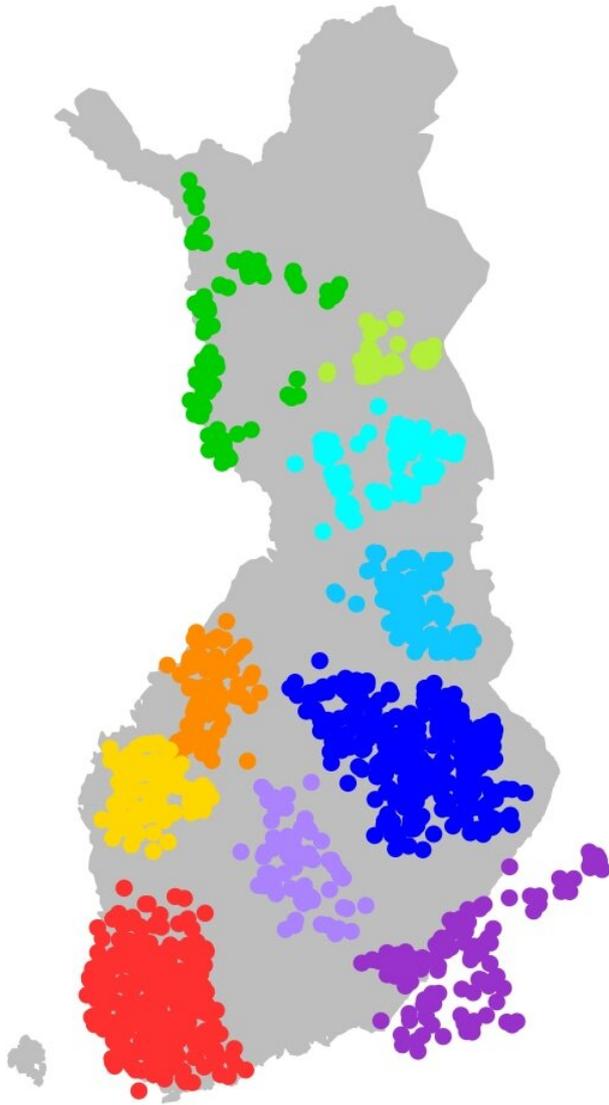


# World War II and urbanization leave their mark on Finnish genetics

4 March 2021



Finnish samples to take an incredibly detailed look at how Finnish genetics have shifted, year by year, from the 1920s to the 1980s. They describe their results in a new paper published March 4th in *PLOS Genetics*.

Tens of millions of individuals have taken direct-to-consumer tests to find out their genetic [ancestry](#) profile. So far, these tests can only estimate ancestry on the scale of countries or continents, but Pirinen and colleagues wanted to take a more detailed look. They estimated the genetic ancestry of 18,463 Finnish individuals, tracking their genetics back to 10 distinct, original populations. Using this info, they looked at how the country's genetics changed each year between 1923 and 1987 in 12 geographical regions.

The researchers observed major changes associated with World War II, when Finland lost parts of its eastern territories to the Soviet Union and 11% of the country's population was forced to move. Additionally, [urbanization](#), starting in the 1950s, left its mark, as people moved into cities in the southern and western parts of the country.

This is the first time that scientists have estimated annual changes in the fine-scale ancestry profiles of individuals from a relatively homogeneous European country, and their work demonstrates that this information can capture a detailed history of a population in space and time.

To make these results accessible to the public, the researchers have developed an [interactive website](#), which enables interested users to browse an area's genetic ancestry at the municipal and region scale: [https://geneviz.aalto.fi/genetic\\_ancestry\\_finland/](https://geneviz.aalto.fi/genetic_ancestry_finland/).

**More information:** Kerminen S, Cerioli N, Pacauskas D, Havulinna AS, Perola M, Jousilahti P, et al. (2021) Changes in the fine-scale genetic structure of Finland through the 20th century. *PLoS Genet* 17(3): e1009347.

Ten reference groups used for decomposing genetic ancestry within Finland. Credit: Kerminen S, et al. (2021) *PLOS Genetics*

A team of researchers led by Matti Pirinen of the University of Finland used more than 18,000

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