comparison Programme was to compare prices; therefore it was indispensable to include products that could be found in all countries, even though they were not representative of the consumption in each participant country.

The selected products were grouped into "Basic headings." This is the most disaggregated level for which there must be weights based on GDP calculation, according to the approach in which expenditure is estimated by the agencies in charge of National Accounts, in each country. Basic headings form "classes" that integrate "groups." Groups form "categories" and categories form the principle aggregation of "Expenditure on Households' Individual Consumption."¹

The Expenditure on Households Individual Consumption is broken down into 110 Basic headings, 90 classes, 43 groups and 13 categories. The final list of goods and services contains a total of 637 products, in the case of Latin America, and 570, in the case of the Caribbean. Each product has an ICP code and a product description.

¹ UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs: "Classifications of expenditure according to purpose," *Statistical Papers*, Series M, No. 84, New York, 2000.

The Regional List was made available to countries in the region through a web-based application that contained a list of products, their codes, descriptions, units of measure and photographs. Participant countries had to open that application in order to make comments on the products that were found on markets when going out into the field to compile prices. The information collected through this tool was used to adjust descriptions and attain better comparability in the region.

1.2 Price collection

In the case of Latin America, the 2011 Round of the ICP was launched at the Price Harmonization Meeting held in Panama, in January 2010. Four price collections were stipulated, each to be conducted in each quarter of 2011. Prices would begin to be collected for the household consumption component, under the recommendation that initially, the country should collect at least prices for the products that were both in the ICP basket and in their national CPI. The instruction, in the first quarter of 2011, was to collect and validate prices for the first three large groups, namely Food and Beverages, Clothing, and Footwear. For the rest of quarters, countries had to collect prices for the complete regional list.

During the several data validation workshops that took place in 2011, many issues regarding product specifications, units of measurement, size and packaging, among others, were addressed. Some changes to specifications were made and the necessity to carry out special operations to collect prices for products that were not part of the national CPI baskets was reiterated.

As the price-collection process progressed, product descriptions underwent some changes. Those changes meant that when the consistency of the data was evaluated, the assessment had to include whether the prices collected for the products in the first two quarters were consistent with those of the third and fourth quarters.

By the end of 2011, information had been collected for four quarters for all of the participant countries. Since El Salvador and Guatemala only provided prices for products in the national CPI, these two countries collected prices for the first semester of 2012, which allowed for a better coverage. In addition, Brazil also increased their coverage by collecting prices for the first quarter of 2012.

In the case of Caribbean nations, there was an initial kick-off meeting of the project in the Bahamas, in November 2010. Several training sessions were held in 2011 to prepare participants for future price collection.

Data collection process in the Caribbean began in the last quarter of 2011, but not all countries started at that time. Some countries collected data for the four quarters in 2012. The objective was for each country to conduct at least one price collection per quarter, covering all quarters. Although the majority of participants achieved this goal, some countries conducted fewer collections, especially those countries that entered the ICP late. As of the first quarter, prices were collected for all products in the basket. Four price validation meetings were held in the quarters for which information was collected (St Kitts & Nevis in March 2012, Aruba in August 2012, Santiago, Chile in December 2012, and Montego Bay in March 2013).

1.3 ICP KIT

The World Bank developed a processing and validation software called ICP KIT for the 2011 Round of the ICP. This software has a country module and a regional module.

The regional module was used to validate regional data and to calculate parities per Basic Heading. The inputs to that module were the regional list of products, nominal weights of the Basic headings provided by national accounts, market exchange rates, the population of each country and the average prices provided by each country. The formats for these latter files were generated by the regional module and sent to each of the countries to be completed with the average prices of each product.

The country module was used to validate the average prices compiled in each country. The input consisted of the data input format generated for the regional module and the output was the average price file for the country.

1.4 Data validation in the country

Each country conducted four price surveys. After each one of them, each country performed an initial validation of the data by verifying the product codes, units of measures and compliance with descriptions. Variation coefficients and extreme values were also reviewed and errors were corrected. Countries had to make the relevant inquiries at the outlets where prices were collected, when there was any doubt on the data collected. They also had to consult ECLAC when they had any question about the description of a product on the list.

Countries were instructed to use the ICP KIT for the input and validation of their data. This software provided a tool that indicated the products with extreme values or high variability. Once the initial validation was made, the average prices per product were submitted to ECLAC so that the validation across countries was performed.

1.5 Data validation across countries

After each of the quarterly price collections, ECLAC received the average prices of products from participating countries. The data was input into the regional module of the ICP KIT to conduct a validation across countries. The Quaranta Tables and the Dikhanov Tables were the two tools used to perform the regional validation. The objective of both tables was to evaluate the average national prices to detect potential errors by comparing average prices for the same product within the different countries. Potential errors are highlighted through different indicators.

The Quaranta Tables detect several problems regarding the quality of the data, including in particular:

- a) A high variation in price for one product in each country.
- b) A high variation in price for a product in the group of countries analyzed.
- c) A high variation in the products comprising a Basic Heading for a certain country.

- d) A “nominal” average price that is too high (or too low) for some countries when comparing all countries to each other and converting prices to a common currency, using the market exchange rate.
- e) A “real” average price that is too high (or too low) for some countries when comparing all countries to each other and converting prices to a common currency, using the purchasing power parity.

The Dikhanov Tables consist of a set of tables that can be used to validate the PPPs on an aggregate level and on a Basic Heading level. They can be used as a substitute or in conjunction with the Quaranta Tables to diagnose potential problems with the data. The main difference between the Quaranta Tables and Dikhanov Tables is that data analysis using the Dikhanov Tables does not consider products grouped by Basic Heading, but it considers them individually and simultaneously. This facilitates analyzing the products that are the only representatives of a Basic Heading or where there are few products in a Basic Heading.

Atypical observations resulted from the use of the validation tools. The origin of those anomalies was investigated and, when it could not be explained because of the particularities of the market of each country, the pertinent control was implemented. This is what occurred with the preliminary data control; in certain cases, the teams within countries had to be contacted to investigate the problem. The Validation is an iterative process that may require two or more interactions among countries, as well as regional coordination to achieve better data quality.

1.6 Calculation of annual averages

Once the data was validated separately for the four quarters, it was then validated simultaneously. As a result, “Inter-temporal tables” were constructed. The main objective was to verify the temporal consistency of the average prices. It was verified that the temporal pattern of the prices was consistent and countries were consulted when any extreme values were found.

Countries had to provide the national Consumer Price Indexes with the maximum level of disaggregation possible in order to impute prices in quarters for which the prices for certain products could not be obtained. The equivalence between the ICP codes and the CPI codes for each country was also checked to make imputations to the greatest degree of disaggregation possible.

In the Caribbean, prices were collected in 2012. For that reason, Caribbean countries had also to provide the national consumer price indexes for 2012 and 2011 in order to retropolate all the data collected in 2012 using the ICP year of reference, which is 2011.

Once the imputations for the missing quarters were made, the annual average was calculated as a simple arithmetic average. The information obtained was used to construct the average price files by country, in the ICP KIT format, to process the annual information in the regional module of the software.

2 Special Surveys

The expenditure part of the GDP is comprised by household consumption, by government consumption expenditure (individual and collective), by non-profit institutions expenditure serving households, by the gross fixed capital formation (machinery, equipment and construction), and by exports and imports of goods and services. Section a. analyzed the methodology used for the household expenditure component. In this section we will explain the surveys that were undertaken for two additional components of household expenditures (rentals and private education), as well as the special procedures that had to be implemented to obtain prices to construct the PPPs of the other components in the GDP (machinery and equipment, construction and government).

2.1 Private education

A special survey was undertaken for the category of private education, within the component of household consumption. That survey asked for information about the number of students in the different levels of education, the number of schools, and the fees for each level of education according to ICSED97². There was a specific description of each product to elicit the necessary information.

Data was collected within participant countries using the form provided by the Global Office. The calculation of school days in the ICP year of reference was used as indicated in the methodology.

ECLAC validated the data upon receipt of the information. First, the information from each country was analyzed individually to confirm any extreme values. The variation coefficient was utilized to evaluate the variability for each product in each country. The next step was to build the Quaranta Tables for the Basic Heading of education. This revealed values that deviated from the regional mean. The pertinent inquiries were made to each country and any errors were corrected.

An important issue in this category was the school subsidy within countries of the region. Since this Basic Heading refers to private education only, observations collected from subsidized institutions were removed to avoid distortions in the results.

2.2 Rentals

The ICP proposes two approaches to estimate the PPPs for the actual or imputed rental component: the price approach and the quantity approach. For the first one, prices must be collected on the rentals of different types of dwellings. This survey is explained in this section.

The data was collected by national teams in each of the countries. Two price surveys were carried out in Latin America for 64 types of dwelling (June and December 2011), and just one in the Caribbean for 8 different types of dwelling (the annual average for 2012).

Once the price information was received, the data was analyzed individually to determine any extreme values and to verify data variability. Among the problems found within extreme values it was found that some countries had collected information in rural areas. In other cases the rent included real estate commissions. These cases were analyzed by national staff and they were corrected or removed appropriately.

² International Standard Classification of Education

2.3 Housing

As mentioned in the previous section, the ICP suggests two approaches to calculate the PPPs for the actual and imputed rentals components. This section refers to the survey that was conducted to gather the information needed to implement this approach.

The total number of dwellings and information on other characteristics, such as the percentage of dwellings rented and of houses used by their owners, were requested. The information had to be broken down by type of dwelling (house or apartment), by type of building (modern or traditional) and by location (small city, large city or rural area).

The countries used the information from their most recent population and housing census to complete this survey. It must be pointed out that the data for several countries is very old, in some cases even more than 10 years.

The data used for Latin American countries that participated in the 2005 Round of the ICP was the one obtained if they had taken their census prior to 2005.

Once the information was compiled and validated, the PPPs were calculated using the quantity approach. These PPPs must be compared to the PPPs resulting from the price approach. It is important to note that the response rate for this survey was very low, therefore ECLAC had to complete this questionnaire with data available from Censuses or through own estimations, using other sources.

2.4 Government

The objective of the survey was to gather information on Government (individual and collective) activities in the countries participating in the ICP. The information had to be centered around the compensation of 44 previously defined occupations, together with data from national accounts, specifically the general government production accounts and global aggregated data on each country. The occupations had to be grouped into three Basic headings: Health, Education, and Collective Services.

Information was requested for 4 levels of time in service for each occupation (entry level, 5 years of employment, 10 years of employment, and 20 years of employment). In countries where there was more than one level of government (national, provincial, state, municipal, etc.), the compensation had to be recorded by level of government.

Data was requested on annual salary, broken down into the components presented in the respective form. Compensation in cash and in kind had to be reported, identifying the base salary, social contributions by employers and other allowances.

The data was sent to ECLAC where a validation was made within and across countries. The Quaranta Tables were then constructed for each of the three Basic headings of government expenditures. The extreme values found in this process were consulted with countries, and they were either removed or corrected.

Additionally, the regional adaptation of this survey required several adjustments, such as the elimination of certain positions that are generally outsourced or that do not apply to the countries in the region.

2.5 Machinery and Equipment

The objective of the machinery and equipment survey was to gather the information needed to construct the PPPs in order to deflate this component in the Gross Fixed Capital Formation. The machinery and equipment component is broken down into 8 Basic headings. The Global Office designed a list of 177 products with a catalogue of descriptions and photographs of the products.

For Latin America, the decision was made to conduct a pilot test to confirm the existence of the products proposed by the Global Office in three countries of the region: Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica. As a result of this process, ECLAC provided the Global Office with a few suggestions to modify the Global List.

Three countries (Paraguay, Haiti and El Salvador) did not collect prices. Information on their main trading partners and from prior studies in possession of ECLAC had to be imputed.

The validation of data began after the information was received from the countries and estimations were made. Each country was initially reviewed separately and then Quaranta Tables were constructed to make a validation across countries.

Questions arose in the validation as to whether the countries did or did not include costs of transportation, installation, etc. (included in the purchasing price). In a preliminary analysis received from the Global Office, the region appeared to have a price level quite below the world average. For this reason, each country was contacted and estimations were requested if the above costs had not been included. The countries involved in this process were the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

In the case of the Caribbean region, the Global Office list was sent to the countries so that each could evaluate the availability of the products and be able to determine jointly the products that would be part of the Caribbean list. A list of 75 products was defined and then sent to the countries to begin data collection. The countries were requested to collect prices for at least one product per Basic Heading.

After the information was received from countries, an initial validation was made individually and then a Quaranta Table was constructed for regional validation. Several issues were found in the data for this aggregate, such as prices that did not include taxes, transportation cost and commercial margins, or extremely variable prices for some products, especially those classified as having an “unspecified” brand and model. Therefore, this information was revised in depth by both ECLAC and the national counterparts.

Finally, it was decided by the Global Office to estimate the PPP for the software Basic Heading in this aggregate using reference parities since price data showed extremely high variability at global level.

2.6 Construction

The objective of the construction survey was to obtain the necessary information to construct the PPPs in order to deflate this component in the Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

For this purpose, information was requested on three types of constructions: residential, non-residential, and civil works. Prices were requested for 37 materials, 5 types of equipment rental, and 7 types of manpower for each of the types of construction. The prices gathered were prices paid by contractors to their suppliers for construction inputs. The survey requested annual average prices.

In order to weight each type of construction, countries were asked to indicate the proportion allocated to materials, equipment rental, and manpower within the general value of each type of construction.

The countries sent the information to ECLAC, which was used for an initial validation, checking the units of measurement. The spreadsheets were then processed by an expert construction consultant, who verified compliance with the units of measure.

The validated information was incorporated to the ICP Kit to make validations across countries.

During the global validation process, it was detected that there was a big variability in equipment rentals. For this reason, the Global Office decided to replace this component with the list of machinery and equipment. The products considered belonged to the first 7 basic headings of this list, excluding computers and software.

2.7 Water

The objective of the water supply survey was to obtain supplemental information to validate the information on products relating to this service in the survey on prices in household expenditures. Countries had to complete a form and provide a bill for water services. In some cases, countries simply sent the bill, so the questionnaire was completed by ECLAC staff. ECLAC staff searched for information on the websites of water utilities in the countries that did not send the bill and whenever possible, completed the forms with that information.

Due to a low response rate to this questionnaire, ECLAC decided not to use this information in the estimation of PPP for this Basic Heading.

3 National Accounts

This section describes the work done in the field of National Accounts. It must be pointed out that countries of the region showed different situations to this respect. A first group of eight South American countries had participated in the 2005 ICP Round and knew how to adapt the values of National Accounts to the 155 Basic headings required in the ICP. Several of these countries had experienced a change in their base year since the previous Round, and therefore variations could be seen in the weighting structure.

A second group was comprised by Central American countries. Here, countries had to adapt their structure to the ICP requirements for the first time.

The Caribbean region was the most challenging one in that regard. A diagnosis on the status of national accounts had to be made and an evaluation performed to understand how viable it was to use national accounts to construct the weights at the Basic Headings level required by the ICP. Technical assistance was provided with that objective in mind. After such visits and analysis, it was decided that Caribbean countries were capable of participating in the Programme, provided they received technical assistances in the field of national accounts and provided some regional meetings were held to overcome problems jointly.

Every participating country was provided with an excel file called the Model Report on Expenditure Statistics (or MORES) in which they had to input the information regarding the GDP on the expenditure side, according to the 155 Basic headings established by the GO.

Countries in the region faced many challenges while completing this file. These challenges could be categorized as follows:

- Estimation for countries that did not compile GDP on the expenditure side.

The minimum requirement necessary to complete the MORES was the availability of an estimation of GDP on the expenditure side.

In most countries where only the GDP on the production side was available, something quite common in the Caribbean, an estimation procedure was necessary. First, the correspondence between economic activities and products according to the national classifications (based on the Central Product Classification, CPC) needed to be established, to set later the correspondence with the classifier by purpose, allowing a disaggregation into households, government, NPISHs, capital formation, etc. In order to finally disaggregate into the 155 BHs, the structure of similar countries was used in many cases. The assumption behind this method was that the GDP on the production side was equal to the expenditure side.

- Estimation of GDP disaggregation into Basic headings.

Countries in the region, especially from Latin America, tended to compile the main aggregates of GDP on the expenditure side. However, these values had to be disaggregated into the 155 BH required by the GO.

It was suggested that for those BH that were missing, the national household expenditure survey be used. Despite their low periodicity (they can be more than 10 years old in many countries), these surveys are the most important source of information to disaggregate the household final consumption. To improve the estimations when the information was not current, price and volume or population indices were used to adjust and update these expenditures when available.

In the case of countries where no household expenditure survey information was available, or when that information was too old, and non-updatable, structures from similar countries were used.

Regarding the remaining aggregates (i.e., government, capital formation, among others), if no relevant indicators were available, the structure from a similar country was generally used.

■ Estimation of missing Basic headings.

The disaggregation into 155 BHs required by the GO in the MORES was not normally used by countries in their national accounts compilation. Therefore, most countries were not able to complete the required information using the available information. The GO provides some recommendations on how to complete the missing BHs:

- Extrapolation method: extrapolate the value at current prices from a different year to 2011 using volume and price indices (or a value index).
- Borrowing method: use consumption relationships per capita or per volume, which can be borrowed from a different year or from a different country with similar consumption patterns.
- Expert opinions: set a value based on the knowledge of market specialists or other national accountants.

Finally, it is important that countries document these estimations. For this purpose, the MORES provides a special sheet where details can be provided.

3.1 Validation of Weights

Once the information on MORES was received, the regional coordination office had to check for data consistency intra-country and inter-countries. Intra-country revisions were made to confirm the additivity of the components comprising the GDP, the sign and coverage of the Basic headings, and, in the case of countries that had participated in the 2005 Round, the comparison between 2005 and 2011 results.

The inter-country checks consisted of comparing structures and per capita consumption across countries in order to detect any extreme values or values differing for groups of similar countries. The per capita consumption was compared in one same currency and through an estimation of implicit measures of volume using the expenditure quotient in national accounts and the average prices in each Basic Heading. Validation tools provided by the World Bank were also utilized.

Finally, it was decided during the global validation process, that the values assigned to Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) be set to zero and redistributed to the following Basic headings within the household individual consumption aggregate:

- 1106111 Pharmaceutical products
- 1106121 Other medical products
- 1106211 Medical services
- 1106231 Paramedical services

- 1106311 Hospital services
- 1110111 Education

4 Reference parities

Reference parities are used to estimate PPPs in Basic headings for which no prices were compiled.

The reference parities are classified into 3 categories:

- Price-based reference parities (specific or neutral)
- Volume-based reference parities.
- Reference parities based on the market (official) exchange rate.

Nearly all of the reference parities used in the ICP are based on prices. They are PPPs that were calculated for other Basic Headings (or for another aggregation) that were used to impute the PPPs in a certain Basic Heading. Some are PPPs for “similar” Basic Headings, which mean that if the missing prices were available, the resulting PPPs would be close to the PPPs of the heading used as a reference. These reference parities are called “specific.” They may be PPPs from one single Basic Heading or from more than one, calculating the geometric average weighted by expense.

In other cases, the PPPs used belong to a group of Basic headings, such as the PPPs of the aggregation of Gross Fixed Capital Formation. When PPPs from a group of Basic headings are used, they are called “neutral” PPPs since they will have no impact on larger groups of aggregation.

An example of the volume-based reference parities is the method used to calculate the parities for rentals using the volume method. This method was explained in the section on “housing” of the survey.

The reference parities used for the Basic headings on imports and exports, and for the purchase and disposal of valuable objects, are based on exchange rates.

ECLAC staff developed an Excel spreadsheet to calculate reference parities automatically, based mainly on recommendations of the Global Office at the World Bank.

5 Methodology used to calculate PPPs at Basic headings level

The inputs required to calculate purchasing power parities for a Basic Heading are the average prices for each product in each of the countries. A variation of the *Country Product Dummy (CPD)* is the method used to calculate these parities. The objective of this method is to estimate PPPs by a linear regression in which the independent variables are *dummy* variables by country and by product, and the dependent variable is the logarithm of the product price. The parities are calculated using one country as the base. The coefficient of the *dummy* variables by country is the logarithm of the PPP for the group of products for a certain Basic Heading with respect to the reference country.

The weighted CPD was used within the framework of the ICP. This method assigns weights to the observations used in the regressions described above. Products identified as important by the countries were assigned a weight of 3, while the rest were given a weight of 1.

6 Calculation of PPPs for Construction

The calculation of PPPs for the Basic headings in the Construction class required a special treatment. The original three Basic headings (i.e., Residential, Non-residential and Civil Engineering), were subdivided into nine new “artificial Basic headings” by splitting each of them into Materials, Machinery and Labor.

The construction questionnaire required that national staffs indicate in which of the three original BH the product was used. This information was used to determine which products belonged to each of the three artificial BHs related to Materials. For the remaining six BH, the same information was used. Furthermore, since the machinery information showed high variability at global level, the GO decided to use data from the Machinery and Equipment component in order to compute the PPPs for the three Machinery artificial BHs.

Finally, the nine artificial BHs were aggregated into the three original Basic headings through a weighted geometric mean, using the cost structure of Materials, Machinery and Labor provided by the countries.

7 Productivity adjustment

Before the PPP aggregation was carried out, ECLAC decided to implement an adjustment that accounts for differences in productivity in the government sector. This adjustment was performed in most regions. The adjustment factors were calculated by the GO using information on capital and employment from each country. The higher the productivity was in the country, the lower the factor would be.

8 Aggregation and calculation of PPPs

The previous sections describe the methodology to calculate the annual average prices and the PPPs for each of the Basic headings comprising the basket of goods and services, as well as the compilation of the weights for each. Once the PPPs have been calculated for a Basic Heading and the weights for the basket of goods and services are available, everything is aggregated by class, group, category and aggregate of the GDP. The Éltető, Köves and Szulc method (EKS), also known as Gini, Éltető, Köves and Szulc (GEKS), is used. For more information regarding this method and the CPD method mentioned above, refer to the World Bank’s publication “Measuring the real size of the world economy”³.

³ World Bank 2013. *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy: The Framework, Methodology, and Results of the International Comparison Program - ICP*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

8.1 Linking and Fixity

So far, this document has focused on the methodology used to obtain the PPP estimates for both the Latin America and Caribbean sub-regions separately. However, it is necessary to link these two sub-regions in order to obtain the final regional PPPs, with one common base country. This process involved linking both sub-regional lists to the global list, in order to obtain a common regional list that could be used to estimate the PPPs for the region as a whole by using the previously described methodology.

However, these PPPs can be significantly different from the ones obtained from the sub-regional calculations. Therefore, it becomes important to maintain the relationship among countries that was obtained in the sub-regional results, since the disparity in price levels between both sub-regions can affect the regressions in the regional calculations for the region as a whole. For such purpose, it was decided to implement a technique called “Fixity”, which is utilized by the World Bank in the global linking. In particular, this technique maintains, for each real aggregate, the proportion that each country represents from the sub-regional totals.

9 Participating Countries

Latin American Region:

1. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
2. Brazil
3. Chile (*as members of the OECD*)
4. Colombia
5. Costa Rica
6. Cuba
7. Dominican Republic
8. Ecuador
9. El Salvador
10. Guatemala
11. Haiti
12. Honduras
13. Mexico (*as members of the OECD*)
14. Nicaragua
15. Panama
16. Paraguay
17. Peru
18. Uruguay
19. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Caribbean Region:

1. Anguilla
2. Antigua and Barbuda
3. Aruba
4. Bahamas
5. Barbados
6. Belize
7. Bermuda
8. Bonaire
9. British Virgin Islands
10. Cayman Islands
11. Curaçao
12. Dominica
13. Granada
14. Jamaica
15. Montserrat
16. Saint Kitts and Nevis
17. Saint Lucia
18. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
19. Sint Marteen
20. Suriname
21. Trinidad and Tobago
22. Turks and Caicos