

"16th arrondissement" redirects here. For the district of Marseille, see 16th arrondissement of Marseille.

The

20 arrondissements

of Paris

17th 18th 19th

8th 9th 10th 11th 20th

16th 2nd 3rd

1st 4th 12th

River Seine

7th 6th 5th 13th

15th 14th

The 16th arrondissement of Paris (XVI<sup>e</sup> arrondissement) is one of the 20 arrondissements of the capital city of France. In spoken French, this arrondissement is referred to as *seizième*.

The arrondissement includes part of the Arc de Triomphe, and a concentration of museums between the Place du Trocadéro and the Place d'Iéna, complemented in 2014 by the Fondation Louis Vuitton.[2]

With its ornate 19th-century buildings, large avenues, prestigious schools, museums, and various parks, the arrondissement has long been known as one of French high society's favourite places of residence (comparable to London's Kensington and Chelsea or Berlin's Charlottenburg)[3] to such an extent that the phrase *le 16e* (French pronunciation: [lə səzjɛm]) has been associated with great wealth in French popular culture. Indeed, the 16th arrondissement of Paris is France's third richest district for average household income, following the 7th, and Neuilly-sur-Seine, both adjacent.[4]

The 16th arrondissement hosts several large sporting venues, including: the Parc des Princes, which is the stadium where Paris Saint-Germain football club plays its home matches; Roland Garros Stadium, where the French Open tennis championships are held; and Stade Jean-Bouin, home to the Stade Français rugby union club. The Bois de Boulogne, the second-largest public park in Paris (behind only the Bois de Vincennes), is also located in this arrondissement.

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### Geography[edit]

The land area of this arrondissement is 16.305 km<sup>2</sup> (6.295 sq mi or 4,029 acres), slightly more than half of which consists of the Bois de Boulogne park. Excluding the Bois de Boulogne, its land area is 7.846 km<sup>2</sup> (3.029 sq mi or 1,939 acres). It is the largest arrondissement in Paris in terms of land area.

Apartment buildings in the 16th arrondissement of Paris

Stade Français rugby union fans at the Parc des Princes

### Demographics and politics[edit]

The 16th arrondissement population peaked in 1962, when it had 227,418 inhabitants. At the last census (2009), the population was 169,372. The 16th arrondissement contains a great deal of business activity; in 1999 it hosted 106,971 jobs.

The 16th arrondissement is commonly thought to be one of the richest parts of Paris (see Auteuil-Neuilly-Passy), and features some of the most expensive real estate in France including the famous Auteuil "villas",<sup>[note 1]</sup> heirs to 19th century high society country houses, they are exclusive gated communities with huge houses surrounded by gardens, which is extremely rare in Paris. It is also the only arrondissement in Paris to be divided into two separate postal codes. The southern part of the arrondissement carries a postal code of 75016, while the northern part has the code of 75116.

### Politics

The 16th arrondissement is one of the strongest areas in the country for the French right. In 2017, it gave over 58% of its votes in the first round to right-wing candidate François Fillon; amidst a poor national result of only 20%. It then went on to vote for Emmanuel Macron by a landslide in the runoff.

### Election Winning candidate Party %

2017 Emmanuel Macron EM 87.37

2012 Nicolas Sarkozy UMP 78.01

2007 Nicolas Sarkozy UMP 80.81

2002 Jacques Chirac RPR 87.99

1981 Valéry Giscard d'Estaing UDF 76.58

### Historical population[edit]

#### Year

(of French censuses) Population Density<sup>[note 2]</sup>

(inh. per km<sup>2</sup>)

1872 43,332 5,523

1954 214,042 27,280

1962 (peak of population) 227,418 28,985

1968 214,120 27,290

1975 193,590 24,674

1982 179,446 22,871

1990 169,863 21,650

1999 161,773 20,619

2009 169,372 21,347

Immigration[edit]

Place of birth of residents of the 16th arrondissement in 1999

Born in metropolitan France Born outside metropolitan France

74.5% 25.5%

Born in

overseas France Born in foreign countries with French citizenship at birth<sup>1</sup> EU-15

immigrants<sup>2</sup> Non-EU-15 immigrants

0.6% 5.7% 6.7% 12.5%

<sup>1</sup> This group is made up largely of former French settlers, such as Pieds-Noirs in Northwest Africa, followed by former colonial citizens who had French citizenship at birth (such as was often the case for the native elite in French colonies), as well as to a lesser extent foreign-born children of French expatriates. Note that a foreign country is understood as a country not part of France in 1999, so a person born for example in 1950 in Algeria, when Algeria was an integral part of France, is nonetheless listed as a person born in a foreign country in French statistics.

<sup>2</sup> An immigrant is a person born in a foreign country not having French citizenship at birth. Note that an immigrant may have acquired French citizenship since moving to France, but is still considered an immigrant in French statistics. On the other hand, persons born in France with foreign citizenship (the children of immigrants) are not listed as immigrants.

Economy[edit]

Four Fortune Global 500 have their head offices in this arrondissement: PSA Peugeot Citroën,[<sup>5</sup>] Lafarge,[<sup>citation needed</sup>] and Veolia.[<sup>6</sup>] In addition Lagardère and Technip have their headquarters in this arrondissement.[<sup>7</sup>][<sup>8</sup>]

At one time Aérospatiale had its head office in the arrondissement.[<sup>9</sup>][<sup>10</sup>]

Movies filmed in the 16th arrondissement[edit]

See also: (fr) Movies filmed in the 16th arrondissement of Paris

In one of the opening scenes of the 1965 James Bond film Thunderball, character Emilio Largo is seen arriving at the headquarters of The International Brotherhood for the Assistance of Stateless Persons. This scene was shot on Avenue d'Eylau in the 16th arrondissement.[<sup>11</sup>]

The 1972 film Last Tango in Paris was filmed at various locations in the 16th arrondissement, with the apartment the characters stayed in being located in Passy.[<sup>12</sup>]

Marcel Petiot[edit]

A notorious serial murder case, which generated an international media circus, centered in the 16th arrondissement during the Nazi occupation of France during World War II. The focal point of the case was French doctor Marcel Petiot, who in 1941 bought a house at 21

Rue le Sueur in "the heart of Paris's fashionable 16th arrondissement".[13] On 11 March 1944, Petiot's neighbors complained to police of a foul stench in the area and of large amounts of smoke billowing from a chimney of the house. Fearing a chimney fire, the police summoned firemen, who entered the house and found a roaring fire in a coal stove in the basement. In the fire, and scattered in the basement, were human remains.[13] Following an investigation, during which time Petiot attempted to evade capture, "the monster of rue Le Sueur" was ultimately arrested and went on trial on 19 March 1946, facing 135 criminal charges. He was convicted of 26 counts of murder and sentenced to death. On 25 May, Petiot was beheaded, after a stay of several days due to a problem in the release mechanism of the guillotine. [13][14][15]

Education[edit]

Primary and secondary schools[edit]

Here is a list of domestic French sixth-form colleges/high schools in the arrondissement

Lycée Saint-Jean de Passy

Lycée Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague

Lycée Janson-de-Sailly

Lycée Claude-Bernard

Lycée Jean-Baptiste-Say

Lycée Gerson

Lycée Molière (fr)

Lycée La Fontaine (Lycée Jean-de-la-Fontaine)

Lycée Octave-Feuillet

Lycée Notre-Dame des Oiseaux

École Pascal (fr)

Institut de l'Assomption (fr)

Institut de La Tour

Lycée René-Cassin

École normale israélite orientale (Paris) (fr)

Établissement Gerson (fr)

Cours privé Beauséjour

École d'esthétique Yves Rocher

Ipécom Paris

Lycée Moria-Diane Benvenuti

Lycée Passy-Saint-Honoré

Lycée Sainte-Thérèse

International schools:

Russian Embassy School of Paris,[16] on the grounds of the Russian Embassy in Paris

(FR/RU).[17]

Colegio Español Fecerico García Lorca, a Spanish international primary school owned by the Spanish government[18][19] The Spanish secondary school, Liceo Español Luis Buñuel, is located in Neuilly sur Seine.

The two campuses of the International School of Paris[20]

Kingsworth International School[21]

Undergraduate and postgraduate studies[edit]

The Université Paris-Dauphine is in the arrondissement, as well as Paris Institute of Technology, part of Paris Descartes University, one of Paris biggest public universities. The renowned "classes préparatoires" establishment Intégrale : Institut d'enseignement supérieur privé have one of their campuses in the arrondissement.[22]

Supplementary schools[edit]

The École de langue japonaise de Paris (パリ日本語補習校 Pari Nihongo Hoshūkō), a supplementary Japanese education programme, is held at the École Maternelle et Primaire Saint Francois d'Eylau in the 16th arrondissement.[23][24][25] The school has its offices at the Association Amicale des Ressortissants Japonais en France (AARJF) in the 8th arrondissement.[26]

Cityscape[edit]

Places of interest[edit]

Fondation Louis Vuitton

Passy

Cimetière de Passy

Parc des Princes

Palais de Tokyo

Pavillon de l'eau

Lycée Janson-de-Sailly

Maison de Radio France

Maison de Balzac

Fondation Le Corbusier

Guimet Museum

Jardin d'Acclimatation

Jardin des Serres d'Auteuil

Mona Bismarck American Center

Musée Arménien de France

Musée d'Art Dentaire Pierre Fauchard

Musée Baccarat

Musée Clemenceau

Musée de la Contrefaçon

Musée d'Ennery

Musée Galliera

Musée Marmottan Monet

New York University's distinguished Paris campus.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Château de la Muette

International School of Paris

Tenniseum

Neuilly-Auteuil-Passy

Main streets and squares[edit]

Trocadéro

Musée national de la Marine

Musée de l'Homme

Musée national des Monuments Français

Musée du Cinéma Henri Langlois

Théâtre national de Chaillot

Avenue Foch

84 Avenue Foch

Place de l'Étoile and Arc de Triomphe (partial)

Rue Nungesser et Coli, named after the disappeared aviators of the 1927 biplane L'Oiseau Blanc (The White Bird).

See also[edit]

France portal

Notes[edit]