The genetic ancestry of African, Latino, and European Americans across the United States.

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Introduction

- Over the past 500 years, North America has been the site of ongoing mixing of Native Americans, European settlers, and Africans brought largely by the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, shaping the early history of what became the United States.
- While US government census surveys have established fine-scale self-described ethnicity at the state and county level, the relationship between genetic ancestry and self-reported ethnicity for each region has not been deeply characterized.
- Understanding genetic ancestry of individuals from a self-reported population, and differences in ancestry patterns among regions, can inform medical studies and personalized medical treatment.

Acknowledgments

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Methods

- All participants were drawn from the customer base of 23andMe, Inc., a consumer personal genetics company. Customers were genotyped on the Illumina HumanOmni2.5M platform.
- 23andMe customers were invited to fill out web-based questionnaires, including questions on ancestry and ethnicity, on state of birth, and current zip code of residence. They were also invited to allow their genetic data and survey responses to be used for research. Only data of customers who signed IRB-approved consent documents were included in our study.
- We generated cohorts of self-reported European American, African American, and Latino individuals from self-reported ethnicity and identity.
- We obtained ancestry estimates from genotype data using a Support Vector Machine-based algorithm that infers population ancestry using reference panels to investigate patterns of Native American, African, and European ancestry.

State and regional ancestry differences

In addition to individual variability in ancestry proportions, we find differences in mean ancestry proportions of African Americans across states and regions of the US.

Figure 1. The distribution of mean African ancestry in African Americans across the US. States with fewer than 10 individuals are excluded in gray.

Genetic ancestry of 5,269 self-reported African Americans from across the US

- Native American ancestry in African Americans: 1 in every 20 African Americans carries Native American ancestry, a higher rate than we detected in self-reported European Americans. Over 14% of African Americans from Oklahoma carry at least 2% Native American ancestry, which was the site of contact following the Trail of Tears migration in the 1830s.
- Sex bias in ancestry contributions

We find that our estimates of sex bias in ancestry contributions in African Americans support over three times as many male European ancestors as female European ancestors.

Discussion

- In spite of present-day high mobility of individuals, the genetic ancestry of present-day individuals recapitulates historical migration events, known settlement patterns, and admixture processes. Our finding that African Americans from Oklahoma carry the highest levels of Native American ancestry in self-reported Latinos in the Southwest, especially those close to Mexico.
- Our results provide empirical support that, over recent centuries, many individuals with partial African and Native American ancestry have “passed” into the white community.
- Our results undermine the use of cultural labels that group individuals into discrete non-overlapping bins in biomedical contexts.

Genetic landscape of 8,063 self-reported Latinos

Differences in proportions of Native American ancestry

On average, we estimate that Latinos in the US carry 18.0% Native American ancestry, 65.1% European ancestry, and 6.2% African ancestry. We find the highest levels of estimated Native American ancestry in self-reported Latinos from states in the Southwest, especially those close to Mexico.

Distinct European subpopulation ancestry of Latinos

We estimate that Iberian ancestry composes as much as 30% of the three European ancestry in Latinos from Florida, New Mexico, and other parts of the Southwest, likely either reflecting early Spanish influence and rule in these regions, or recent immigration from Latin America bearing higher levels of Spanish and Portuguese ancestry.

Figure 2. Proportion of African Americans that carry Native American ancestry by state. As defined as carrying 2% or more Native American ancestry. States with fewer than 20 individuals are excluded in gray.

Figure 3. Estimated ancestral contributions of males and females from different populations to African Americans, inferred from relative rates of genome-wide and X chromosome ancestry proportions. Scaled to 100 individuals.

Genetic ancestry of 148,789 European Americans

European Americans frequently carry non-European ancestry

- 3.5% of European Americans are estimated to carry at least 1% African ancestry
- European Americans with African ancestry comprise as much as 12% of European Americans from Louisiana and South Carolina, and about 1 in 10 individuals in other parts of the South.
- We estimate that 6 million Americans in the US, who self-identify as European, may carry African ancestry.

Differences in composition of European ancestries

Subpopulation ancestry proportions reflect historical migration patterns and coincide with self-identified ancestry.

- 2010 US Census5 Norwegian identities co-locate with Scandinavian genetic ancestry in European Americans.
- Genetic British/Irish ancestry in European Americans coincides with self-reported “American” US Census ancestry.

Figure 4. Mean levels of Native American ancestry in Latinos across the US. Highest levels of Native American ancestry are found in Latinos from the Southwest. States with fewer than 10 individuals are excluded in gray.

Figure 5. Latinos show proportionately higher levels of Iberian ancestry than European Americans. Out of the total amount of European ancestry per state, the relative proportion of Iberian ancestry in Latinos (left) versus European Americans (right).

Figure 6. Proportion of European Americans that carry African ancestry. Defined as proportion of European Americans with 1% or more African ancestry.

Figure 7. Co-localization of genetic ancestry in European Americans and 2010 US Census self-reported ancestry data.

Self-identity versus genetic ancestry

Figure 8. The relationship between genetic ancestry and self-identified ethnicity. The proportion of individuals who self-identify as African American and European American for each bin of 2% African and Native American ancestry is shown as a pie chart.

References