

# MISSIONARY ATLAS PROJECT

## EUROPE

### San Marino

## SNAPSHOTS

**Country Name:** (La Serenissima Repubblica di San Marino  
The Most Serene Republic of San Marino)

**Country Founded on:** September 3, AD 301

**Population:** 29,615 (July 2007 est.)

**Government Type:** Republic

**Geography/location in the world:** Southern Europe, enclave in Italy  
43 46 N, 12 25 E

**Number of people groups:** Four people groups: Sammarinese, Italian, British, and deaf (given by Joshua project; Peoplegroups.org gives only two: Emiliano-Romagnolo and Italian).

**Picture of flag:** Top band is white, bottom band is sky blue. “The coat of arms features a shield with three towers on three peaks flanked by a wreath, with a crown above and a scroll below bearing the word Libertas (Liberty). The towers represent the three fortified towers on Mount Titano which have been strategic in the defense of the republic throughout its history” (<http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/San-Marino.html>).



**Religion Snapshot**

### **Major Religion and % of population:**

Roman Catholic Church, 88.63%

Non-Christian, 7.7%:

Judaism, ##%

Islam, ##%

Baha'i, 0.70%

Non-religious/other 7.00%

Jehovah's Witnesses, 268 affiliates

Protestant (including Waldensian), 0.04%

Marginal, 1.01%

### **Government interaction with religion:**

The law provides for religious freedom and the Government respects this right in practice. The Government does not tolerate abuse of this law. Catholicism is the dominant religion, but not the state religion. *Operation World* writes that “any outreach by evangelical believers in the past has resulted in jailing and expulsion from the country. It is also almost impossible for foreigners to reside in the country” (Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk, *Operation World*, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Edition (Harrisonburgh: R. R. Donnelley & Sons, 2001), 554). The US Government report, however, states that “there were no reports of religious prisoners or detainees in the country” in 2006 (<http://www.state.gov/g/dr/rls/irf/2006/71404.htm>).

Sources consulted:

<http://www.state.gov/g/dr/rls/irf/2006/71404.htm>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San\\_Marino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Marino)

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/sm.html>

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk, *Operation World*, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Edition (Harrisonburgh: R. R. Donnelley & Sons, 2001)

# MISSION ATLAS PROJECT

## San Marino

### Western Europe

#### Name:

La Serenissima Repubblica di San Marino  
The Most Serene Republic of San Marino

#### Demographics:

An estimated 29,615 Sammarinese live in San Marino, the third smallest state in Europe after Vatican City and Monaco. Italians and Sammarinese form the two majority groups.

In 2007, the age structure was as follows:

0-14 years: 16.8% (male 2,573/female 2,404)

15-64 years: 66.1% (male 9,388/female 10,178)

65 years and older: 17.1% (male 2,190/female 2,882).

The estimated population growth rate for 2007 was 1.219%: birth rate 9.89 births/1,000 population, death rate 8.27 deaths/1,000 population, and net migration 10.57 migrants/1,000 population. Most of the immigrants come from Italy. Most emigrants move to the US, Belgium, and France. An international, who has resided in San Marino for 30 years, can become a naturalized citizen. One other way to become a citizen is for a woman to marry a Sammarinese man. In 1999, a law was passed, "prohibiting [non-Sammarinese] female household servants under 50 because of the potential for elderly men to fall for their young female help who may have suspicious motives" (*Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations*, vol. 5: *Europe*, 10<sup>th</sup> ed. (Detroit: Gale Group, 2001), 422).

The median age for 2007 was 40.9 years (male 40.6 years/female 41.3 years). The life expectancy at birth was 81.8 years (male 78.33 years/female 85.57 years). The 2007 total fertility rate was 1.34 children born/woman. The infant mortality rate was 5.53 deaths/1,000 live births (male 5.96 deaths/1,000 live births; female 5.07 deaths/1,000 live births). The sex ratio in 2007 was as follows:

At birth: 1.09 males/female

Under 15 years: 1.07 males/female

15-64 years: 0.922 males/female

65 years and older: 0.76 males/female

Total population: 0.915 males/female.

In 2007, the population density for San Marino was 483.9 people/sq km or 1260.2 people/sq mi. The Sammarinese live in nine castelli (municipalities): Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Domagnano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Montegiardino, San Marino Citta, and Serravalle. Serravalle has the most residents (8,700). In 2000, the urbanization

rate was estimated at 96%. In that same year, 5,000 people lived in the capital city, San Marino.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/sm.html>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San\\_Marino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Marino)

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

### **Language:**

Italian is the official language of San Marino. The Emiliano-Romagnolo or Sammarinese language is spoken as well but by fewer people. Italian is spoken by around 55 million people in Italy. Some of the dialects are Tuscan, Pugliese, Molisano, Neapolitan, and Aquilano. Italian has 89% lexical similarity with French, 87% with Catalan, 85% with Sardinian, 82% with Spanish, 78% with Rheto-Romance, and 77% with Rumanian. It is an Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian language. ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=ita](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ita))

An estimated 2 million people in Italy speak Emiliano-Romagnolo, aka Sammarinese. Western Emiliano, Central Emiliano, Eastern Emiliano, Northern Romagnolo, Southern Romagnolo, Mantovano, Lunigiano, and Vogherese-Pavese are dialects of Sammarinese. As an Indo European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian language, it is structurally separate from the Italian language. In San Marino, only a few children speak the language. Most of the speakers of Sammarinese shift to Italian. In 1993, more than 20,000 people in San Marino spoke Emiliano-Romagnolo. ([http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=eml](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=eml))

### **Society/Culture:**

As the world's oldest republic, San Marino has some longstanding traditions as well as a rich culture. The country's holidays are New Year's Day (1 January); Epiphany (6 January); Anniversary of St. Agatha, second patron saint of the republic, and of the liberation of San Marino (1740) (5 February); Anniversary of the Arengo (25 March); Investiture of the Captains-Regent (1 April and 1 October); Easter Monday; Labor Day (1 May); Ascension Day (40 days after Easter); Fall of Fascism (28 July); Assumption and August Bank Holiday (14-16 August), Anniversary of the Foundation of San Marino (3 September), All Saint's Day (1 November); Commemoration of the Dead (2 November); Immaculate Conception (8 December); Christmas (24-26 December); and New Year's Eve (31 December).

San Marino's rather small degree of social stratification is due to a small population, a power-sharing Government, an educated people, and a high standard of living. Full employment for all citizens is guaranteed by the Government. Health care, social security, and social services are provided by The Institute for Health and Social Security. A Sammarinese is taken care of from the cradle to the grave.

For the Sammarinese, the nuclear family as well as the extended family is important. On an annual basis, around eight marriages per one thousand people are formed. The divorce

rate is fairly low. Senior families often live with their children. Children often live with their parents until they finish higher education or start their own families. For higher education, the Sammarinese have to go to Italy since San Marino does not have any universities or colleges. The primary and secondary schools in San Marino follow curriculums close to those of Italian schools. In San Marino, children are obligated to attend school from the age of five until the age of sixteen. The Government operates all the schools. For children younger than five there are public day care and nursery schools.

Like for Italians, appearance is important for Sammarinese; people judge each other based on appearance and even before conversation. Appearance includes outward appearance as well as demeanor, style, and confidence. When doing business, people wear business suits and avoid making appointments for the early morning or immediately after lunch. When strangers meet for the first time, they shake hands while making direct eye contact. Greetings are enthusiastic yet formal. Friends greet each other with two kisses on the cheeks, starting with the left cheek. In addition, men usually pat each other on the back.

The Sammarinese cuisine is Mediterranean, including fresh and locally grown produce, meat, and pasta. While there are some similarities with the Italian Romagna kitchen, the Sammarinese kitchen also has its own dishes, such as “faggioli con le cotiche, a dark bean soup flavored with bacon and traditionally prepared at Christmas; pasta e cece, a soup of chickpeas and noodles flavored with garlic and rosemary; and nidi di rondine (literally, “swallow’s nest”), a dish of pasta with smoked ham, cheese, beef, and a tomato sauce, which is then covered with a white sauce and baked in the oven” (<http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/San-Marino.html>). San Marino is also famous for its wines.

In general, Sammarinese enjoy visiting the small museums in the republic and film, music, and literary events. The Palazzo del Valloni in the capital city contains an 110,000-volume library. It also houses the state archives and a collection of medals and rare coins. San Marino is known for its coin and stamp collections. In 2000, the country had ten museums, including the National Gallery of Modern Art. San Marino is also the home of paintings from the hand of Italian artists during the Renaissance and Baroque period. Sculptures are placed in public spaces. Stone carving and ceramics, two traditional crafts, have been preserved in the tourist industry.

<http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/italy-country-profile.html>

<http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/San-Marino.html>

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

### **Government:**

San Marino is a democratic republic with a long history. During the Middle Ages, the first governing body was created, the Arengo, which was made up of the heads of each family. Nowadays, the Arengo is the electoral body. The Great and General Council is the governing body. The Council nominated its first two captains in 1243 and continues to do so today. The sixty Council members are elected every five years under a proportional representation system. Apart from nominating the two captains regent, the

Council members approve the budget. The captains are nominated every six months and invested every March 1 and October 1. In order to keep some political balance, they are never from one and the same party. San Marino has three main parties: Democratic Christian Party of San Marino, Socialist Party of San Marino, and Progressive Democratic Party of San Marino. Furthermore, there are several smaller parties. Mostly, the Government consists of a coalition. The current coalition consists of the Democratic Christian Party and the Socialist Party. The last round of elections took place on June 4, 2006. Suffrage is universal at 18 years of age.

The State Congress and the two captains regent hold the executive power of San Marino. Three secretaries and seven ministries, or a total of ten secretaries, make up the Congress. The ten secretaries are: Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs; Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Civil Defense; Secretary of State for Finance, Budget and Programming, Information and Relations with the State Philatelic and Numismatic Office; Secretary of State for Education, Culture, University and Justice; Secretary of State for Territory, Environment and Agriculture; Secretary of State for Health and Social Security; Secretary of State for Trade and Relations with the Town Council; Secretary of State for Communication, Transport, Relations with the Aziende Autonome di Stato for Service, Tourism and Sport; Secretary of State for Industry and Crafts; and Secretary of State for Labor and Cooperation.

Legislative power is in the hands of the Great and General Council. Judicial power rests with the Council of the Twelve, a council elected by the Great and General Council. The twelve members remain in the Council for five years and are nominated after each general election. This Council of Twelve serves both as a jurisdictional body and a court of appeals. The Republic of San Marino is represented by two government officials in patrimonial and financial affairs. San Marino has only justices of the peace who handle civil cases demanding under \$16,000. All other judicial power lies with foreign executives.

The country is divided into nine castelli (castles or municipalities): The City of San Marino, Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Domagnano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Montegiardino, and Serravalle. Each castello has a main town which functions as the capoluogo, the seat of the castello. Some of the smaller places are known as frazioni.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics\\_of\\_San\\_Marino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_San_Marino)  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San\\_Marino#Politics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Marino#Politics)  
<http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/San-Marino.html>

### **Economy:**

San Marino has a prosperous economy. Over 50% of its GDP is earned in the tourist sector. More than 2.1 million tourists visited the republic in 2006. Banking, electronics, clothes, and ceramics are the country's key industries. Wine and cheeses are the two main agricultural products.

In 2004, San Marino's GDP (purchasing power parity) was an estimated \$850 million. The official exchange rate GDP was \$1.048 billion in 2004. The GDP real growth rate for that year was 4.6% and the GDP per capita (purchasing power parity) was \$34,100. In 2004, San Marino's labor force numbered 20,470: 0.2% in agriculture; 40.1% in industry; and 59.7% in services (2006 est.). The unemployment rate stood at 3.8%, which is rather high considering the Government provides a job for anyone who wishes to work. The inflation rate for 2006 was -1.5%. In 2004, San Marino's revenues totaled \$709.6 million and its expenditures \$672.3 million.

The republic's agricultural products are grapes, corn, olives, wheat, cattle, horses, beef, pigs, cheese, and hides. Its industries are tourism, textiles, banking, ceramics, electronics, cement, and wine. The industrial production growth rate in 2005 was 5.6%. In 2004, San Marino exported products worth \$1.291 billion. These products included lime, wood, building stone, chestnuts, wheat, wine, hides, baked goods, and ceramics. The republic's import commodities totaled \$2.035 billion and included a wide variety of food and consumer manufactures.

San Marino uses the Euro as currency although the republic is not a member of the European Union. It has a trading agreement with Italy. The country does not have any regular military forces. The Voluntary Military Force "performs ceremonial duties and limited police functions" (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/sm.html>). Italy is responsible for the military defense of San Marino.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/sm.htm>

### **Literacy:**

Literacy is defined as age 10 and over can read and write. The literacy rate for San Marino is 96% - male 97% and female 95%.

### **Land/Geography:**





43 46 N, 12 25 E

Southern Europe, enclave in Italy

As the third smallest state in Europe (after Vatican City and Monaco), San Marino has a total area of 61.2 sq km (c. 24 sq mi). All of its area is land. The land boundaries are 39 km – all with Italy. San Marino does not have a coastline as it is a landlocked country. San Marino has a total of 104 km (paved) roadways.

The country is located in the Apennine Mountains and is dominated by the three-peaked Mount Titano, which is the highest point (2,437 feet; 743 m). The lowest point is Torrente Ausa (55 m). 16.67% of the land is arable and 83.33% is used for other purposes. There are no permanent crops in San Marino. Several streams and small rivers run through the republic, including the Marano, Ausa, and San Marino. San Marino has a rugged terrain and a Mediterranean climate. The winters are mild to cool; the summers are warm and sunny (26 degrees Celsius max.; 79 degrees Fahrenheit). San Marino's average annual rainfall measures c. 89 cm (35 in).

San Marino's flora and fauna is the same as that of northern Italy. Bears, chamois, otters, swallows, and ravens are part of the republic's fauna. Chestnut, oak, and birch trees grow on the mountain slopes. No current environmental issues are known.

<http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/San-Marino.html>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/sm.htm>

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

## History



Apparently, the area of San Marino has been inhabited since prehistoric times. Records, however, date back only to the Middle Ages. The Christian stonemason Marinus fled the island of Arbe (off the Dalmatian coast) in order to escape the persecution of Christians authorized by the Roman Emperor Diocletian. He took refuge on Mount Titano and founded a small Christian community on September 3, 301. This is considered the founding day of the Republic of San Marino. The republic was named after Marinus, first the Land of San Marino, then the Community of San Marino, and eventually the Republic of San Marino.

Beginning in the late sixth century, San Marino was a fief of the Dukes of Spoleto (see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duchy\\_of\\_Spoleto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duchy_of_Spoleto)). This lasted until the tenth century. In the ninth century, San Marino was a proud, open, and well-organized community. In the tenth century, San Marino was a free commune again. Soon after, the Arengo was formed, a self-governed assembly consisting of the heads of all families in San Marino. In 1243, the first Captains Regent were appointed as joint heads of state. Twenty years later, the republic's first statutes were drawn up. In 1463, the Pope awarded the towns of Fiorentino, Montegiardino, and Serravalle to San Marino when the republic formed an alliance against the Lord of Rimini. With the reception of Faetano in 1464, the republic's present-day borders were defined.

San Marino was invaded and occupied only twice; neither occupation lasted long. Cesare Borgia, son of Pope Alexander VI, occupied the country for a brief period in 1503. In 1739, Cardinal Alberoni occupied the republic in order to gain more political power. The Pope, Clement XII, however, restored San Marino's independence. The Papacy had already officially recognized the country's independence in 1631; thirty-one years after San Marino adopted its first Constitution (October 8, 1600).

The political situation in San Marino remained relatively quiet even when Napoleon invaded Italy in 1797 and respected the rights of neutrality and independence of San Marino. Napoleon considered the country a model republic. The Congress of Vienna (1815) also acknowledged San Marino's independence.

Efforts in 1825 and 1853 to incorporate San Marino into the Papal States were unsuccessful. In 1849, San Marino opens its doors to refugee Garibaldi, an Italian nationalist and soldier hunted down by Austrian forces, and his 250 armed men. Garibaldi's goal was to unite Italy. Eventually, Italy was united, but San Marino remained independent. The republic signed a customs union and treaty of friendship and cooperation with Italy in 1862. The treaty was revised in 1872; renewed 1939; and amended in 1971.

While Mussolini ruled in Italy, San Marino, too, adopted a fascist regime. San Marino remained neutral during World War II and provided a safe haven for around 100,000 Jews and other refugees from neighboring countries. Despite its neutrality, the country was occupied by allied forces for military purposes for a few weeks. Sixty people, however, died.

After the war (1945), San Marino held elections. The new Government was a coalition of the communist party and the socialist party: San Marino was the first communist country by election. The communist rule lasted until 1957. In 1960, women gained the right to vote.

In 1988, San Marino joined the Council of Europe and in 1992 the United Nations. It is not a member of the European Union but enjoys the benefits of a European Union member due to its treaty with Italy, a full EU member. San Marino desires to become a full member itself. In 2002, the republic signed a treaty with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in order to combat tax evasion by companies and private persons.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San\\_Marino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Marino)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_San\\_Marino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_San_Marino)

<http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/San-Marino.html>

[http://newsvote.bbc.co.uk/mpapps/pagetools/print/news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country\\_profiles/2682911.stm](http://newsvote.bbc.co.uk/mpapps/pagetools/print/news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/2682911.stm)

<http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Europe/San-Marino-HISTORY.html>

### **Christian History**

In 301, the Christian stonecutter Marinus left the island of Arbe to escape anti-Christian persecution ordered by the Roman Emperor Diocletian. Marinus ended up in the area of San Marino and built a small Christian community. The community would grow out to what is today the Republic of San Marino, named after Marinus who later was pronounced a saint. By the late ninth century, there was a Christian monastery in San Marino. Throughout the centuries, the Roman Catholic Church has been the predominant church in San Marino. It, however, is not the state church. There are some other Christian groups in San Marino as well. The Waldensians have lived in Italy and San Marino since the late twelfth, early thirteenth centuries. Especially after the Reformation (1517), the Waldensians were heavily persecuted. There is no information on the Waldensians or other Protestant groups in San Marino during this time.

The Papacy has played a large political role in the history of San Marino. For more information, see the section on History. Unfortunately, no further information was found on the Christian history of San Marino.

Nowadays, the majority of the Sammarinese attend the Roman Catholic Church. The republic has freedom of religion. A part of taxes is donated to the Roman Catholic Church. If people choose so, they may instead donate their portion to another charity, including the Jehovah's Witnesses, the Baha'i community, and the Waldensian Evangelical Church.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_San\\_Marino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_San_Marino)

<http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Europe/San-Marino-HISTORY.html>

### **Religions**

## **Non-Christian:**

*Judaism* (number unknown): 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. Jews have been present in San Marino since the late fourteenth century. Initially, Jews were required to wear badges and live by specific rules. They received protection from the Government. Nowadays, the number of Jews in San Marino is small as is the number of Jews attending synagogue services. (<http://www.answers.com/topic/history-of-the-jews-in-san-marino>)

*Islam* (number unknown): The Holy Book of this religion 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. No information found on Muslims in San Marino.

*Baha'i* (0.7%): The Baha'i religion began in Persia in 1844 under the leader and founder Bahá'u'lláh, whose name means "Glory of God." According to Baha'i the world is but one country and all people are its citizens. Baha'i emphasizes the unity of humanity, the equality of male and female, elimination of extreme riches and poverty, religious tolerance, and access for all to education and culture. According to Baha'i, all religions are diverse expressions of the one universal religion. Baha'i in San Marino number less than 200.

*Jehovah's Witnesses* (268 affiliates): Jehovah's Witnesses believe they are the restoration of first-century Christianity. *The Watchtower and Awake!* are two of their magazines. The group's headquarters are in Brooklyn, New York. Jehovah's Witnesses trace their origin to the Bible Students (late 1870s). A schism occurred in 1917 and in 1931 the believers, who remained supportive of the Watch Tower Society, took on the name Jehovah's Witnesses under the leadership of Joseph F. Rutherford. Jehovah's Witnesses consider their translation of the Bible as the inerrant Word of God. Rejecting the concepts of Trinity and hell, they instead believe in Unitarianism. Using God's name, Jehovah, is a requirement for true worship. Jehovah's Witnesses are known for their rejection of blood transfusions.

In 2005, there were two Jehovah's Witnesses congregations with less than 200 members ([http://www.watchtower.org/statistics/worldwide\\_report.htm](http://www.watchtower.org/statistics/worldwide_report.htm)).

*Roman Catholic Church* (88.63%): The Roman Catholic Church in San Marino enjoys a special relationship with the Government yet it is not the State Church. The Church falls under the authority of the Pope in the Vatican. The Church plays a large role in public life, especially with regard to the different rites of passage. Among other holidays, the Church celebrates the Assumption of the Virgin Mary on August 15; it is a national holiday.

Catholics in San Marino number around 24000 but most are not faithful to the Church.

*Non-religious* (7%) Around 2000 persons in San Marino claim to be non-religious but many of those in the Roman Catholic Church are strongly materialistic and separate from the Church.

## **Christian Groups**

*Waldensian Evangelical Church* (number unknown): The Waldensians are a Christian group that believes in “poverty and austerity, promoting true poverty, public preaching and the literal interpretation of the scriptures” (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waldensians>). Peter Waldo, a rich merchant, founded the group around 1173 in Lyon, France. The group is considered heretical by the Roman Catholic Church. Nowadays, small groups of Waldensians live in Italy, France, Spain, Germany, the USA, and San Marino (<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/15527b.htm>). The Waldensians were persecuted for several centuries after the Reformation. Today, they are a part of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (<http://www.fedevangelica.it/en/fcei/fcei04.asp>). The Waldensians in San Marino are limited to a few families.

*Protestants* Protestants make up a small number in San Marino

## **People Groups**

With regard to the number of people belonging to the Italian and Sammarinese people groups in San Marino, there appears to be some confusion. Different sources list different numbers: some give a higher number of Italians than Sammarinese, others a higher number of Sammarinese than Italians.

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British (50)

The Anglophones are English-speaking people from Great Britain. They 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. The British speak English. The fifty or so British people in San Marino are expatriates.

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Deaf (1,455)

The deaf people group in San Marino is mostly made up of Sammarinese and Italians. Their rights and benefits are protected by law. The Government, however, has not initiated or supported information campaigns. The sign language used by the deaf people in San Marino does not have an officially recognized status. “It is neither used as the first language in education of deaf people nor recognized as the main means of communication between deaf persons and others” (<http://www.independentliving.org/>)

[standardrules/UN\\_Answers/SanMarino.html](#)). Most of the deaf people profess the Roman Catholic faith.

504

Sammarinese (2,500 (Joshua Project), 19,000 (*One Europe, Many Nations*))  
Emiliano-Romagnolo (21,777 in 1999 (peoplegroups.org))

The Emiliano-Romagnolo and Sammarinese in San Marino can be considered one and the same people group. There is no consensus on the number of people belonging to this people group. The Sammarinese are an Italian people with a history dating back to AD 301. The Sammarinese are proud of their cultural heritage and their identity. They speak Italian is the official language. Many of them also speak the Sammarinese language, which is a language distinct from Italian. The Sammarinese are mostly Roman Catholic.

505

Italian (4,975 in 2000; Joshua Project lists the number of the Italian people group as around 26,000)

The Italians are a Latin people with a mixture of Germanic and Mediterranean people groups. Known for their long and glorious history, the Italians are predominantly Roman Catholic (84%). However, church attendance in Italy is only about 25%. Standard Italian is the official language but different dialects are spoken all throughout the country.

James B. Minahan, *One Europe, Many Nations: A Historical Dictionary of European National Groups* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000)

### Missiological Implications

1. San Marino provides freedom to worship but not freedom to evangelize. Evangelizing may result in jail or expulsion from the country. Foreigners find it most difficult to live in San Marino.
2. The majority of the Sammarinese adheres to the Roman Catholic faith. For many of them, however, their faith is impersonal, nominal. Furthermore, due to the relatively high standard of living, many of the Sammarinese are rather materialistic. Evangelism, therefore, is a necessity. Since the Sammarinese consider family and relationships important, friendship evangelism may be a good way to share the Gospel with the people.
3. Evangelicals should adapt a method for evangelizing Roman Catholics and share this method with believers insane Marino. The believers should be trained to share the Gospel with their friends and family

### Pictures:

See separate folder.

### Links:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/sm.htm>

<http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/San-Marino.html>