The Right Honourable Sir Jerry Mateparae
Maternal Haplogroup B4a1a1
The Right Honourable Sir Jerry Mateparae
Paternal Haplogroup C-M208
The Right Honourable Sir Jerry Mateparae

Your Regional Ancestry
(5,000 Years - 10,000 Years Ago)

We are all more than the sum of our parts, but the results below offer some of the most dramatic and fascinating information in your Geno 2.0 test. In this section, we display your affiliations with a set of nine world regions. This information is determined from your entire genome so we're able to see both parents' information, going back six generations. Your percentages reflect both recent influences and ancient genetic patterns in your DNA due to migrations as groups from different regions mixed over thousands of years. Your ancestors also mixed with ancient, now extinct hominid cousins like Neanderthals in Europe and the Middle East or the Denisovans in Asia. If you have a very mixed background, the pattern can get complicated quickly! Use the reference population matches below to help understand your particular result.

1. Your Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Asian</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanian</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asian</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern European</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Asian</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oceanian
This component of your ancestry is found at highest frequencies in Near Oceania—people from Papua New Guinea and Melanesia in our reference populations. It is also found at much lower, but still detectable, frequency in populations from eastern India, reflecting a small degree of migration between these regions. It is likely a signal of the earliest coastal migrants to Near Oceania, who arrived in the region around 50,000 years ago.
The Right Honourable
Sir Jerry Mateparae

Your First Reference Population: Chinese
This reference population is based on samples collected from the population of Beijing, China. The 72% Northeast Asian and 28% Southeast Asian percentages are representative of migrations in East Asia, with the Northeast Asian component likely coming from the earliest settlers in eastern Siberia and northern China, and the Southeast Asian component reflecting mixing with groups that originated further south.

Northeast Asian 72%  Southeast Asian 28%
Chinese

Northeast Asian 28%  Oceanian 23%  Southeast Asian 21%
You

Northeast Asian 13%  Oceanian 10%  Southeast Asian 3%
Northern European  Mediterranean  Southwest Asian

Your Second Reference Population: Ni-Vanuatu (Vanuatu)
This reference population is based on samples collected from people native to the island of Vanuatu in the South Pacific. In addition to the 78% Oceanian that defines this population and others in the Melanesian region, the 15% Southeast Asian and 4% Northeast Asian components were introduced over the past several thousand years by the seafaring Austronesians, who hailed from southeast Asia. These were the ancestors of the Polynesians, who settled in Vanuatu before heading out into the open waters of the Pacific.

Oceanian 78%  Southeast Asian 15%  Northeast Asian 4%
Ni-Vanuatu

Northeast Asian 28%  Oceanian 23%  Southeast Asian 21%
You

Northeast Asian 13%  Oceanian 10%  Southeast Asian 3%
Northern European  Mediterranean  Southwest Asian
His Excellency,
Sir Jerry Mateparae

Your Hominin Ancestry
(60,000 Years Ago and Older)

Your Hominid Ancestry

When our ancestors first migrated out of Africa around 60,000 years ago, they were not alone. At that time, at least two other species of hominin—our cousins—walked the Eurasian landmass: Neanderthals and Denisovans. As our modern human ancestors migrated through Eurasia, they encountered these hominin cousins and interbred, resulting in a small amount of Neanderthal and Denisovan DNA being introduced into the modern human gene pool.

Most non-Africans are about 2 percent Neanderthal and slightly less than 2 percent Denisovan. Both percentages are calculated using a sophisticated analytical method that looks at parts of your DNA that you share with these hominin populations. The science around this calculation is very new. Thanks to participation from citizens like you, we continue to learn more and refine this method. For this reason, your result may change slightly over time as our accuracy and understanding improves.