

In statistical contexts **region** can have two distinct meanings; it can refer to a geographical area:

- at *sub-national level* , a subdivision of a country, at different possible levels, but most commonly at level 1 of the [Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics \(NUTS\)](#) ;
- at *supra-national level* , a region of the world such as 'Latin America', 'Sub-Saharan Africa', 'South East Asia', etc.; many [international organisations](#) are organised at the level of world regions: e.g. [AU](#) , [ASEAN](#) , [CAN](#) , [NAFTA](#) - and of course the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . Within the EU, countries are sometimes also grouped in supra-national regions like the [Baltic Member States](#) , the [Benelux](#) , the [Mediterranean Member States](#) or the [Nordic Member States](#) .

Related concepts

- [International organisations glossary](#)
- [Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics \(NUTS\)](#)

Statistical data

- [Regions and cities](#)