

MISSIONARY ATLAS PROJECT

SOUTHWESTERN EUROPE

ANDORRA

SNAPSHOT SECTION

Country Name:

Principality of Andorra
Principat d' Andorra

Country Founded in:

In 1278, Andorra gained independence.

Population:

71,822 (July 2007 est.)

Government Type:

Parliamentary democracy that retains as its heads of state two co-princes.

Geography/location in the world:

Southwestern Europe, between France and Spain in the Pyrenees. 42 30 N, 1 30 E.

Number of people groups:

Eleven people groups with Spaniards and Andorrans being the two largest groups.

Picture of flag:



Religion Snapshot:

Major Religion and % of population:

Roman Catholicism (90%)

All religions and % for each:

Christian:

Roman Catholic	(90%)
Anglican Church	(0.1%)
Independent	(0.1%)
Orthodox	(0.0%)

Christian Cults/Sects:

Church of Christ of Latter-day Saints	(percentage unknown)
Jehovah's Witnesses	(percentage unknown)
New Apostolic Church	(percentage unknown)

Other:

Judaism	(100 people max.)
Islam	(1.1%)
Hinduism	(0.5%)
Buddhism	(0.1%)
Reunification Church	(percentage unknown)
Non-religious	(8.1%)

Government interaction with religion:

The Constitution provides for a special bond between the government and the Roman Catholic Church. There is full freedom of religion in Andorra. If religious groups register with the government, the government supports them.

Sources consulted:

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/print/an.html>

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71365.htm>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/countries.php>

MISSION ATLAS PROJECT

ANDORRA

WESTERN EUROPE

Basic Facts

Country Name:

Principality of Andorra

Principat d' Andorra

Demographics:

The population of Andorra numbers 71,822 (July 2007 est.).

The age structure is as follows:

0-14 years: 14.5% (male 5,433/female 4,984)

15-64 years: 71.2% (male 26,775/female 24,354)

65 years and older: 14.3% (male 5,074/female 5,202)

The median age is 41.5 years (41.8 years for males, 41.3 years for females). The life expectancy at birth is 83.25 years (male 80.62 years; female 86.62 years). With a 2007 birth rate of 8.45 births/1,000 population, death rate of 6.45 deaths/1,000 population, and net migration rate of 6.42 migrants/1,000 population, Andorra's population growth rate is 0.842%. Andorra's sex ratio is as follows:

At birth: 1.07 males/female

Under 15 years: 1.09 males/female

15-64 years: 1.099 males/female

65 years and over: 0.975 male/female

The infant mortality rate is 4.03 deaths/1,000 live births (male 4.37 deaths/1,000 live births; female 3.68 deaths/1,000 live births). The 2007 total fertility rate is 1.31 children born/woman.

The population is increasing at + 4.00% currently and is expected to increase to 108,000 by 2010 and to 154,000 by 2025.

Andorrans form only 33% of the total population. The Spanish count for 43%, the Portuguese for 11%, and the French for 7%. There are also small groups of Germans, British, Jews, Indo-Pakistanis, Filipino, and North-African immigrants. An unknown number of Andorrans is deaf.

Language:

As stipulated in Article 2 of the 1993 Constitution, Andorra's official language is Catalan. French, Castilian (standard Spanish), and Portuguese are spoken as well. An Indo-European, Romance, and East Iberian language, Catalan is one of the languages of Spain. The majority of Andorra's population speaks Catalan. French is an Indo-European, Romance, and Gallo-Iberian language that is mainly spoken in France. Castilian/Spanish is an Indo-European, Romance, and Gallo-Iberian language. Most of the Andorran people are at least bilingual.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=AD

Society/Culture:

Andorrans emphasize family togetherness and loyalty. The strict control traditionally exercised by the father is becoming less strict due to social changes as a result of commerce and tourism in Andorra. Women are becoming more equal to men with regard to social status. Within the strong family structure, rites of passage occupy an important place. Baptism, first communion, and marriage are the main rites of passage and take place in the Roman Catholic Church. One can see, then, the Roman Catholic Church's influence on family life and values. In fact, only marriages pronounced in the Church are considered legal marriages under Andorran law.

Many of the Andorrans live in traditional, stone farmhouses with slate roofs. Often, these are built against the mountainsides, leaving the little level land free for planting. Multistory apartment buildings are modern expressions of housing for Andorrans.

Andorrans wear Western-style clothes. During special occasions, people wear the traditional costumes. Women's costumes feature "a full, flowered skirt over a white petticoat; a blouse ...; long, black, fingerless net gloves; and black espadrilles (cloth sandals) with white stockings" (<http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Afghanistan-to-Bosnia-Herzegovina/Andorrans.html>).

Men's costumes feature "a white shirt, dark knee-length pants, white stockings, and black shoes. They may also wear broad red sashes tied at the waist" (ibid.). Andorra's folk tradition is exemplified in its folk dances: sardana, marratxa, contrapas, and Bal de Santa Ana. The celebration of the Virgin of Meritxell on September 8 is Andorra's National Day. Other major holidays include New Year's Day (January 1), Good Friday and Easter Monday, Christmas (December 25), and other holy days of the Christian calendar (Feast of Sant Jordi, People's Feast (celebrating Saint John and the summer solstice), Feast of Sant Esteve (patron saint of the capital).

Some of the popular Andorran dishes are trinxat (boiled potatoes and cabbage), omelets with wild mushrooms, and grilled trout. A famous dessert is coques, "Flat cakes made with grape syrup, brandy, and other flavorings" (ibid.).

The government provides compulsory education for children ages 6 through 16. Half of the primary schools educate in French and are partially supported by the French

government; the other half in Catalan or Spanish and are partially supported by the Roman Catholic Church. All schools provide religious education based on the Roman Catholic faith. The Andorran government pays the salaries of the religious education teachers. College education is available in France and Spain.

Andorra's capital houses The National Library with 45,000 volumes and National Archives. The country has four museums: a general interest, a decorative arts, a science and technical, and a historical museum. Andorra has some (locally) renowned writers: Antoni Fiter i Rossell, Michèle Gazier, and Ramon Villeró. Andorra's Chamber Orchestra is directed by the violinist Gérard Claret. Andorra's international jazz festival, Escaldes-Engordany, has attracted successful artists like Fats Domino, B.B. King, and Miles Davis.

Andorra's Constitution provides for freedom of expression. Two daily newspapers (Diari D'Andorra and El Periòdic, television services, and radio stations make news and opinions widely available. Andorrans like to watch TV and listen to the radio. Furthermore, they enjoy skiing, hiking, rock climbing, soccer, tennis, rugby, and golf. Twenty-one cabins in the mountains are available as overnight shelters for hikers.

<http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Afghanistan-to-Bosnia-Herzegovina/Andorrans.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Andorra

Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations, vol. 5: *Europe*, 10th ed. (Detroit: Gale Group, 2001); *Operation World*.

Government:

From 1278 to 1993, French and Spanish ruled Andorra as a co-principality. Since 1607, the French leader has always been the French head of state and the Spanish leader the Bishop of La Seu d'Urgell. A 1990 recommendation by the Council of Europe encouraged Andorra to adopt a modern Constitution guaranteeing the rights of those who live and work in Andorra if it wished to fully integrate in the EU. In 1993, Andorra adopted its first Constitution, changing the feudal system into a parliamentary democracy while retaining the two titular heads of state, but with diminished power.

The two co-princes are represented by delegates in Andorra. The 1993 Constitution gave the executive power to the head of government instead of the two co-princes. As Article 44 of the Constitution states, "The Coprínceps are the symbol and guarantee of the permanence and continuity of Andorra as well as of its independence and the maintenance of the spirit of parity in the traditional balanced relation with the neighbouring States. They proclaim the consent of the Andorran State to honour its international obligations in accordance with the Constitution" (<http://www.consellgeneral.ad/micg/webconsell.nsf>).

General elections take place every four years. The twenty-eight winners of the general elections form the General Council, Andorra's unicameral parliament. Led by the Sindic General, this Council elects the Prime Minister or the head of government (Cap de Govern). The Prime Minister, then, chooses seven ministers. These eight people make up the Executive Council. Until the next round of elections in 2009, Andorra's Prime

Minister is Albert Pintat Santolària. Suffrage in Andorra is universal (for Andorran citizens and long-term residents) at the age of 18. The Executive Council, then, is Andorra's executive body.

Founded in 1419, the General Council or Parliament is the country's main legislative body. Out of its twenty-eight representatives, fourteen are chosen in the general elections and the other fourteen are selected from nationwide lists. The Sindic General and the Subsindic implement the Council's decisions. During the last elections, the Liberal Party of Andorra received fourteen seats, the Social Democratic Party eleven seats, and two minor parties the other three seats. The Social Democratic Party is the main opposition party which has won three consecutive elections and has been in power since 1994. The first political party in Andorra was formed in 1976. Political parties finally gained legal recognition in 1992. Andorra's seven parishes (Andorra la Vella, Canillo, Encamp, Escaldes-Engordany, La Massana, Ordino, and Sant Julia de Loria) are all represented in the General Council.

Andorra's judicial body consists of four parts. Civil cases are first heard by four judges (batlles). Each of the two co-princes chooses two of the four judges. In case of appeals, civil cases are brought before the one-judge Court of Appeals. Consisting of five members, the Superior Council of Justice forms the highest part of the judicial body. Criminal cases are tried in the Tribunal of Courts in the capital, Andorra la Vella.

Andorra has no official defense forces, only a small police force. The protection of Andorra is the responsibility of Spain and France. Andorra does have a small army which "main responsibility is to present the Andorran flag at official ceremonies." (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Andorra).

All able-bodied men with firearms must serve in this capacity without remuneration.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/general-council-of-the-valleys>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Andorra

Economy:

More than 80% of Andorra's GDP is generated by tourism: around 11.6 million tourists visit the country on an annual basis. There are c. 270 hotels and 400 restaurants as well as numerous shops. The low tax rates attract tourists from all over the world. In the past, the raising of livestock (mainly sheep) was one of Andorra's main sources of income, although only 2% of the land was (and still is) arable. Andorra's natural resources consist of mineral water, hydroelectric power, iron ore, lead, and timber. Andorra has to import most of its food. For trade in manufactured goods Andorra is treated as an EU member in the EU Customs Union; for agricultural products the country is treated as a non-EU member.

In 2005, Andorra's GDP was \$2.77 billion, a 3.5% increase compared to the previous year. The GDP per capita was \$38,800. The inflation rate for consumer prices was 3.2% in 2005. That same year the labor force numbered 42,420 workers: agriculture 0.3%,

industry 20.3%, and services 79.4%. The last unemployment rate dates back to 1996 and was 0%. The government's 2005 budget consisted of \$333.5 million in revenues and \$386.6 million in expenditures.

The 2% of arable land produces small quantities of oats, rye, wheat, barley, and vegetables. Sheep raising is an important part of Andorra's agriculture as well. Industries, including tourism, account for most of Andorra's income. Other important industries are banking, timber, tobacco, and furniture. The latter two are important export products (\$148.7 million). The main export partners are Spain (59.5%) and France (17%). These two countries are also the main import partners (53.2% and 21.1% respectively). Imported consumer goods, food, and electricity cost Andorra \$1.879 billion (2005).

Although not a full member of the European Union, Andorra has had a special agreement with the European Union since 1991 and uses the Euro as official currency. Before the introduction of the Euro, Andorra used the French franc and the Spanish peseta. Andorra is a member of the United Nations, UNESCO, IMF, Interpol, European Council, and several other organizations.

<http://www.traveldocs.com/ad/economy.htm>

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3164.htm>

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/print/an.html>

Literacy:

The literacy rate in Andorra is 100% for both men and women.

Land/Geography:





42 30 N, 1 30 E

Located in southwestern Europe between France and Spain, Andorra is a landlocked country with no maritime claims. Its total land area is 468 sq km (c. 180 sq mi). The border measures 120.3 km total – 56.5 km with France and 63.7 km with Spain. Andorra’s terrain consists of “rugged mountains dissected by narrow valleys” (<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/print/an.html>) with little level surface.

The lowest point is Riu Runer (840 m) and the highest point is Coma Pedrosa (2,946 m). Only 2.13% of the land is arable. Andorra has no permanent crops. Deforestation increases the chances of avalanches during the winter time. Overgrazing of mountain meadows by the numerous sheep contributes to soil erosion. Andorra also struggles with air pollution, wastewater treatment, and solid waste disposal.

Andorra’s capital, Andorra la Vella, is located in the southwestern part of the country. The country is divided into seven parishes (parroquies): Andorra la Vella, Canillo, Encamp, Escaldes-Engordany, La Massana, Ordino, and Sant Julia de Loria.

Andorra’s climate is temperate with cold, snowy winters and dry, warm summers. During the winter, the northern valleys are snowed up for a couple of months. April and October receive the most rain. Depending on the altitude, summers are either warm or mild. The differences between maximum day and night temperatures are considerable.

Flora and fauna in Andorra are similar to those found right across the borders with France and Spain. Whereas walnut and chestnut trees only grow around Sant Julia de Loria, evergreen oaks are common throughout Andorra. Pines, firs, subalpine, and alpine plant life are present in the higher regions and many of the valleys. Violets, bellflowers, daisies, carnations, blackberries, wild strawberries, and moss grow abundantly. In isolated areas, hares, rabbits, eagles, wild ducks, bears, foxes, vultures, geese, wolves, Pyrenean chamois, and martins may be found. The Andorran streams are filled with crayfish, trout, and brochet (*Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations*, vol. 5: *Europe*, 10th ed. (Detroit: Gale Group, 2001), 14).

History

Tradition asserts that Charlemagne (AD 742/7-814) gave Andorra its name. He named it Andorra because the area supposedly resembles biblical Endor. Along with other states, Charlemagne created Andorra as a buffer state to keep the Islamic Moors from trying to take over France. In return for their fighting the Moors, Charlemagne granted a charter to the Andorrans.

Charlemagne's son, Louis I, King of France, confirmed this charter. Next, Charlemagne's grandson, Charles the Bald, appointed as overlord of Andorra the Count of Urgell. One of the Count's descendants donated Andorra to the Diocese of Urgell with the Bishop of Urgell at its head.

When the Bishop of Urgell feared military action on the part of other lords, he placed himself, his Diocese, and Andorra under the protection of the Lord of Caboet, a Catalan nobleman. Later a conflict broke out between the French Count of Foix, who had become an heir to the Lord of Caboet by marriage, and the Catalan Bishop of Urgell. It was not until 1278 that the two parties reached a compromise: Andorra would be a feudal state (a *pareage*) with two co-rulers, namely the French Count and the Catalan Bishop. Andorra pays an annual *questia* (tribute) to the co-rulers. The *questia* consists of forty loaves of bread, four hams, and some wine. Since the compromise in 1278, Andorra's borders have remained unchanged.

Germaine de Foix married Ferdinand V of Castile in 1505; Andorra came under Spanish rule. In 1519, Emperor Charles V declared the lordship of Andorra to be in the hands of Germaine de Foix's descendants. Henry III of Navarre and Count of Foix ascended the French throne as King Henry IV in 1589. His edict of 1607 determined that the head of the French state and the Bishop of Urgell would rule as co-princes over Andorra.

Whereas the French revolutionary government wanted to do away with Andorra's suzerainty in 1793, Andorra begged to have continued French protection in order to avoid falling under Spanish rule only. Andorra remained neutral during the war between France and Spain. In 1806, Napoleon gave in to the Andorrans' wish and restored the co-principality.

During World War I, Andorra was officially at war with Germany. Since Andorra was left out of the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I, Andorra officially made peace with Germany in 1958. Theoretically, then, these two countries were at war with each other until 1958, even long after the end of World War II.

In 1933, France occupied Andorra because of unrest right before the elections. Three years later, a French detachment was stationed in the country to prevent negative influences of the Spanish Civil War and Franco's Spain. During World War II, Andorra took on a neutral position and became an important smuggling route between Vichy France and Spain.

After World War II, Andorra began to prosper as a tourist destination. This trend of prosperity and the improvements in transportation and communications have contributed to Andorra coming out of isolation. Until World War II, it was an isolated co-principality with ties only to France and Spain. The developments after World War II, including pressure from other European countries and the Andorrans themselves, resulted among other things in women entering political life in the 1970s. Furthermore, in the early 1980s, Andorra created “new and more fully autonomous organs of government” (*Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations*, vol. 5: *Europe*, 10th ed. (Detroit: Gale Group, 2001), 15).

In 1993, Andorra adopted its first Constitution. The Constitution retained the co-princes but reduced their powers. It increased civil rights by giving Andorrans the rights to form political parties and trade unions.

Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations, vol. 5: *Europe*, 10th ed. (Detroit: Gale Group, 2001)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andorra>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Andorra

Christian History

No information found regarding the Christian history of Andorra apart from what is mentioned in the Religions Section. Perhaps the paucity of information is partly due to Andorra's isolated position throughout most of its history.

Religions

Non-Christian:

Non-religious. The non religious in Andorra claim over 5 % of the population or some 3899 members. The group is increasing at a + 4% annually.

Judaism (100 max.): In 2006, “An estimated one hundred Jews lived in the country. Eight years ago, the Jewish community opened a synagogue and a cultural center. The group suffered no discrimination and was well integrated into the overall society” (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71365.htm>).

The Jewish Holy Book consists of the Torah (the law), the Nebiim (the prophets), and the Chetoebim (the writings). Christians refer to this collection as the Old Testament. Jews believe in one God, the Creator of heaven and earth.

Islam. Islam claims between .65% and 1.1% depending on what group of data one accepts. These data make the membership of Islam in Andorra at just about 500. Islam is, however, increasing at a + 19.1% annually.

Islam's holy book is the Qur'an. Some of the basic tenets of faith are belief in Allah and his unity, belief in the prophets (especially Muhammad; Jesus was only one of the prophets and fully man), belief in paradise and hell, and belief in judgment day. Most of

the Muslims in Andorra are immigrants from North Africa. Despite negotiations with the government, no mosque has been built yet. The Muslims are free to gather in any place of worship throughout the country. The Islamic Cultural Center provides Arabic lessons.

Hinduism 0.5% The basic belief of Hinduism is that human and animal spirits reincarnate. The caste system, finding morality, merging with Brahman or ultimate reality, and reaching Nirvana (at which stage a spirit will no longer reincarnate) are other key concepts of this major world religion. No specific information found on Hindus in Andorra. Most likely, most Hindus in Andorra are Indo-Pakistanis.

Buddhism 0.1%: Buddhism is a religion and practical philosophy based on the teachings of Siddhartha/Buddha Gautama (6th-5th centuries BC). Buddhism is the 4th largest religion in the world. A Buddha “is generally considered to be a person who discovers the true nature of reality through years of spiritual cultivation, investigation of the various religious practices of his time, and meditation. This transformational discovery is called bodhi - literally, “Awakening” (more commonly called “Enlightenment”) (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism>). To reach this state of enlightenment or nirvana, a person must follow the Noble Eightfold Path, which is 1 of the Four Noble Truths. Tibetan and Zen Buddhism form 2 expressions of Buddhism. <http://www.buddhistsinmalta.com/> Zen Buddhism heavily stresses moment-by-moment awareness and seeing the true nature of things by direct experience.

Reunification Church The Reunification Church in the Order of Melchizedek presents the world religions and their mystical expressions. In the Church’s own words: “The teachings of Reunification present a greater understanding of who we are, how we are connected with God and each other, and why we are here. The Reunification Spiritual Path empowers each person to seek and experience God directly thereby achieving inner growth, the development of spiritual maturity and Reunification with God” (<http://www.reunificationchurch.org/>). Incarnation and returning to one’s Angelic Self are two of the Church’s beliefs.

Christian Cults and Sects:

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints claims 2 congregations with around 325 members and 500 adherents.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of which the members are known as Mormons, was founded by Joseph Smith in 1820.

The Mormon Church claims 11 million members worldwide. In addition to the Bible, the Latter-day Saints consider The Pearl of Great Price, The Doctrine and Covenants, and The Book of Mormon (1830) as sacred. Although in 1890 the practice of polygamy was officially rejected, polygamy is still present in the state of Utah (USA). The Mormons are known for their extensive research in genealogy. Their views on the main Christian doctrines differ from those held by evangelical Christians.

Jehovah's Witnesses

In 1869, Charles Russell formed a Bible study group in Allegheny, PA, which led to the movement of the Jehovah's Witnesses. Jehovah's Witnesses differ from evangelical Christians on various points of doctrine. For example, Jesus is only human, not divine; there is no Trinity; and only 144,000 people will enter heaven.

New Apostolic Church (percentage unknown): Developed from the Catholic Apostolic Church in 1863, the New Apostolic Church is an international church based on the Bible and led by apostles. Some of the Church's beliefs, however, are quite different from those of mainstream Christianity. The New Apostolic Church, therefore, could be considered a Christian cult or sect. The Church recognizes and practices three sacraments: Holy Baptism, Holy Sealing, and Holy Communion. There are around 11 million members of the Church worldwide. For more information on the Church, its history, and its teachings, see <http://www.nak.org/en/about-the-nac/>.

Catholic/Orthodox Churches:

Roman Catholic Church (90%):

The Roman Catholic Church claims over 70,000 members and is increasing at a rate of + 4.1% annually.

The Roman Catholic Church in Andorra enjoys a special relationship with the government. The Church has a legal status in accordance with its own rules. The Church falls under the authority of the Vatican. About half of the Roman Catholics in Andorra are active churchgoers. The Church plays a large role in public life, especially with regard to the different rites of passage. The Church celebrates the Virgin of Meritxell on September 8; it is a national holiday.

Orthodox Church (0.0%): No expressions of the Orthodox Church and faith were found in Andorra.

Protestant/Evangelical/Pentecostal Churches:

Anglican Church (0.1%): The Anglican Church claims around 40 members and is growing at + 2.5% annually.

St. George's, or the English-Speaking Church of Andorra, holds its services in La Massana Church during the winter and in Arinsal Church during the summer (<http://www.andorranchurchenglishspeaking.com/>). St. George's is part of the Diocese of Europe. The Church of England came into being when Henry VIII approved the Act of Supremacy in 1531. The Church broke with the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope in Rome because the Pope refused to annul Henry's marriage. Henry VIII now became the head of the Church of England. Some of its practices and traditions have remained Roman Catholic in character; other aspects have undergone some reform.

Christian Community is an independent church that claims around 60 members.

The Christian Brethren is a church with 20 members.

Operation World

People Groups

1

Andorran (23,926)

The Andorrans are a Romance people, originally of Catalan descent, whose separate history has its beginnings during the Carolingian era (James B. Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000), 47). Due to relative isolation, the Andorran culture is quite unique. Andorrans are proud of their distinct identity. The Andorrans speak Catalan and mostly adhere to the Roman Catholic faith.

17609

British (834)

The British are originally from Great Britain. The British consist of English, Scots, Welsh, and Irish people. These people groups share a similar culture with many individual/national elements. The majority belongs to the Christian faith. Great Britain has a consulate in Andorra's capital. Several of the British people attend the Anglican Church in the capital. No other information found.

17607

French (5074)

The French in Andorra come from neighboring France. The French are a Latin people with a mix of Germanic, Mediterranean, and other European peoples. French is one of the Gallo-Romance languages (part of the Romance group of Indo-European languages).

Close to 90% of the French is Roman Catholic. Although the majority of the population belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, most of the people are secular. For centuries, the French have been known for their art, letters, and fashion.

17608

Portuguese (7974)

A Latin people, the Portuguese display Iberian, Roman, Visigoth, and Moorish ethnic elements. Having 4 distinct dialects, the Portuguese language is a Western language of the Romance language group. Around 97% of the Portuguese consider themselves Roman Catholic.

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Spaniards (31,179)

The Spaniards, an Iberian people, are descendants of early Iberians, Celts, and Romans. Semitic, Teutonic, and Mediterranean elements influenced the Spanish culture. Other important influences on the Spanish music, food, and culture are the Rom population and the Latin-American populations. Around 97% of the Spaniards profess Roman Catholicism. The Spanish language is descended from the Vulgar Latin and has 7 major dialects.

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Arab, Moroccan (500)

The Moroccan Arabs are from Morocco in north-west Africa. Their ancestors are Arabs from the Arabian desert. There are two main groups of Moroccan Arabs: Those living in the cities and descended from the Moors and those living in rural areas. The latter are called Arabized Berbers because of their intermingling with rural Berbers.

The Moroccan Arabs count for 40% of Morocco's population. Their language is Maghribi. Most of the Moroccan Arabs are Muslims.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=106804&rog3=MO>

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Deaf (c. 3,880)

The number of deaf people in Andorra is somewhere between 3,880 and 5,000. The deaf speak Andorran-Spanish sign language. No sources known with this sign language

<http://deafness.about.com/cs/signfeats2/a/spanishsign.htm>).

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Filipino, Tagalog (200)

The Tagalog people group is the largest people group in the Philippines. Originally a riverine people, nowadays many Tagalog live in and around major Filipino cities. The Tagalog have a literary tradition that is romantic, passionate, and rich in style (http://litera1no4.tripod.com/tagalog_frame.html#top).

They speak Tagalog, a language of the Philippines.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tgl).

No information found on the 200 Tagalog in Andorra.

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German (400)

The Germans form an ancient ethnic group, dating back as far as the 4th century B.C. The official language is German (Deutsch or Hochdeutsch). There are many local dialects in addition to the official language. The northern Germans are mostly Protestant (Lutheran) and the southern Germans mostly Roman Catholic. No specific information found on the 400 Germans in Andorra.

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Indo-Pakistani (400)

The Indo-Pakistanis are originally from India. Many of them live in other countries around the world. The majority of them are Hindus (adhering to a polytheistic belief), speaking Hindi as their main language. In the Arab peninsula, the majority of Indo-Pakistanis are Muslim. No specific information found on the Indo-Pakistanis in Andorra.

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Jew (100)

The Jews in Andorra are mainly Sephardic Jews, originating from Portugal. In 2006, “An estimated one hundred Jews lived in the country. Eight years ago, the Jewish community opened a synagogue and a cultural center. The group suffered no discrimination and was well integrated into the overall society” (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71365.htm>).

The Jewish Holy Book consists of the Torah (the law), the Nebiim (the prophets), and the Chetoebim (the writings). Christians refer to this collection as the Old Testament. Jews believe in one God, the Creator of heaven and earth.

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and Churches should recognize the three major hindrances to the true Gospel of Jesus are materialism, the occult, and Catholic influence. Strategy should be designed to approach followers of each of these groups.
2. Evangelical Christians and Churches should focus on the Andorran people as in the past most Christians were among expatriates.
3. Evangelical Christians and Churches should pray for and seek to introduce the Gospel into the country of Andorra and among its peoples.
4. Evangelical Christians and Churches should seek ways to approach the many tourists who frequent Andorra.

*There is not a strong Protestant presence in Andorra. Since any Protestant group can freely plant churches in Andorra, church planting might be a good way to reach the population of Andorra.

*Andorra is a popular tourist destination. Outreach to people from different countries can be used as a ready evangelism tool.

*Since Andorra is a predominantly Roman Catholic country, missionaries do well to study the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church in general and the religious beliefs of the Andorrans in particular.

*Services should be made available in all major languages spoken in Andorra in order to reach as many different segments of the population.

Pictures:

See separate folder.

Links:

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71365.htm>

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/print/an.html>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/countries.php>