

# Paris

**Paris** (French pronunciation: [paʁi] (listen (help·info))) is the capital and most populous city of France, with an area of 105 square kilometres (41 square miles) and an official estimated population of 2,140,526 residents as of 1 January 2019.<sup>[1]</sup> Since the 17th century, Paris has been one of Europe's major centres of finance, diplomacy, commerce, fashion, science, and the arts. The City of Paris is the centre and seat of government of the Île-de-France, or Paris Region, which has an estimated official 2019 population of 12,213,364, or about 18 percent of the population of France.<sup>[1]</sup> The Paris Region had a GDP of €709 billion (\$808 billion) in 2017.<sup>[3]</sup> According to the Economist Intelligence Unit Worldwide Cost of Living Survey in 2018, Paris was the second most expensive city in the world, after Singapore, and ahead of Zürich, Hong Kong, Oslo and Geneva.<sup>[4]</sup> Another source ranked Paris as most expensive, on a par with Singapore and Hong Kong, in 2018.<sup>[5]</sup>

The city is a major railway, highway, and air-transport hub served by two international airports: Paris-Charles de Gaulle (the second busiest airport in Europe) and Paris-Orly.<sup>[6][7]</sup> Opened in 1900, the city's subway system, the Paris Métro, serves 5.23 million passengers daily,<sup>[8]</sup> and is the second busiest metro system in Europe after Moscow Metro. Gare du Nord is the 24th busiest railway station in the world, but the first located outside Japan, with 262 million passengers in 2015.<sup>[9]</sup>

Paris is especially known for its museums and architectural landmarks: the Louvre was the most visited art museum in the world in 2018, with 10.2 million visitors.<sup>[10][11]</sup> The Musée d'Orsay and Musée de l'Orangerie are noted for their collections of French Impressionist art, and the Pompidou Centre Musée National d'Art Moderne has the largest collection of modern and contemporary art in Europe. The historical district along the Seine in the city centre is classified as a UNESCO Heritage Site. Popular landmarks in the centre of the city include the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris and the Gothic royal chapel of Sainte-Chapelle, both on the Île de la Cité; the Eiffel Tower, constructed for the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889; the Grand Palais and Petit Palais, built for the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900; the Arc de Triomphe on the Champs-Élysées, and the Basilica of Sacré-Coeur on the hill of Montmartre. Paris received 23 million visitors in 2017, measured by hotel stays, with the largest numbers of foreign visitors coming from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and China.<sup>[12][13]</sup> It was ranked as the third most visited travel destination in the world in 2017, after Bangkok and London.<sup>[14]</sup>

The football club Paris Saint-Germain and the rugby union club Stade Français are based in Paris. The 80,000-seat Stade de France, built for the 1998 FIFA World Cup, is located just north of Paris in the neighbouring commune of Saint-Denis. Paris hosts the annual French Open Grand Slam tennis tournament on the red clay of Roland Garros. Paris hosted the Olympic Games in 1900, 1924 and will host the 2024 Summer Olympics. The 1938 and 1998 FIFA World Cups, the 2007 Rugby World Cup, and the 1960, 1984 and 2016 UEFA European Championships were also held in the city and, every July, the Tour de France bicycle race finishes there.

## Contents

- Etymology
- History

Paris
Commune and department
<div><div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>skyline of Paris on the Seine with the Eiffel Tower</div></div></div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>Notre-Dame de Paris</div></div><div><div><span></span></div><div>the Louvre and its large pyramid</div></div></div><div><div><div><span></span></div><div>the Arc de Triomphe</div></div></div></div></div>
<div><div><div><div><span></span><div><div><span><span></span></span></div><div><span></span></div></div></div><div>Flag</div></div><div><div><div><span></span><div><div><span><span></span></span></div><div><span></span></div></div></div><div>Coat of arms</div></div></div></div></div>
Motto(s): <i>Fluctuat nec mergitur</i> <div>"Tossed by the waves but never sunk"</div>
<div><div><div><div><div><span></span><div><div><span><span></span></span></div><div><span></span></div></div></div><div><div>Paris</div></div></div></div></div></div>

Origins  
 Middle Ages to Louis XIV  
 18th and 19th centuries  
 20th and 21st centuries  
 Terrorist attacks

## Geography

Climate

## Administration

City government  
 Métropole du Grand Paris  
 Regional government  
 National government  
 Police force

## Cityscape

Urbanism and architecture  
 Housing  
 Paris and its suburbs

## Demographics

Migration  
 Religion

## International organisations

## Economy

Employment  
 Unemployment  
 Incomes

## Tourism

Monuments and attractions  
 Hotels

## Culture

Painting and sculpture  
 Photography  
 Museums  
 Theatre  
 Literature  
 Music  
 Cinema  
 Restaurants and cuisine  
 Fashion  
 Holidays and festivals

## Education

Libraries

## Sports

## Infrastructure

Transport  
 Railways  
 Métro, RER and tramway  
 Air  
 Motorways  
 Waterways  
 Cycling  
 Electricity  
 Water and sanitation  
 Parks and gardens  
 Cemeteries

## Healthcare

## Media

## International relations

Twin towns and partner cities



Location within France



Location within Europe



Paris (Earth)

Coordinates: 48°51′24″N 2°21′03″E﻿ / ﻿48.85667°N 2.35083°E﻿ / 48.85667; 2.35083

Country	France
Region	Île-de-France
Department	Paris
Subdivisions	20 arrondissements
Government <span></span>	
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Mayor	Anne Hidalgo (PS)
Area <span></span>	
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Commune and department	105.4 <span> </span> km <sup>2</sup> (40.7 <span> </span> sq <span> </span> mi)
Population <span>(January 1, 2019 (est))</span> <sup>[1]</sup>	
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Commune and department	2,140,526
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Density	20,000/km <sup>2</sup> (53,000/sq <span> </span> mi)
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Metro <sup>[2]</sup>	12,532,901
Demonym(s)	Parisian
Time zone	UTC+1 (CET)
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Summer (DST)	UTC+2 (CEST)
INSEE/postal code	75001–75020, 75116
Website	<span>www.paris.fr</span> ( <span>https://www.paris.fr/</span> )

## Other relationships

## See also

## Notes

## References

## Citations

## Sources

### Further reading

## External links

## Etymology

The name "Paris" is derived from its early inhabitants, the Celtic Parisii tribe.<sup>[15]</sup> The city's name is not related to the Paris of Greek mythology.

Paris is often referred to as the City of Light (*La Ville Lumière*),<sup>[16]</sup> both because of its leading role during the Age of Enlightenment and more literally because Paris was one of the first large European cities to use gas street lighting on a grand scale on its boulevards and monuments. Gas lights were installed on the Place du Carusel, Rue de Rivoli and Place Vendome in 1829. By 1857, the Grand boulevards were lit.<sup>[17]</sup> By the 1860s, the boulevards and streets of Paris were illuminated by 56,000 gas lamps.<sup>[18]</sup> Since the late 19th century, Paris has also been known as *Panam(e)* (pronounced [panam]) in French slang.<sup>[19]</sup>

Inhabitants are known in English as "Parisians" and in French as *Parisiens* ([paʁizjɛ̃]  listen). They are also pejoratively called *Parigots* ([paʁigo]  listen).<sup>[note 1]</sup><sup>[20]</sup>

## History

## Origins

The *Parisii*, a sub-tribe of the Celtic Senones, inhabited the Paris area from around the middle of the 3rd century BC.<sup>[21][22]</sup> One of the area's major north-south trade routes crossed the Seine on the île de la Cité; this meeting place of land and water trade routes gradually became an important trading centre.<sup>[23]</sup> The Parisii traded with many river towns (some as far away as the Iberian Peninsula) and minted their own coins for that purpose.<sup>[24]</sup>

The Romans conquered the Paris Basin in 52 BC and began their settlement on Paris' Left Bank.<sup>[25]</sup> The Roman town was originally called Lutetia (more fully, *Lutetia Parisiorum*, "Lutetia of the Parisii"). It became a prosperous city with a forum, baths, temples, theatres, and an amphitheatre.<sup>[26]</sup>



Gold coins minted by the Parisii (1st century BC)

By the end of the Western Roman Empire, the town was known as *Parisius*, a Latin name that would later become *Paris* in French.<sup>[27]</sup> Christianity was introduced in the middle of the 3rd century AD by Saint Denis, the first Bishop of Paris: according to legend, when he refused to renounce his faith before the Roman occupiers, he was beheaded on the hill which became known as *Mons Martyrum* (Latin "Hill of Martyrs"), later "Montmartre", from where he walked headless to the north of the city; the place where he fell and was buried became an important religious shrine, the Basilica of Saint-Denis, and many French kings are buried there.<sup>[28]</sup>

Clovis the Frank, the first king of the Merovingian dynasty, made the city his capital from 508. As the Frankish domination of Gaul began, there was a gradual immigration by the Franks to Paris and the Parisian Francien dialects were born. Fortification of the Île-de-la-Citie failed to avert sacking by Vikings in 845, but Paris' strategic importance—with its bridges preventing ships from passing—was established by successful defence in the Siege of Paris (885–86). In 987, Hugh Capet, Count of Paris (*comte de Paris*) and Duke of the Franks (*duc des Francs*), was elected King of the Franks (*roi des Francs*). Under the rule of the Capetian kings, Paris gradually became the largest and most prosperous city in France.<sup>[28]</sup>

## Middle Ages to Louis XIV



The Palais de la Cité and Sainte-Chapelle, viewed from the Left Bank, from the Très Riches Heures du duc de Berry (month of June) (1410)

By the end of the 12th century, Paris had become the political, economic, religious, and cultural capital of France.<sup>[29]</sup> The Palais de la Cité, the royal residence, was located at the western end of the Île de la Cité. In 1163, during the reign of Louis VII, Maurice de Sully, bishop of Paris, undertook the construction of the Notre Dame Cathedral at its eastern extremity.

After the marshland between the river Seine and its slower 'dead arm' to its north was filled in around the 10th century,<sup>[30]</sup> Paris' cultural centre began to move to the Right Bank. In 1137, a new city marketplace (today's Les Halles) replaced the two smaller ones on the Île de la Cité and Place de la Grève (Hotel de Ville).<sup>[31]</sup> The latter location housed the headquarters of Paris' river trade corporation, an organisation that later became, unofficially (although formally in later years), Paris' first municipal government.

In the late 12th century, Philip Augustus extended the Louvre fortress to defend the city against river invasions from the west, gave the city its first walls between 1190 and 1215, rebuilt its bridges to either side of its central island, and paved its main thoroughfares.<sup>[32]</sup> In 1190, he transformed Paris' former cathedral school into a student-teacher corporation that would become the University of Paris and would draw students from all of Europe.<sup>[33][29]</sup>

With 200,000 inhabitants in 1328, Paris, then already the capital of France, was the most populous city of Europe. By comparison, London in 1300 had 80,000 inhabitants.<sup>[34]</sup>

During the Hundred Years' War, Paris was occupied by England-friendly Burgundian forces from 1418, before being occupied outright by the English when Henry V of England entered the French capital in 1420;<sup>[35]</sup> in spite of a 1429 effort by Joan of Arc to liberate the city,<sup>[36]</sup> it would remain under English occupation until 1436.

In the late 16th-century French Wars of Religion, Paris was a stronghold of the Catholic League, the organisers of 24 August 1572 St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in which thousands of French Protestants were killed.<sup>[37][38]</sup> The conflicts ended when pretender to the throne Henry IV, after converting to Catholicism to gain entry to the capital, entered the city in 1594 and claimed the crown of France. This king made several improvements to the capital during his reign: he completed the construction of Paris' first uncovered, sidewalk-lined bridge, the Pont Neuf, built a Louvre extension connecting it to the Tuilleries Palace, and created the first Paris residential square, the Place Royale, now Place des Vosges. The king would end his life in the capital, assassinated in a narrow street near Les Halles marketplace in 1610.<sup>[39]</sup>

During the 17th century, Cardinal Richelieu, chief minister of Louis XIII, was determined to make Paris the most beautiful city in Europe. He built five new bridges, a new chapel for the College of Sorbonne, and a palace for himself, the Palais Cardinal, which he bequeathed to Louis XIII. After Richelieu's death in 1642, it was the renamed the Palais-Royal.<sup>[40]</sup>

Due to the Parisian uprisings during the Fronde civil war, Louis XIV moved his court to a new palace, Versailles, in 1682. Although no longer the capital of France, arts and sciences in the city flourished with the Comédie-Française, the Academy of Painting, and the French Academy of Sciences. To demonstrate that the city was safe from attack, the king had the city walls demolished and replaced with tree-lined boulevards that would become the Grands Boulevards of today.<sup>[41]</sup> Other marks of his reign were the Collège des Quatre-Nations, the Place Vendôme, the Place des Victoires, and Les Invalides.<sup>[42]</sup>

## 18th and 19th centuries

Paris grew in population from about 400,000 in 1640 to 650,000 in 1780.<sup>[43]</sup> A new boulevard, the Champs-Élysées, extended the city west to Étoile,<sup>[44]</sup> while the working-class neighbourhood of the Faubourg Saint-Antoine on the eastern site of the city grew more and more crowded with poor migrant workers from other regions of France.<sup>[45]</sup>

Paris was the centre of an explosion of philosophic and scientific activity known as the Age of Enlightenment. Diderot and d'Alembert published their Encyclopédie in 1751, and the Montgolfier Brothers launched the first manned flight in a hot-air balloon on 21 November 1783, from the gardens of the Château de la Muette. Paris was the financial capital of continental Europe, the primary European centre of book publishing and fashion and the manufacture of fine furniture and luxury goods.<sup>[46]</sup>



The Hôtel de Sens, one of many remnants of the Middle Ages in Paris



In the summer of 1789, Paris became the centre stage of the French Revolution. On 14 July, a mob seized the arsenal at the Invalides, acquiring thousands of guns, and stormed the Bastille, a symbol of royal authority. The first independent Paris Commune, or city council, met in the Hôtel de Ville and, on 15 July, elected a Mayor, the astronomer Jean Sylvain Bailly.<sup>[47]</sup>



The Paris Opera was the centrepiece of Napoleon III's new Paris. The architect, Charles Garnier, described the style simply as "Napoleon the Third."

Louis XVI and the royal family were brought to Paris and made prisoners within the Tuileries Palace. In 1793, as the revolution turned more and more radical, the king, queen, and the mayor were guillotined (executed) in the Reign of Terror, along with more than 16,000 others throughout France.<sup>[48]</sup> The property of the aristocracy and the church was nationalised, and the city's churches were closed, sold or demolished.<sup>[49]</sup> A succession of revolutionary factions ruled Paris until 9 November 1799 (*coup d'état du 18 brumaire*), when Napoléon Bonaparte seized power as First Consul.<sup>[50]</sup>



The storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789, by Jean-Baptiste Lallemand, (Musée de la Révolution française)

The population of Paris had dropped by 100,000 during the Revolution, but between 1799 and 1815, it surged with 160,000 new residents, reaching 660,000.<sup>[51]</sup> Napoleon Bonaparte replaced the elected government of Paris with a prefect reporting only to him. He began erecting monuments to military glory, including the Arc de Triomphe, and improved the neglected infrastructure of the city with new fountains, the Canal de l'Ourcq, Père Lachaise Cemetery and the city's first metal bridge, the Pont des Arts.<sup>[51]</sup>



Richelieu reading room, National Library of France

During the Restoration, the bridges and squares of Paris were returned to their pre-Revolution names, but the July Revolution of 1830 in Paris, (commemorated by the July Column



The Jardin du Luxembourg, and the Panthéon in the background

on Place de la Bastille), brought a constitutional monarch, Louis Philippe I, to power. The first railway line to Paris opened in 1837, beginning a new period of massive migration from the provinces to the city.<sup>[51]</sup> Louis-Philippe was overthrown by a popular uprising in the streets of Paris in 1848. His successor, Napoleon III, and the newly appointed prefect of the Seine, Georges-Eugène Haussmann, launched a gigantic public works project to build wide new boulevards, a new opera house, a central market, new aqueducts, sewers, and parks, including the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes.<sup>[52]</sup> In 1860, Napoleon III also annexed the surrounding towns and

created eight new arrondissements, expanding Paris to its current limits.<sup>[52]</sup>

During the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871), Paris was besieged by the Prussian army. After months of blockade, hunger, and then bombardment by the Prussians, the city was forced to surrender on 28 January 1871. On 28 March, a revolutionary government called the Paris Commune seized power in Paris. The Commune held power for two months, until it was harshly suppressed by the French army during the "Bloody Week" at the end of May 1871.<sup>[53]</sup>

Late in the 19th century, Paris hosted two major international expositions: the 1889 Universal Exposition, was held to mark the centennial of the French Revolution and featured the new Eiffel Tower; and the 1900 Universal Exposition, which gave Paris the Pont Alexandre III, the Grand Palais, the Petit Palais and the first Paris Métro line.<sup>[54]</sup> Paris became the laboratory of Naturalism (Émile Zola) and Symbolism (Charles Baudelaire and Paul Verlaine), and of Impressionism in art (Courbet, Manet, Monet, Renoir).<sup>[55]</sup>

## 20th and 21st centuries

By 1901, the population of Paris had grown to 2,715,000.<sup>[56]</sup> At the beginning of the century, artists from around the world including: Pablo Picasso, Modigliani, and Henri Matisse made Paris their home. It was the birthplace of Fauvism, Cubism and abstract art,<sup>[57][58]</sup> and authors such as Marcel Proust were exploring new approaches to literature.<sup>[59]</sup>

During the First World War, Paris sometimes found itself on the front line; 600 to 1,000 Paris taxis played a small but highly important symbolic role in transporting 6,000 soldiers to the front line at the First Battle of the Marne. The city was also bombed by Zeppelins and shelled by German long-range guns.<sup>[60]</sup> In the years after the war, known as *Les Années Folles*, Paris continued to be a mecca for writers, musicians and artists from around the world, including Ernest Hemingway, Igor Stravinsky, James Joyce, Josephine Baker, Sidney Bechet<sup>[61]</sup> Allen Ginsberg<sup>[62]</sup> and the surrealist Salvador Dalí.<sup>[63]</sup>

In the years after the peace conference, the city was also home to growing numbers of students and activists from French colonies and other Asian and African countries, who later became leaders of their countries, such as Ho Chi Minh, Zhou Enlai and Léopold Sédar Senghor.<sup>[64]</sup>

On 14 June 1940, the German army marched into Paris, which had been declared an "open city".<sup>[65]</sup> On 16–17 July 1942, following German orders, the French police and gendarmes arrested 12,884 Jews, including 4,115 children, and confined them during five days at the *Vél d'Hiv* (*Vélodrome d'Hiver*), from which they were transported by train to the extermination camp at Auschwitz. None of the children came back.<sup>[66][67]</sup> On 25 August 1944, the city was liberated by the French 2nd Armoured Division and the 4th Infantry Division of the United States Army. General Charles de Gaulle led a huge and emotional crowd down the Champs Élysées towards Notre Dame de Paris, and made a rousing speech from the Hôtel de Ville.<sup>[68]</sup>



In the 1860s, Paris streets and monuments were illuminated by 56,000 gas lamps, giving it the name "The City of Light."



General Charles de Gaulle on the Champs-Élysées celebrating the liberation of Paris (26 August 1944)

In the 1950s and the 1960s, Paris became one front of the Algerian War for independence; in August 1961, the pro-independence FLN targeted and killed 11 Paris policemen, leading to the imposition of a curfew on Muslims of Algeria (who, at that time, were French citizens). On 17 October 1961, an unauthorised but peaceful protest demonstration of Algerians against the curfew led to violent confrontations between the police and demonstrators, in which at least 40 people were killed, including some thrown into the Seine. The anti-independence Organisation armée secrète (OAS), for their part, carried out a series of bombings in Paris throughout 1961 and 1962.<sup>[69][70]</sup>



The Eiffel Tower, under construction in November 1888, startled Parisians – and the world – with its modernity.

In May 1968, protesting students occupied the Sorbonne and put up barricades in the Latin Quarter. Thousands of Parisian blue-collar workers joined the students, and the movement grew into a two-week general strike. Supporters of the government won the June elections by a large majority. The May 1968 events in France resulted in the break-up of the University of Paris into 13 independent campuses.<sup>[71]</sup> In 1975, the National Assembly changed the status of Paris to that of other French cities and, on 25 March 1977, Jacques Chirac became the first elected mayor of Paris since 1793.<sup>[72]</sup> The Tour Maine-Montparnasse, the tallest building in the city at 57 storeys and 210 metres (689 feet) high, was built between 1969 and 1973. It was highly controversial, and it remains the only building in the centre of the city over 32 storeys high.<sup>[73]</sup> The population of Paris dropped from 2,850,000 in 1954 to 2,152,000 in 1990, as middle-class families moved to the suburbs.<sup>[74]</sup> A suburban railway network, the RER (Réseau Express Régional), was built to complement the Métro, and the Périphérique expressway encircling the city, was completed in 1973.<sup>[75]</sup>

Most of the postwar's Presidents of the Fifth Republic wanted to leave their own monuments in Paris; President Georges Pompidou started the Centre Georges Pompidou (1977), Valéry Giscard d'Estaing began the Musée d'Orsay (1986); President François Mitterrand, in power for 14 years, built the Opéra Bastille (1985–1989), the new site of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (1996), the Arche de la Défense (1985–1989), and the Louvre Pyramid with its underground courtyard (1983–1989); Jacques Chirac (2006), the Musée du quai Branly.<sup>[76]</sup>

In the early 21st century, the population of Paris began to increase slowly again, as more young people moved into the city. It reached 2.25 million in 2011. In March 2001, Bertrand Delanoë became the first Socialist Mayor of Paris. In 2007, in an effort to reduce car traffic in the city, he introduced the Vélib', a system which rents bicycles for the use of local residents and visitors. Bertrand Delanoë also transformed a section of the highway along the Left Bank of the Seine into an urban promenade and park, the Promenade des Berges de la Seine, which he inaugurated in June 2013.<sup>[77]</sup>

In 2007, President Nicolas Sarkozy launched the Grand Paris project, to integrate Paris more closely with the towns in the region around it. After many modifications, the new area, named the Metropolis of Grand Paris, with a population of 6.7 million, was created on 1 January 2016.<sup>[78]</sup> In 2011, the City of Paris and the national government approved the plans for the Grand Paris Express, totalling 205 kilometres (127 miles) of automated metro lines to connect Paris, the innermost three departments around Paris, airports and high-speed rail (TGV) stations, at an estimated cost of €35 billion.<sup>[79]</sup> The system is scheduled to be completed by 2030.<sup>[80]</sup>

## Terrorist attacks



Anti-terrorism demonstration on the Place de la République after the *Charlie Hebdo* shooting, 11 January 2015

Between July and October 1995, a series of bombings carried out by the Armed Islamic Group of Algeria caused 8 deaths and more than 200 injuries.<sup>[81]</sup>

On 7 January 2015, two French Muslim extremists attacked the Paris headquarters of *Charlie Hebdo* and killed thirteen people, in an attack claimed by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula,<sup>[82]</sup> and on 9 January, a third terrorist, who claimed he was part of ISIL, killed four hostages during an attack at a Jewish grocery store at Porte de Vincennes.<sup>[83]</sup> On 11 January an estimated 1.5 million people marched in Paris in a show of solidarity against terrorism and in support of freedom of speech.<sup>[84]</sup> On 13 November of the same year, a series of coordinated bomb and gunfire terrorist attacks in Paris and Saint-Denis, claimed by ISIL,<sup>[85]</sup> killed 130 people and injured more than 350.<sup>[86]</sup>

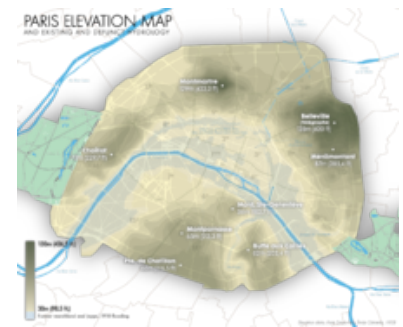
On 3 February 2017, a two-backpack-carrying, machete-wielding attacker shouting "Allahu Akbar" attacked soldiers guarding the Louvre museum after they stopped him because of his bags; the assailant was shot, and no explosives were found.<sup>[87]</sup> On 18 March of the same year, in a Vitry-sur-Seine bar, a man held patrons hostage, then fled to later hold a gun to the head of an Orly Airport French soldier, shouting "I am here to die in the name of Allah", and was shot dead by the soldier's comrades.<sup>[88]</sup> On 20 April, a man shot dead French police officer on the Champs-Élysées, and was later shot dead himself.<sup>[89]</sup> On 19 June, a man rammed his weapons-and-explosives-laden vehicle into a police van on the Champs-Élysées, but the car only burst into flames.<sup>[90]</sup>

## Geography



Satellite image of Paris by Sentinel-2

Paris is located in northern central France, in a north-bending arc of the river Seine whose crest includes two islands, the Île Saint-Louis and the larger Île de la Cité, which form the oldest part of the city. The river's mouth on the English Channel (*La Manche*) is about 233 mi (375 km) downstream from the city. The city is spread widely on both banks of the river.<sup>[91]</sup> Overall, the city is relatively flat, and the lowest point is 35 m (115 ft) above sea level. Paris has several prominent hills, the highest of which is Montmartre at 130 m (427 ft).<sup>[92]</sup>



Parisian hills and hydrology

Excluding the outlying parks of Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes, Paris covers an oval measuring about 87 km<sup>2</sup> (34 sq mi) in area, enclosed by the 35 km (22 mi) ring road, the Boulevard Périphérique.<sup>[93]</sup> The city's last major annexation of outlying territories in 1860 not only gave it its modern form but also created the 20 clockwise-spiralling arrondissements (municipal boroughs). From the 1860 area of 78 km<sup>2</sup> (30 sq mi), the city limits were expanded marginally to 86.9 km<sup>2</sup> (33.6 sq mi) in the 1920s. In 1929, the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forest parks were officially annexed to the city, bringing its area to about 105 km<sup>2</sup> (41 sq mi).<sup>[94]</sup> The metropolitan area of the city is 2,300 km<sup>2</sup> (890 sq mi).<sup>[91]</sup>

Measured from the 'point zero' in front of its Notre-Dame cathedral, Paris by road is 450 kilometres (280 mi) southeast of London, 287 kilometres (178 mi) south of Calais, 305 kilometres (190 mi) southwest of Brussels, 774 kilometres (481 mi) north of Marseille, 385 kilometres (239 mi) northeast of Nantes, and 135 kilometres (84 mi) southeast of Rouen.<sup>[95]</sup>

## Climate

Paris has a typical Western European oceanic climate (Köppen: *Cfb*, although a bit more extreme, is still a typical climate of the category) which is affected by the North Atlantic Current. The overall climate throughout the year is mild and moderately wet.<sup>[96]</sup> Summer days are usually warm and pleasant with average temperatures between 15 and 25 °C (59 and 77 °F), and a fair amount of sunshine.<sup>[97]</sup> Each year, however, there are a few days when the temperature rises above 32 °C (90 °F). Longer periods of more intense heat sometimes occur, such as the heat wave of 2003 when temperatures exceeded 30 °C (86 °F) for weeks, reached 40 °C (104 °F) on some days and seldom cooled down at night.<sup>[98]</sup> Spring and autumn have, on average, mild days and fresh nights but are changing and unstable. Surprisingly warm or cool weather occurs frequently in both seasons.<sup>[99]</sup> In





Paris has an average annual precipitation of 641 mm (25.2 in), and experiences light rainfall distributed evenly throughout the year. However the city is known for intermittent abrupt heavy showers. The highest recorded temperature is 42.6 °C (108.7 °F) on 25 July 2019<sup>[102]</sup>, and the lowest is −23.9 °C (−11.0 °F) on 10 December 1879.<sup>[103]</sup>

Climate data for Paris (Parc Montsouris), elevation: 75 m or 246 ft, 1981–2010 normals, extremes 1872–present													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	16.1 (61.0)	21.4 (70.5)	25.7 (78.3)	30.2 (86.4)	34.8 (94.6)	37.6 (99.7)	42.6 (108.7)	39.5 (103.1)	36.2 (97.2)	28.9 (84.0)	21.6 (70.9)	17.1 (62.8)	42.6 (108.7)
Average high °C (°F)	7.2 (45.0)	8.3 (46.9)	12.2 (54.0)	15.6 (60.1)	19.6 (67.3)	22.7 (72.9)	25.2 (77.4)	25.0 (77.0)	21.1 (70.0)	16.3 (61.3)	10.8 (51.4)	7.5 (45.5)	16.0 (60.8)
Daily mean °C (°F)	4.9 (40.8)	5.6 (42.1)	8.8 (47.8)	11.5 (52.7)	15.2 (59.4)	18.3 (64.9)	20.5 (68.9)	20.3 (68.5)	16.9 (62.4)	13.0 (55.4)	8.3 (46.9)	5.5 (41.9)	12.4 (54.3)
Average low °C (°F)	2.7 (36.9)	2.8 (37.0)	5.3 (41.5)	7.3 (45.1)	10.9 (51.6)	13.8 (56.8)	15.8 (60.4)	15.7 (60.3)	12.7 (54.9)	9.6 (49.3)	5.8 (42.4)	3.4 (38.1)	8.8 (47.8)
Record low °C (°F)	−14.6 (5.7)	−14.7 (5.5)	−9.1 (15.6)	−3.5 (25.7)	−0.1 (31.8)	3.1 (37.6)	2.7 (36.9)	6.3 (43.3)	1.8 (35.2)	−3.8 (25.2)	−14.0 (6.8)	−23.9 (−11.0)	−23.9 (−11.0)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	51.0 (2.01)	41.2 (1.62)	47.6 (1.87)	51.8 (2.04)	63.2 (2.49)	49.6 (1.95)	62.3 (2.45)	52.7 (2.07)	47.6 (1.87)	61.5 (2.42)	51.1 (2.01)	57.8 (2.28)	637.4 (25.09)
Average precipitation days <span>(≥ 1.0 mm)</span>	9.9	9.0	10.6	9.3	9.8	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	9.6	10.0	10.9	111.1
Average snowy days	3.0	3.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	11.9
Average relative humidity (%)	83	78	73	69	70	69	68	71	76	82	84	84	76
Mean monthly sunshine hours	62.5	79.2	128.9	166.0	193.8	202.1	212.2	212.1	167.9	117.8	67.7	51.4	1,661.6
Percent possible sunshine	22	28	35	39	42	42	43	49	43	35	26	21	35
Average ultraviolet index	1	2	3	4	6	7	7	6	4	3	1	1	4
Source #1: <span>Meteo France</span> , <sup>[104][105]</sup> <span>Infoclimat.fr</span> (relative humidity 1961–1990) <sup>[106]</sup>													
Source #2: <span>Weather Atlas</span> (percent sunshine and UV Index) <sup>[107]</sup>													



Climate data for Paris (Le Bourget Airport), elevation: 65 m or 213 ft, 1961-1990 normals, extremes 1920-2017													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
<b>Record high °C (°F)</b>	16.1 (61.0)	20.8 (69.4)	24.7 (76.5)	31.9 (89.4)	33.1 (91.6)	36.9 (98.4)	39.6 (103.3)	40.2 (104.4)	35.0 (95.0)	28.6 (83.5)	21.3 (70.3)	17.2 (63.0)	40.2 (104.4)
<b>Mean maximum °C (°F)</b>	10.1 (50.2)	13.3 (55.9)	14.6 (58.3)	17.5 (63.5)	22.6 (72.7)	27.6 (81.7)	28.2 (82.8)	27.9 (82.2)	24.5 (76.1)	18.6 (65.5)	13.4 (56.1)	10.6 (51.1)	28.2 (82.8)
<b>Average high °C (°F)</b>	6.5 (43.7)	7.6 (45.7)	10.6 (51.1)	14.2 (57.6)	17.9 (64.2)	21.4 (70.5)	23.6 (74.5)	23.4 (74.1)	20.9 (69.6)	16.4 (61.5)	10.0 (50.0)	7.0 (44.6)	15.0 (58.9)
<b>Daily mean °C (°F)</b>	3.8 (38.8)	4.6 (40.3)	6.9 (44.4)	9.7 (49.5)	13.1 (55.6)	16.2 (61.2)	18.3 (64.9)	18.1 (64.6)	15.7 (60.3)	11.9 (53.4)	6.9 (44.4)	4.6 (40.3)	10.8 (51.5)
<b>Average low °C (°F)</b>	1.3 (34.3)	1.5 (34.7)	3.1 (37.6)	5.0 (41.0)	8.3 (46.9)	11.2 (52.2)	12.5 (54.5)	12.7 (54.9)	11.0 (51.8)	7.7 (45.9)	3.7 (38.7)	1.9 (35.4)	6.7 (44.0)
<b>Mean minimum °C (°F)</b>	−5.1 (22.8)	−5.4 (22.3)	0.1 (32.2)	3.3 (37.9)	6.5 (43.7)	9.1 (48.4)	11.7 (53.1)	10.7 (51.3)	7.3 (45.1)	5.2 (41.4)	0.9 (33.6)	−2.1 (28.2)	−5.4 (22.3)
<b>Record low °C (°F)</b>	−18.2 (−0.8)	−16.8 (1.8)	−9.6 (14.7)	−3.7 (25.3)	−1.6 (29.1)	0.9 (33.6)	3.5 (38.3)	1.9 (35.4)	0.1 (32.2)	−5.6 (21.9)	−9.3 (15.3)	−15.1 (4.8)	−18.2 (−0.8)
<b>Average precipitation mm (inches)</b>	56.4 (2.22)	43.2 (1.70)	52.3 (2.06)	44.5 (1.75)	66.6 (2.62)	60.9 (2.40)	49.2 (1.94)	45.8 (1.80)	44.0 (1.73)	49.5 (1.95)	55.9 (2.20)	49.2 (1.94)	617.5 (24.31)
<b>Average precipitation days <span>(≥ 1.0 mm)</span></b>	10.6	9.5	10.8	9.4	10.9	8.4	8.2	7.8	8.2	8.9	9.8	10.3	112.8
<b>Average snowy days</b>	4.1	3.9	3.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.8	16.2
<b>Average relative humidity (%)</b>	86	82	78	74	75	75	73	74	78	84	87	87	79
<b>Mean monthly sunshine hours</b>	55.6	87.5	129.4	172.8	201.4	218.8	239.1	221.1	172.3	125.9	75.2	50.6	1,749.7
<b>Percent possible sunshine</b>	21.0	31.0	36.0	42.0	43.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	38.0	28.0	20.0	36.9
Source #1: NOAA <sup>[108]</sup>													
Source #2: Météone (humidity and extremes) <sup>[109]</sup>													

## Administration

### City government

For almost all of its long history, except for a few brief periods, Paris was governed directly by representatives of the king, emperor, or president of France. The city was not granted municipal autonomy by the National Assembly until 1974.<sup>[110]</sup> The first modern elected mayor of Paris was Jacques Chirac, elected 20 March 1977, becoming the city's first mayor since 1793. The current mayor is Anne Hidalgo, a socialist, elected 5 April 2014.<sup>[111]</sup>

The mayor of Paris is elected indirectly by Paris voters; the voters of each *arrondissement* elect the *Conseil de Paris* (Council of Paris), composed of 163 members. Each *arrondissement* has a number of members depending upon its population, from 10 members for each of the least-populated *arrondissements* (1st through 9th) to 36 members for the most populated (the 15th). The elected council members select the mayor. Sometimes the candidate who receives the most votes citywide is not selected if the other candidate has won the support of the majority of council members. Mayor Bertrand Delanoë (2001–2014) was elected by only a minority of city voters, but a majority of council members.



The Hôtel de Ville, or city hall, has been at the same site since 1357.

Once elected, the council plays a largely passive role in the city government, primarily because it meets only once a month. The current council is divided between a coalition of the left of 91 members, including the socialists, communists, greens, and extreme left; and 71 members for the centre-right, plus a few members from smaller parties.<sup>[112]</sup>

Each of Paris' 20 arrondissements has its own town hall and a directly elected council (*conseil d'arrondissement*), which, in turn, elects an arrondissement mayor.<sup>[113]</sup> The council of each arrondissement is composed of members of the Conseil de Paris and also members who serve only on



A map of the arrondissements of Paris

the council of the arrondissement. The number of deputy mayors in each arrondissement varies depending upon its population. There are a total of 20 arrondissement mayors and 120 deputy mayors.<sup>[110]</sup>

The budget of the city for 2018 is 9.5 billion Euros, with an expected deficit of 5.5 billion Euros. 7.9 billion Euros are designated for city administration, and 1.7 billion Euros for investment. The number of city employees increased from 40,000 in 2001 to 55,000 in 2018. The largest part of the investment budget is earmarked for public housing (262 million Euros) and for real estate (142 million Euros).<sup>[114]</sup>

## Métropole du Grand Paris

The *Métropole du Grand Paris*, or simply *Grand Paris*, formally came into existence on 1 January 2016.<sup>[115]</sup> It is an administrative structure for co-operation between the City of Paris and its nearest suburbs. It includes the City of Paris, plus the communes of the three departments of the inner suburbs (*Hauts-de-Seine*, *Seine-Saint-Denis* and *Val-de-Marne*), plus seven communes in the outer suburbs, including *Argenteuil* in *Val d'Oise* and *Paray-Vieille-Poste* in *Essonne*, which were added to include the major airports of Paris. The Metropole covers 814 square kilometres (314 square miles) and has a population of 6.945 million persons.<sup>[116][117]</sup>

The new structure is administered by a Metropolitan Council of 210 members, not directly elected, but chosen by the councils of the member Communes. By 2020 its basic competencies will include urban planning, housing and protection of the environment.<sup>[115][117]</sup> The first president of the metropolitan council, *Patrick Ollier*, a Republican and the mayor of the town of *Rueil-Malmaison*, was elected on 22 January 2016. Though the Metropole has a population of nearly seven million people and accounts for 25 percent of the GDP of France, it has a very small budget: just 65 million Euros, compared with eight billion Euros for the City of Paris.<sup>[118]</sup>



A map of the Greater Paris Metropolis (*Métropole du Grand Paris*) and its 131 communes

## Regional government

The Region of *Île de France*, including Paris and its surrounding communities, is governed by the Regional Council, which has its headquarters in the 7th arrondissement of Paris. It is composed of 209 members representing the different communes within the region. On 15 December 2015, a list of candidates of the Union of the Right, a coalition of centrist and right-wing parties, led by *Valérie Pécresse*, narrowly won the regional election, defeating a coalition of Socialists and ecologists. The Socialists had governed the region for seventeen years. The regional council has 121 members from the Union of the Right, 66 from the Union of the Left and 22 from the extreme right National Front.<sup>[119]</sup>

## National government

As the capital of France, Paris is the seat of France's *national government*. For the executive, the two chief officers each have their own official residences, which also serve as their offices. The *President of the French Republic* resides at the *Élysée Palace* in the 8th arrondissement,<sup>[120]</sup> while the *Prime Minister's* seat is at the *Hôtel Matignon* in the 7th arrondissement.<sup>[121][122]</sup> Government ministries are located in various parts of the city; many are located in the 7th arrondissement, near the Matignon.<sup>[123]</sup>

The two houses of the French Parliament are located on the Left Bank. The upper house, the *Senate*, meets in the *Palais du Luxembourg* in the 6th arrondissement, while the more important lower house, the *Assemblée Nationale*, meets in the *Palais Bourbon* in the 7th arrondissement. The *President of the Senate*, the second-highest public official in France (the President of the Republic being the sole superior), resides in the "Petit



The Élysée Palace, residence of the French President

Luxembourg", a smaller palace annexe to the Palais du Luxembourg.<sup>[124]</sup>

France's highest courts are located in Paris. The Court of Cassation, the highest court in the judicial order, which reviews criminal and civil cases, is located in the Palais de Justice on the Île de la Cité,<sup>[126]</sup> while the Conseil d'État, which provides legal advice to the executive and acts as the highest court in the

administrative order, judging litigation against public bodies, is located in the Palais-Royal in the 1st arrondissement.<sup>[127]</sup> The Constitutional Council, an advisory body with ultimate authority on the constitutionality of laws and government decrees, also meets in the Montpensier wing of the Palais Royal.<sup>[128]</sup>

Paris and its region host the headquarters of several international organisations including UNESCO, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Chamber of Commerce, the Paris Club, the European Space Agency, the International Energy Agency, the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, the European Union Institute for Security Studies, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, the International Exhibition Bureau, and the International Federation for Human Rights.

Following the motto "Only Paris is worthy of Rome; only Rome is worthy of Paris";<sup>[129]</sup> the only sister city of Paris is Rome, although Paris has partnership agreements with many other cities around the world.<sup>[129]</sup>

## Police force

The security of Paris is mainly the responsibility of the Prefecture of Police of Paris, a subdivision of the Ministry of the Interior. It supervises the units of the National Police who patrol the city and the three neighbouring departments. It is also responsible for providing emergency services, including the Paris Fire Brigade. Its headquarters is on Place Louis Lépine on the Île de la Cité.<sup>[130]</sup>

There are 30,200 officers under the prefecture, and a fleet of more than 6,000 vehicles, including police cars, motorcycles, fire trucks, boats and helicopters. In addition to traditional police duties, the local police monitors the number of discount sales held by large stores (no more than two a year are allowed) and verify that during summer holidays, at least one bakery is open in every neighbourhood.<sup>[130]</sup> The national police has its own special unit for riot control and crowd control and security of public buildings, called the Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité (CRS), a unit formed in 1944 right after the liberation of France. Vans of CRS agents are frequently seen in the centre of the city when there are demonstrations and public events.

The police are supported by the National Gendarmerie, a branch of the French Armed Forces, though their police operations now are supervised by the Ministry of the Interior. The traditional kepis of the gendarmes were replaced in 2002 with caps, and the force modernised, though they still wear kepis for ceremonial occasions.<sup>[131]</sup>

Crime in Paris is similar to that in most large cities. Violent crime is relatively rare in the city centre. Political violence is uncommon, though very large demonstrations may occur in Paris and other French cities simultaneously. These demonstrations, usually managed by a strong police presence, can turn confrontational and escalate into violence.<sup>[132]</sup>



The Palais-Royal, residence of the Conseil d'État

## Paris' 18 Current National Assembly Representatives

Constituency	Member <sup>[125]</sup>	Party
Paris' 1st constituency	Sylvain Maillard	La République En Marche!
Paris' 2nd constituency	Gilles Le Gendre	La République En Marche!
Paris' 3rd constituency	Stanislas Guerini	La République En Marche!
Paris' 4th constituency	Brigitte Kuster	The Republicans
Paris' 5th constituency	Benjamin Griveaux	La République En Marche!
Paris' 6th constituency	Pierre Person	La République En Marche!
Paris' 7th constituency	Pacôme Rupin	La République En Marche!
Paris' 8th constituency	Laetitia Avia	La République En Marche!
Paris' 9th constituency	Buon Tan	La République En Marche!
Paris' 10th constituency	Anne-Christine Lang	La République En Marche!
Paris' 11th constituency	Marielle de Sarnez	MoDem
Paris' 12th constituency	Olivia Grégoire	La République En Marche!
Paris' 13th constituency	Hugues Renson	La République En Marche!
Paris' 14th constituency	Claude Goasguen	The Republicans
Paris' 15th constituency	George Pau-Langevin	Socialist Party
Paris' 16th constituency	Mounir Mahjoubi	La République En Marche!
Paris' 17th constituency	Danièle Obono	La France Insoumise
Paris' 18th constituency	Pierre-Yves Bournazel	The Republicans



# Cityscape



Panorama of Paris as seen from the Eiffel Tower in a full 360-degree view (river flowing from north-east to south-west, right to left)

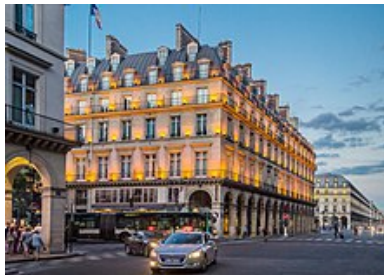


Police (Gendarmerie) motorcyclists in Paris

## Urbanism and architecture

Most French rulers since the Middle Ages made a point of leaving their mark on a city that, contrary to many other of the world's capitals, has never been destroyed by catastrophe or war. In modernising its infrastructure through the centuries, Paris has preserved even its earliest history in its street map.<sup>[133]</sup> At its origin, before the Middle Ages, the city was composed around several islands and sandbanks in a bend of the Seine; of those, two remain today: the Île Saint-Louis and the Île de la Cité. A third one is the 1827 artificially created Île aux Cygnes.

Modern Paris owes much of its downtown plan and architectural harmony to Napoleon III and his Prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussmann. Between 1853 and 1870 they rebuilt the city centre, created the wide downtown boulevards and squares where the boulevards intersected, imposed standard facades along the boulevards, and required that the facades be built of the distinctive cream-grey "Paris stone". They also built the major parks around the city centre.<sup>[134]</sup> The high residential population of its city centre also makes it much different from most other western major cities.<sup>[135]</sup>



Rue de Rivoli



Place des Vosges



Camille Pissarro, *Boulevard Montmartre*, 1897, Hermitage Museum

Paris' urbanism laws have been under strict control since the early 17th century,<sup>[136]</sup> particularly where street-front alignment, building height and building distribution is concerned. In recent developments, a 1974–2010 building height limitation of 37 metres (121 ft) was raised to 50 m (160 ft) in central areas and 180 metres (590 ft) in some of Paris' peripheral quarters, yet for some of the city's more central quarters, even older building-height laws still remain in effect.<sup>[136]</sup> The 210 metres (690 ft) Tour Montparnasse was both Paris's and France's tallest building until 1973,<sup>[137]</sup> but this record has been held by the La Défense quarter Tour First tower in Courbevoie since its 2011 construction.

Parisian examples of European architecture date back more than a millennium, including the Romanesque church of the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés (1014–1163), the early Gothic Architecture of the Basilica of Saint-Denis (1144), the Notre Dame Cathedral (1163–1345), the Flamboyant Gothic of Saint Chapelle (1239–1248), the Baroque churches of Saint-Paul-Saint-Louis (1627–1641) and Les Invalides (1670–1708). The 19th century produced the neoclassical church of La Madeleine (1808–1842), the Palais Garnier serving as an opera house (1875), the neo-Byzantine Basilica of Sacré-Cœur (1875–1919), as well as the exuberant Belle Époque modernism of the Eiffel Tower (1889). Striking examples of 20th-century architecture include the Centre Georges Pompidou by Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano (1977), the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie by various architects (1986), the Arab World Institute by Jean Nouvel (1987), the Louvre Pyramid by I. M. Pei (1989) and the Opéra Bastille by Carlos Ott (1989). Contemporary architecture includes the Musée du quai Branly – Jacques Chirac by Jean Nouvel (2006), the contemporary art museum of the Louis Vuitton Foundation by Frank Gehry (2014)<sup>[138]</sup> and the new Tribunal de grande instance de Paris by Renzo Piano (2018).

## Housing

The most expensive residential streets in Paris in 2018 by average price per square meter were Avenue Montaigne (8th arrondissement), at 22,372 Euros per square meter; Place Dauphine (1st arrondissement; 20,373 euros) and Rue de Furstemberg (6th arrondissement) at 18,839 Euros per square meter.<sup>[139]</sup> The total number of residences in the City of Paris in 2011 was 1,356,074, up from a former high of 1,334,815 in 2006. Among these, 1,165,541 (85.9 percent) were main residences, 91,835 (6.8 percent) were secondary residences, and the remaining 7.3 percent were empty (down from 9.2 percent in 2006).<sup>[140]</sup>

Sixty-two percent of its buildings date from 1949 and before, 20 percent were built between 1949 and 1974, and only 18 percent of the buildings remaining were built after that date.<sup>[141]</sup> Two-thirds of the city's 1.3 million residences are studio and two-room apartments. Paris averages 1.9 people per residence, a number that has remained constant since the 1980s, but it is much less than Île-de-France's 2.33 person-per-residence average. Only 33 percent of principal residence Parisians own their habitation (against 47 percent for the entire Île-de-France): the major part of the city's population is a rent-paying one.<sup>[141]</sup> Social or public housing represented 19.9 percent of the city's total residences in 2017. Its distribution varies widely throughout the city, from 2.6 percent of the housing in the wealthy 7th arrondissement, to 24 percent in the 20th arrondissement, 26 percent in the 14th arrondissement and 39.9 percent in the 19th arrondissement, on the poorer southwest and northern edges of the city.<sup>[142]</sup>

On the night of February 8–9, 2019, during a period of cold weather, a Paris NGO conducted its annual citywide count of homeless persons. They counted 3,641 homeless persons in Paris, of whom twelve percent were women. More than half had been homeless for more than a year. 2,885 were living in the streets or parks, 298 in train and metro stations, and 756 in other forms of temporary shelter. This was an increase of 588 persons since 2018.<sup>[143]</sup>

## Paris and its suburbs

Aside from the 20th-century addition of the Bois de Boulogne, the Bois de Vincennes and the Paris heliport, Paris' administrative limits have remained unchanged since 1860. A greater administrative Seine department had been governing Paris and its suburbs since its creation in 1790, but the rising suburban population had made it difficult to maintain as a unique entity. This problem was 'resolved' when its parent "District of la région parisienne" ('district of the Paris region') was reorganised into several new departments from 1968: Paris became a department in itself, and the administration of its suburbs was divided between the three new departments surrounding it. The district of the Paris region was renamed "Île-de-France" in 1977, but this abbreviated "Paris region" name is still commonly used today to describe the Île-de-France, and as a vague reference to the entire Paris agglomeration.<sup>[144]</sup> Long-intended measures to unite Paris with its suburbs began on 1 January 2016, when the Métropole du Grand Paris came into existence.<sup>[115]</sup>

Paris' disconnect with its suburbs, its lack of suburban transportation, in particular, became all too apparent with the Paris agglomeration's growth. Paul Delouvrier promised to resolve the Paris-suburbs *mésentente* when he became head of the Paris region in 1961:<sup>[145]</sup> two of his most ambitious projects for the Region were the construction of five suburban "villes nouvelles" ("new cities")<sup>[146]</sup> and the RER commuter train network.<sup>[147]</sup> Many other suburban residential districts (*grands ensembles*) were built between the 1960s and 1970s to provide a low-cost solution for a rapidly expanding population:<sup>[148]</sup> These districts were socially mixed at first,<sup>[149]</sup> but few residents actually owned their homes (the growing economy made these accessible to the middle classes only from the 1970s).<sup>[150]</sup> Their poor construction quality and their haphazard insertion into existing urban growth contributed to their desertion by those able to move elsewhere and their repopulation by those with more limited possibilities.<sup>[150]</sup>

These areas, *quartiers sensibles* ("sensitive quarters"), are in northern and eastern Paris, namely around its Goutte d'Or and Belleville neighbourhoods. To the north of the city, they are grouped mainly in the Seine-Saint-Denis department, and to a lesser extreme to the east in the Val-d'Oise department. Other difficult areas are located in the Seine valley, in Évry et Corbeil-Essonnes (Essonne), in Mureaux, Mantes-la-Jolie (Yvelines), and scattered among social housing districts created by Delouvrier's 1961 "ville nouvelle" political initiative.<sup>[151]</sup>

The Paris agglomeration's urban sociology is basically that of 19th-century Paris: its fortunated classes are situated in its west and southwest, and its middle-to-lower classes are in its north and east. The remaining areas are mostly middle-class citizenry dotted with islands of fortunated populations located there due to reasons of historical importance, namely Saint-Maur-des-Fossés to the east and Enghien-les-Bains to the north of Paris.<sup>[152]</sup>

## Demographics



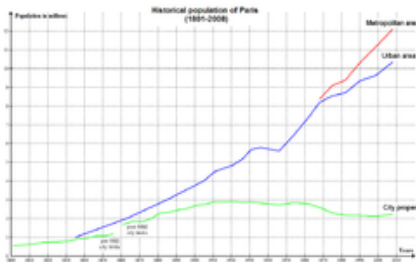
Paris and its suburbs, as seen from the Spot Satellite



Paris skyline, 2014

The official estimated population of the City of Paris was 2,206,488 as of 1 January 2019, according to the INSEE, the official French statistical agency. This is a decline of 59,648 from 2015, close to the total population of the 5th arrondissement.<sup>[155]</sup> Despite the drop, Paris remains the most densely-populated city in Europe, with 252 residents per hectare, not counting parks.<sup>[155]</sup> This drop was attributed partly to a lower birth rate, to the departure of middle-class residents, and partly to the possible loss of housing in the city due to short-term rentals for tourism.<sup>[156][157]</sup>

Paris is the fifth largest municipality in the European Union, following London, Berlin, Madrid and Rome. Eurostat, the statistical agency of the EU, places Paris (6.5 million people) second behind London (8 million) and ahead of Berlin (3.5 million), based on the 2012 populations of what Eurostat calls "urban audit core cities".<sup>[158]</sup>



City proper, urban area, and metropolitan area population from 1800 to 2010

The population of Paris today is lower than its historical peak of 2.9 million in 1921. The principal reasons were a significant decline in household size, and a dramatic migration of residents to the suburbs between 1962 and 1975. Factors in the migration included de-industrialisation, high rent, the gentrification of many inner quarters, the transformation of living space into offices, and greater affluence among working families. The city's population loss came to a temporary halt at the beginning of

the 21st century; the population estimate of July 2004 showed a population increase for the first time since 1954, and the population reached 2,234,000 by 2009, before declining again slightly in 2017.<sup>[159]</sup> It declined again in 2018.

Paris is the core of a built-up area that extends well beyond its limits: commonly referred to as the *agglomération Parisienne*, and statistically as a *unité urbaine* (a measure of urban area), the Paris agglomeration's 2013 population of 10,601,122 made it the largest urban area in the European Union.<sup>[160]</sup> City-influenced commuter activity reaches well beyond even this in a statistical *aire urbaine de Paris* ("urban area", but a statistical method comparable to a metropolitan area<sup>[161]</sup>), that had a 2013 population of 12,405,426,<sup>[162]</sup> a number one-fifth the population of France,<sup>[163]</sup> and the largest metropolitan area in the Eurozone.








According to Eurostat, the EU statistical agency, in 2012 the Commune of Paris was the most densely populated city in the European Union, with 21,616 people per square kilometre within the city limits (the NUTS-3 statistical area), ahead of Inner London West, which had 10,374 people per square kilometre. According to the same census, three departments bordering Paris, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis and Val-de-Marne, had population densities of over 10,000 people per square kilometre, ranking among the 10 most densely populated areas of the EU.<sup>[164]</sup>

## Migration

According to the 2012 French census, 586,163 residents of the City of Paris, or 26.2 percent, and 2,782,834 residents of the Paris Region (Île-de-France), or 23.4 percent, were born outside of metropolitan France (the last figure up from 22.4% at the 2007 census).<sup>[153]</sup> 26,700 of these in the City of Paris and 210,159 in the Paris Region were people born in Overseas France (more than two-thirds of whom in the French West Indies) and are therefore not counted as immigrants since they were legally French citizens at birth.<sup>[153]</sup>

A further 103,648 in the City of Paris and in 412,114 in the Paris Region were born in foreign countries with French citizenship at birth.<sup>[153]</sup> This concerns in particular the many Christians and Jews from North Africa who moved to France and Paris after the times of independence and are not counted as immigrants due to their being born French citizens. The remaining group, people born in foreign countries with no French citizenship at birth, are those defined as immigrants under French law. According to the 2012 census, 135,853 residents of the City of Paris were immigrants from

## 2012 Census Paris Region<sup>[153][154]</sup>

Country/territory of birth	Population
 Metropolitan France	9,115,215
 Algeria	289,826
 Portugal	241,385
 Morocco	227,903
 Tunisia	109,349
 Guadeloupe	80,402
 Martinique	76,586
 Turkey	69,338
 China	61,806
 Mali	55,466
 Italy	55,057
 Côte d'Ivoire	48,532
 Senegal	46,365
 Spain	46,359
 Democratic Republic of Congo	42,872
 Poland	39,482
<b>Other countries/territories</b>	
 Romania	38,865
 Cameroon	38,093
 Sri Lanka	36,918
 Vietnam	36,084
 Haiti	33,417
 Republic of the Congo	33,223
 Cambodia	32,120
 Réunion	30,341
 Serbia	27,317
 India	24,318
 Germany	22,880
 Mauritius	19,903
 Lebanon	19,616
 United Kingdom	19,029
 Madagascar	18,504
 United States	18,117
 Russia	16,493
 Pakistan	16,055
 Belgium	14,942
 Other countries and territories	795,871



Europe, 112,369 were immigrants from the Maghreb, 70,852 from sub-Saharan Africa and Egypt, 5,059 from Turkey, 91,297 from Asia (outside Turkey), 38,858 from the Americas, and 1,365 from the South Pacific.<sup>[165]</sup> Note that the immigrants from the Americas and the South Pacific in Paris are vastly outnumbered by migrants from French overseas regions and territories located in these regions of the world.<sup>[153]</sup>

In the Paris Region, 590,504 residents were immigrants from Europe, 627,078 were immigrants from the Maghreb, 435,339 from sub-Saharan Africa and Egypt, 69,338 from Turkey, 322,330 from Asia (outside Turkey), 113,363 from the Americas, and 2,261 from the South Pacific.<sup>[166]</sup> These last two groups of immigrants are again vastly outnumbered by migrants from French overseas regions and territories located in the Americas and the South Pacific.<sup>[153]</sup>

In 2012, there were 8,810 British citizens and 10,019 United States citizens living in the City of Paris (Ville de Paris) and 20,466 British citizens and 16,408 United States citizens living in the entire Paris Region (Île-de-France).<sup>[167][168]</sup>

## Religion

French census data does not contain information about religious affiliation.<sup>[169]</sup> According to a 2011 survey by the IFOP, a French public opinion research organisation, 61 percent of residents of the Paris Region (Île-de-France) identified themselves as Roman Catholic, though just 15 percent said they were practising Catholics, while 46 percent were non-practicing. In the same survey, 7 percent of residents identified themselves as Muslims, 4 percent as Protestants, 2 percent as Jewish, and 25 percent as without religion.<sup>[170]</sup>

According to the INSEE, between 4 and 5 million French residents were born or had at least one parent born in a predominantly Muslim country, particularly Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. An IFOP survey in 2008 reported that, of immigrants from these predominantly Muslim countries, 25 percent went to the mosque regularly; 41 percent practised the religion, and 34 percent were believers but did not practice the religion.<sup>[171][172]</sup> In 2012 and 2013, it was estimated that there were almost 500,000 Muslims in the City of Paris, 1.5 million Muslims in the Île-de-France region, and 4 to 5 million Muslims in France.<sup>[173][174]</sup>

The Jewish population of the Paris Region was estimated in 2014 to be 282,000, the largest concentration of Jews in the world outside of Israel and the United States.<sup>[175]</sup>



The Roman Catholic Basilique du Sacré-Cœur

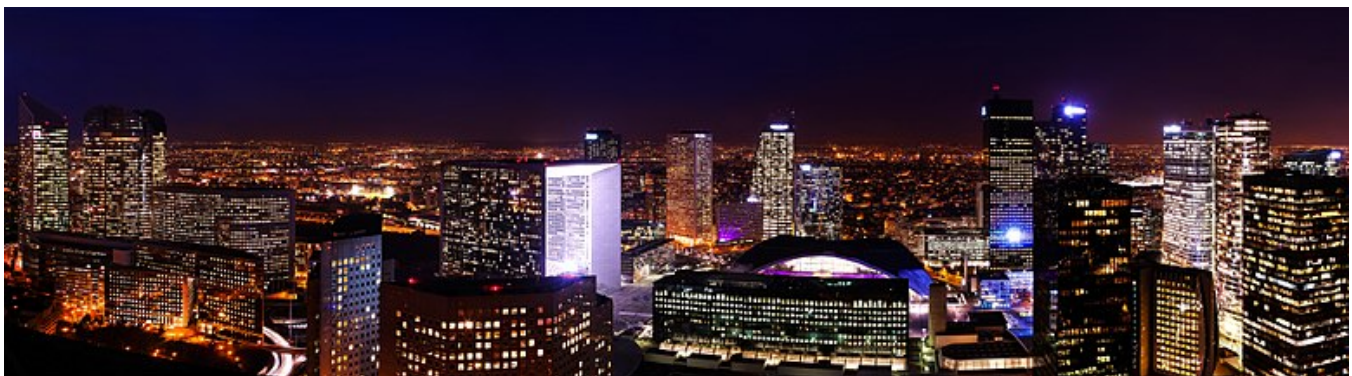


St-Gervais-et-St-Protais in Le Marais

## International organisations

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has had its headquarters in Paris since November 1958. Paris is also the home of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).<sup>[176]</sup> Paris hosts the headquarters of the European Space Agency, the International Energy Agency, European Securities and Markets Authority and, as of 2019, the European Banking Authority.

## Economy



La Défense, the largest dedicated business district in Europe<sup>[177]</sup>

The economy of the City of Paris is based largely on services and commerce; of the 390,480 enterprises in the city, 80.6 percent are engaged in commerce, transportation, and diverse services, 6.5 percent in construction, and just 3.8 percent in industry.<sup>[178]</sup> The story is similar in the Paris Region (Île-de-France): 76.7 percent of enterprises are engaged in commerce and services, and 3.4 percent in industry.<sup>[179]</sup>

At the 2012 census, 59.5% of jobs in the Paris Region were in market services (12.0% in wholesale and retail trade, 9.7% in professional, scientific, and technical services, 6.5% in information and communication, 6.5% in transportation and warehousing, 5.9% in finance and insurance, 5.8% in administrative and support services, 4.6% in accommodation and food services, and 8.5% in various other market services), 26.9% in non-market services (10.4% in human health and social work activities, 9.6% in public administration and defence, and 6.9% in education), 8.2% in manufacturing and utilities (6.6% in manufacturing and 1.5% in utilities), 5.2% in construction, and 0.2% in agriculture.<sup>[180][181]</sup>

The Paris Region had 5.4 million salaried employees in 2010, of whom 2.2 million were concentrated in 39 *pôles d'emplois* or business districts. The largest of these, in terms of number of employees, is known in French as the QCA, or *quartier central des affaires*; it is in the western part of the City of Paris, in the 2nd, 8th, 9th, 16th, and 18th arrondissements. In 2010, it was the workplace of 500,000 salaried employees, about 30 percent of the salaried employees in Paris and 10 percent of those in the Île-de-France. The largest sectors of activity in the central business district were finance and insurance (16 percent of employees in the district) and business services (15 percent). The district also includes a large concentration of department stores, shopping areas, hotels and restaurants, as well as government offices and ministries.<sup>[182]</sup>

The second-largest business district in terms of employment is La Défense, just west of the city, where many companies installed their offices in the 1990s. In 2010, it was the workplace of 144,600 employees, of whom 38 percent worked in finance and insurance, 16 percent in business support services. Two other important districts, Neuilly-sur-Seine and Levallois-Perret, are extensions of the Paris business district and of La Défense. Another district, including Boulogne-Billancourt, Issy-les-Moulineaux and the southern part of the 15th arrondissement, is a centre of activity for the media and information technology.<sup>[182]</sup>

The top ten French companies listed in the Fortune Global 500 for 2018 all have their headquarters in the Paris Region; six in the central business district of the City of Paris; and four close to the city in the Hauts-de-Seine Department, three in La Défense and one in Boulogne-Billancourt. Some companies, like Société Générale, have offices in both Paris and La Défense.

The Paris Region is France's leading region for economic activity, with a GDP of €681 billion (~US\$850 billion) and €56,000 (~US\$70,000) per capita.<sup>[3]</sup> In 2011, its GDP ranked second among the regions of Europe and its per-capita GDP was the 4th highest in Europe.<sup>[183][184]</sup> While the Paris region's population accounted for 18.8 percent of metropolitan France in 2011,<sup>[185]</sup> the Paris region's GDP accounted for 30 percent of metropolitan France's GDP.<sup>[186]</sup>

The Paris Region economy has gradually shifted from industry to high-value-added service industries (finance, IT services) and high-tech manufacturing (electronics, optics, aerospace, etc.).<sup>[187]</sup> The Paris region's most intense economic activity through the central Hauts-de-Seine department and suburban La Défense business district places Paris' economic centre to the west of the city, in a triangle between the Opéra Garnier, La Défense and the Val de Seine.<sup>[187]</sup> While the Paris economy is dominated by services, and employment in manufacturing sector has declined sharply, the region remains an important manufacturing centre, particularly for aeronautics, automobiles, and "eco" industries.<sup>[187]</sup>

In the 2017 worldwide cost of living survey by the Economist Intelligence Unit, based on a survey made in September 2016, Paris ranked as the seventh most expensive city in the world, and the second most expensive in Europe, after Zurich.<sup>[188]</sup>

In 2018, Paris was the most expensive city in the world with Singapore and Hong Kong.<sup>[189]</sup>

Station F is a business incubator for startups, located in 13th arrondissement of Paris. Noted as the world's largest startup facility.<sup>[190]</sup>

#### Top companies with world headquarters in the Paris Region for 2018 (ranked by revenues) with Region and World ranks

Paris	corporation	World
1	AXA	27
2	Total S.A.	28
3	BNP Paribas	44
4	Carrefour	68
5	Crédit Agricole	82
6	EDF	94
7	Engie	104
8	Peugeot	108
9	Société Générale	121
10	Renault	134

Source: Fortune Global 500 (2018)

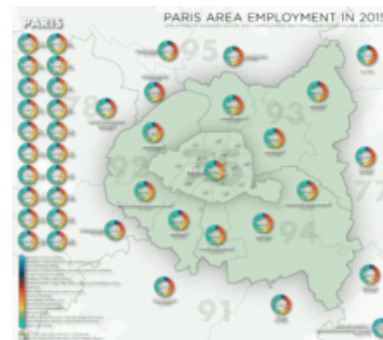


The Eiffel Tower and the La Défense district.

## Employment

According to 2015 INSEE figures, 68,3 percent of employees in the City of Paris work in commerce, transportation, and services; 24.5 percent in public administration, health and social services; 4.1 percent in industry, and 0.1 percent in agriculture.<sup>[191]</sup>

The majority of Paris' salaried employees fill 370,000 businesses services jobs, concentrated in the north-western 8th, 16th and 17th arrondissements.<sup>[192]</sup> Paris' financial service companies are concentrated in the central-western 8th and 9th arrondissement banking and insurance district.<sup>[192]</sup> Paris' department store district in the 1st, 6th, 8th and 9th arrondissements employ ten percent of mostly female Paris workers, with 100,000 of these registered in the retail trade.<sup>[192]</sup> Fourteen percent of Parisians work in hotels and restaurants and other services to individuals.<sup>[192]</sup> Nineteen percent of Paris employees work for the State in either in administration or education. The majority of Paris' healthcare and social workers work at the hospitals and social housing concentrated in the peripheral 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th and 20th arrondissements.<sup>[192]</sup> Outside Paris, the western Hauts-de-Seine department La Défense district specialising in finance, insurance and scientific research district, employs 144,600,<sup>[187]</sup> and the north-eastern Seine-Saint-Denis audiovisual sector has 200 media firms and 10 major film studios.<sup>[187]</sup>



Employment by economic sector in the Paris area (petite couronne), with population and unemployment figures (2015)

Paris' manufacturing is mostly focused in its suburbs, and the city itself has only around 75,000 manufacturing workers, most of which are in the textile, clothing, leather goods, and shoe trades.<sup>[187]</sup> Paris region manufacturing specialises in transportation, mainly automobiles, aircraft and trains, but this is in a sharp decline: Paris proper manufacturing jobs dropped by 64 percent between 1990 and 2010, and the Paris region lost 48 percent during the same period. Most of this is due to companies relocating outside the Paris region. The Paris region's 800 aerospace companies employed 100,000.<sup>[187]</sup> Four hundred automobile industry companies employ another 100,000 workers: many of these are centred in the Yvelines department around the Renault and PSA-Citroen plants (this department alone employs 33,000),<sup>[187]</sup> but the industry as a whole suffered a major loss with the 2014 closing of a major Aulnay-sous-Bois Citroen assembly plant.<sup>[187]</sup>

The southern Essonne department specialises in science and technology,<sup>[187]</sup> and the south-eastern Val-de-Marne, with its wholesale Rungis food market, specialises in food processing and beverages.<sup>[187]</sup> The Paris region's manufacturing decline is quickly being replaced by eco-industries: these employ about 100,000 workers.<sup>[187]</sup> In 2011, while only 56,927 construction workers worked in Paris itself,<sup>[193]</sup> its metropolitan area employed 246,639,<sup>[191]</sup> in an activity centred largely around the Seine-Saint-Denis (41,378)<sup>[194]</sup> and Hauts-de-Seine (37,303)<sup>[195]</sup> departments and the new business-park centres appearing there.

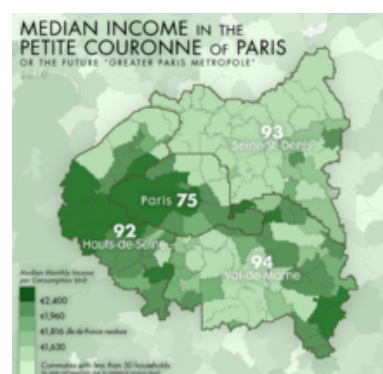
## Unemployment

Paris' 2015 at-census unemployment rate was 12.2%,<sup>[191]</sup> and in the first trimester of 2018, its ILO-criteria unemployment rate was 7.1 percent. The provisional unemployment rate in the whole Paris Region was higher: 8.0 percent, and considerably higher in some suburbs, notably the Department of Seine-Saint-Denis to the east (11.8 percent) and the Val-d'Oise to the north (8.2 percent).<sup>[196]</sup>

## Incomes

The average net household income (after social, pension and health insurance contributions) in Paris was €36,085 for 2011.<sup>[197]</sup> It ranged from €22,095 in the 19th arrondissement<sup>[198]</sup> to €82,449 in the 7th arrondissement.<sup>[199]</sup> The median taxable income for 2011 was around €25,000 in Paris and €22,200 for Île-de-France.<sup>[200]</sup> Generally speaking, incomes are higher in the Western part of the city and in the western suburbs than in the northern and eastern parts of the urban area.<sup>[201]</sup> Unemployment was estimated at 8.2 percent in the City of Paris and 8.8 percent in the Île-de-France region in the first trimester of 2015. It ranged from 7.6 percent in the wealthy Essonne department to 13.1 percent in the Seine-Saint-Denis department, where many recent immigrants live.<sup>[202]</sup>

While Paris has some of the richest neighbourhoods in France, it also has some of the poorest, mostly on the eastern side of the city. In 2012, 14 percent of households in the city earned less than €977 per month, the official poverty line. Twenty-five percent of residents in the 19th arrondissement lived below the poverty line; 24 percent in the 18th, 22 percent in the 20th and 18 percent in the 10th. In the city's wealthiest neighbourhood, the 7th arrondissement, 7 percent lived below the poverty line; 8 percent in the 6th arrondissement; and 9 percent in the 16th arrondissement.<sup>[203]</sup>



Median income in Paris and its nearest departments

## Tourism





Tourists from around the world make the Louvre the most-visited art museum in the world.



Passage Jouffroy



The Axe historique, pictured here from Concorde to Grande Arche of La Défense

Greater Paris, comprising Paris and its three surrounding departments, received 23.6 million visitors in 2017, measured by hotel arrivals. These included 12 million foreign visitors and 11.5 million French visitors. Of foreign visitors, the greatest number came from the United States (2 million), Great Britain (1.1 million), Germany (802.6 thousand) and China (774.4 thousand).<sup>[204]</sup>

In 2016, measured by the MasterCard Global Cities Destination Index, Paris was the third-busiest airline destination in the world, with 18.03 million visitors, behind Bangkok (21.47 million) and London (19.88 million).<sup>[205]</sup> According to the Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau, 393,008 workers in Greater Paris, or 12.4% of the total workforce, are engaged in tourism-related sectors such as hotels, catering, transport, and leisure.<sup>[206]</sup>

## Monuments and attractions

The city's top tourist attraction was the Notre Dame Cathedral, which welcomed an estimated 12,000,000 visitors in 2017. Second was the Basilique du Sacré-Cœur on Montmartre, with an estimated 11 million visitors. This was followed by the Louvre Museum (8.02 million visitors); the Eiffel Tower (6.2 million); Centre Pompidou (3.3 million visitors); Musée d'Orsay (3.2 million); The City of Science and Industry (2.4 million visitors); The Chapel of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal (2 million visitors); The Museum of Natural History (1.7 million visitors); and the Arc de Triomphe (1.3 million visitors).<sup>[207]</sup>

The centre of Paris contains the most visited monuments in the city, including the Notre Dame Cathedral and the Louvre as well as the Sainte-Chapelle; Les Invalides, where the tomb of Napoleon is located, and the Eiffel Tower are located on the Left Bank south-west of the centre. The Panthéon and the Catacombs of Paris are also located on the Left Bank of the Seine. The banks of the Seine from the Pont de Sully to the Pont d'Iéna have been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1991.<sup>[208]</sup>

Other landmarks are laid out east to west along the historical axis of Paris, which runs from the Louvre through the Tuileries Garden, the Luxor Column in the Place de la Concorde, and the Arc de Triomphe, to the Grande Arche of La Défense.

Several other much-visited landmarks are located in the suburbs of the city; the Basilica of St Denis, in Seine-Saint-Denis, is the birthplace of the Gothic style of architecture and the royal necropolis of French kings and queens.<sup>[209]</sup> The Paris region hosts three other UNESCO Heritage sites: the Palace of Versailles in the west,<sup>[210]</sup> the Palace of Fontainebleau in the south,<sup>[211]</sup> and the medieval fairs site of Provins in the east.<sup>[212]</sup> In the Paris region, Disneyland Paris, in Marne-la-Vallée, 32 kilometres (20 miles) east of the centre of Paris, received 9.66 million visitors in 2017.<sup>[213]</sup>

## Paris, Banks of the Seine

UNESCO World Heritage Site	
<b>Criteria</b>	Cultural: i, ii, iv
<b>Reference</b>	600 ( <a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600">http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600</a> )
<b>Inscription</b>	1991 (15th Session)
<b>Area</b>	365 ha

## Hotels

In 2017 Greater Paris had 2,020 hotels, including 85 five-star hotels, with a total of 119,000 rooms.<sup>[214]</sup> Paris has long been famous for its grand hotels. The Hotel Meurice, opened for British travellers in 1817, was one of the first luxury hotels in Paris.<sup>[215]</sup> The arrival of the railways and the Paris Exposition of 1855 brought the first flood of tourists and the first modern grand hotels; the Hôtel du Louvre (now an antiques marketplace) in 1855; the Grand Hotel (now the InterContinental Paris Le Grand Hotel) in 1862; and the Hôtel Continental in 1878. The Hôtel Ritz on Place Vendôme opened in 1898, followed by the Hôtel Crillon in an 18th-century building on the Place de la Concorde in 1909; the Hotel Bristol on the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré in 1925; and the Hotel George V in 1928.<sup>[216]</sup>

In addition to hotels, in 2017 Greater Paris had 84,000 homes registered with Airbnb, which received 2.3 million visitors.<sup>[214]</sup> Under French law, renters of these units must pay the Paris tourism tax. The company paid the city government 7.3 million euros in 2016.<sup>[217]</sup>

## Culture



Hôtel national des Invalides

## Painting and sculpture

For centuries, Paris has attracted artists from around the world, who arrive in the city to educate themselves and to seek inspiration from its vast pool of artistic resources and galleries. As a result, Paris has acquired a reputation as the "City of Art".<sup>[218]</sup> Italian artists were a profound influence on the development of art in Paris in the 16th and 17th centuries, particularly in sculpture and reliefs. Painting and sculpture became the pride of the French monarchy and the French royal family commissioned many Parisian artists to adorn their palaces during the French Baroque and Classicism era. Sculptors such as Girardon, Coysevox and Coustou acquired reputations as the finest artists in the royal court in 17th-century France. Pierre Mignard became the first painter to King Louis XIV during this period. In



Pierre Mignard, *Self-portrait*, between 1670 and 1690, oil on canvas, 235 cm × 188 cm (93 in × 74 in), Louvre

1648, the *Académie royale de peinture et de sculpture* (Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture) was established to accommodate for the dramatic interest in art in the capital. This served as France's top art school until 1793.<sup>[219]</sup>



Auguste Renoir, *Bal du moulin de la Galette*, 1876, oil on canvas, 131 cm × 175 cm (52 in × 69 in), Musée d'Orsay

Paris was in its artistic prime in the 19th century and early 20th century, when it had a colony of artists established in the city and in art schools associated with some of the finest painters of the times: Édouard Manet, Claude Monet, Berthe Morisot, Paul Gauguin, Pierre-Auguste Renoir and others. The French Revolution and political and social change in France had a profound influence on art in the capital. Paris was central to the development of Romanticism in art, with painters such as Géricault.<sup>[219]</sup> Impressionism, Art Nouveau, Symbolism, Fauvism, Cubism and Art Deco movements all evolved in Paris.<sup>[219]</sup> In the late 19th century, many artists in the French provinces and worldwide flocked to Paris to exhibit their works in the numerous salons and expositions and make a name for themselves.<sup>[220]</sup> Artists such as Pablo Picasso, Henri Matisse, Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cézanne, Jean Metzinger, Albert Gleizes, Henri Rousseau, Marc Chagall, Amedeo Modigliani and many others became associated with Paris. Picasso, living in Le Bateau-Lavoir in Montmartre, painted his famous *La Famille de Saltimbanques* and *Les Femmes d'Alger* between 1905 and 1907.<sup>[221]</sup> Montmartre and Montparnasse became

centres for artistic production.

The most prestigious names of French and foreign sculptors, who made their reputation in Paris in the modern era, are Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi (Statue of Liberty – *Liberty Enlightening the World*), Auguste Rodin, Camille Claudel, Antoine Bourdelle, Paul Landowski (statue of *Christ the Redeemer* in Rio de Janeiro) and Aristide Maillol. The Golden Age of the School of Paris ended between the two world wars.

## Photography

The inventor Nicéphore Niépce produced the first permanent photograph on a polished pewter plate in Paris in 1825. In 1839, after the death of Niépce, Louis Daguerre patented the Daguerrotype, which became the most common form of photography until the 1860s.<sup>[219]</sup> The work of Étienne-Jules Marey in the 1880s contributed considerably to the development of modern photography. Photography came to occupy a central role in Parisian Surrealist activity, in the works of Man Ray and Maurice Tabard.<sup>[222][223]</sup> Numerous photographers achieved renown for their photography of Paris, including Eugène Atget, noted for his depictions of street scenes, Robert Doisneau, noted for his playful pictures of people and market scenes (among which *Le baiser de l'hôtel de ville* has become iconic of the romantic vision of Paris), Marcel Bovis, noted for his night scenes, as well as others such as Jacques-Henri Lartigue and Henri Cartier-Bresson.<sup>[219]</sup> Poster art also became an important art form in Paris in the late nineteenth century, through the work of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, Jules Chéret, Eugène Grasset, Adolphe Willette, Pierre Bonnard, Georges de Feure, Henri-Gabriel Ibels, Paul Gavarni and Alphonse Mucha.<sup>[219]</sup>

## Museums



The Louvre was the most visited art museum in the world in 2017, with 8.1 million visitors.<sup>[224]</sup> Its treasures include the *Mona Lisa* (*La Joconde*), the *Venus de Milo* statue, *Liberty Leading the People*, as well as many other notable works. The second-most visited museum in the city, with 3.3 million visitors, was the Centre Georges Pompidou, also known as Beaubourg, which houses the Musée National d'Art Moderne. The third most visited Paris museum, in a building constructed for the Universal Exhibition of 1900 as the Orsay railway station, was the Musée d'Orsay, which had 3.2 million visitors in 2017. The Orsay displays French art of the 19th century, including major collections of the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists. The Musée de l'Orangerie, near both the Louvre and the Orsay, also exhibits Impressionists and Post-Impressionists, including most of Claude Monet's large *Water Lilies* murals. The Musée national du Moyen Âge, or Cluny Museum, presents Medieval art, including the famous tapestry cycle of *The Lady and the Unicorn*. The Guimet Museum, or *Musée national des arts asiatiques*, has one of the largest collections of Asian art in Europe. There are also notable museums devoted to individual artists, including the *Picasso Museum*, the *Rodin Museum*, and the *Musée national Eugène Delacroix*.



The Louvre



Musée d'Orsay



Musée du quai Branly

Paris hosts one of the largest science museums in Europe, the *Cité des Sciences et de*

*l'Industrie* at La Villette. It attracted 2.4 million visitors in 2017.<sup>[225]</sup> The *National Museum of Natural History* located near the *Jardin des plantes* attracted 1.76 million visitors in 2016. It is famous for its dinosaur artefacts, mineral collections and its Gallery of Evolution. The military history of France, from the Middle Ages to World War II, is vividly presented by displays at the *Musée de l'Armée* at Les Invalides, near the tomb of Napoleon. In addition to the national museums, run by the *Ministry of Culture*, the City of Paris operates 14 museums, including the *Carnavalet Museum* on the history of Paris, *Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris*, *Palais de Tokyo*, the *House of Victor Hugo*, the *House of Balzac* and the *Catacombs of Paris*.<sup>[226]</sup>

There are also notable private museums; The Contemporary Art museum of the *Louis Vuitton Foundation*, designed by architect *Frank Gehry*, opened in October 2014 in the *Bois de Boulogne*. It received 1.4 million visitors in 2017.<sup>[227]</sup>

## Theatre



The Opéra Bastille

The largest opera houses of Paris are the 19th-century Opéra Garnier (historical *Paris Opéra*) and modern *Opéra Bastille*; the former tends toward the more classic ballets and operas, and the latter provides a mixed repertoire of classic and modern.<sup>[228]</sup> In middle of the 19th century, there were three other active and competing opera houses: the *Opéra-Comique* (which still exists), *Théâtre-Italien* and *Théâtre Lyrique* (which in modern times changed its profile and name to *Théâtre de la Ville*).<sup>[229]</sup> *Philharmonie de Paris*, the modern symphonic concert hall of Paris, opened in January 2015. Another musical landmark is the *Théâtre des Champs-Élysées*, where the first performances of *Diaghilev's Ballets Russes* took place in 1913.

Theatre traditionally has occupied a large place in Parisian culture, and many of its most popular actors

today are also stars of French television. The oldest and most famous Paris theatre is the *Comédie-Française*, founded in 1680. Run by the Government of France, it performs mostly French classics at the *Salle Richelieu* in the *Palais-Royal* at 2 rue de Richelieu, next to the Louvre.<sup>[230]</sup> Other famous theatres include the *Odéon-Théâtre de l'Europe*, next to the *Luxembourg Gardens*, also a state institution and theatrical landmark; the *Théâtre Mogador*, and the *Théâtre de la Gaîté-Montparnasse*.<sup>[231]</sup>

The music hall and cabaret are famous Paris institutions. The *Moulin Rouge* was opened in 1889. It was highly visible because of its large red imitation windmill on its roof, and became the birthplace of the dance known as the French *Cancan*. It helped make famous the singers *Mistinguett* and *Édith Piaf*



The Comédie Française (Salle Richelieu)



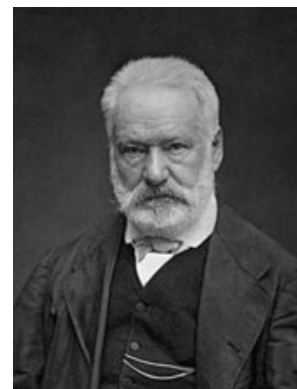
and the painter Toulouse-Lautrec, who made posters for the venue. In 1911, the dance hall Olympia Paris invented the grand staircase as a setting for its shows, competing with its great rival, the *Folies Bergère*. Its stars in the 1920s included the American singer and dancer Josephine Baker. Later, Olympia Paris presented Dalida, Edith Piaf, Marlene Dietrich, Miles Davis, Judy Garland and the Grateful Dead.

The Casino de Paris presented many famous French singers, including Mistinguett, Maurice Chevalier and Tino Rossi. Other famous Paris music halls include Le Lido, on the Champs-Élysées, opened in 1946; and the Crazy Horse Saloon, featuring strip-tease, dance and magic, opened in 1951. A half dozen music halls exist today in Paris, attended mostly by visitors to the city.<sup>[232]</sup>

## Literature

The first book printed in France, *Epistolae* ("Letters"), by Gasparinus de Bergamo (Gasparino da Barzizza), was published in Paris in 1470 by the press established by Johann Heynlin. Since then, Paris has been the centre of the French publishing industry, the home of some of the world's best-known writers and poets, and the setting for many classic works of French literature. Almost all the books published in Paris in the Middle Ages were in Latin, rather than French. Paris did not become the acknowledged capital of French literature until the 17th century, with authors such as Boileau, Corneille, La Fontaine, Molière, Racine, several coming from the provinces, as well as the foundation of the Académie française.<sup>[233]</sup> In the 18th century, the literary life of Paris revolved around the cafés and salons; it was dominated by Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Pierre de Marivaux and Pierre Beaumarchais.

During the 19th century, Paris was the home and subject for some of France's greatest writers, including Charles Baudelaire, Stéphane Mallarmé, Mérimée, Alfred de Musset, Marcel Proust, Émile Zola, Alexandre Dumas, Gustave Flaubert, Guy de Maupassant and Honoré de Balzac. Victor Hugo's *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* inspired the renovation of its setting, the Notre-Dame de Paris.<sup>[234]</sup> Another of Victor Hugo's works, *Les Misérables*, written while he was in exile outside France during the Second Empire, described the social change and political turmoil in Paris in the early 1830s.<sup>[235]</sup> One of the most popular of all French writers, Jules Verne, worked at the Theatre Lyrique and the Paris stock exchange, while he did research for his stories at the National Library.<sup>[236]</sup>



Victor Hugo



Jean-Paul Sartre

In the 20th century, the Paris literary community was dominated by figures such as Colette, André Gide, François Mauriac, André Malraux, Albert Camus, and, after World War II, by Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre. Between the wars it was the home of many important expatriate writers, including Ernest Hemingway, Samuel Beckett, and, in the 1970s, Milan Kundera. The winner of the 2014 Nobel Prize in Literature, Patrick Modiano (who lives in Paris), based most of his literary work on the depiction of the city during World War II and the 1960s–1970s.<sup>[237]</sup>

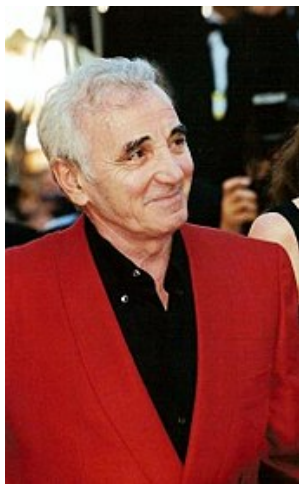
Paris is a city of books and bookstores. In the 1970s, 80 percent of French-language publishing houses were found in Paris, almost all on the Left Bank in the 5th, 6th and 7th arrondissements. Since that time, because of high prices, some publishers have moved out to the less expensive areas.<sup>[238]</sup> It is also a city of small bookstores. There are about 150 bookstores in the 5th arrondissement alone, plus another 250 book stalls along the Seine. Small Paris bookstores are protected against competition from discount booksellers by French law; books, even e-books, cannot be discounted more than five percent below their publisher's cover price.<sup>[239]</sup>

## Music

In the late 12th century, a school of polyphony was established at Notre-Dame. Among the Trouvères of northern France, a group of Parisian aristocrats became known for their poetry and songs. Troubadours, from the south of France, were also popular. During the reign of François I, in the Renaissance era, the lute became popular in the French court. The French royal family and courtiers "disported themselves in masques, ballets, allegorical dances, recitals, and opera and comedy", and a national musical printing house was established.<sup>[219]</sup> In the Baroque-era, noted composers included Jean-Baptiste Lully, Jean-Philippe Rameau, and François Couperin.<sup>[219]</sup> The Conservatoire de Musique de Paris was founded in 1795.<sup>[240]</sup> By 1870, Paris had become an important centre for symphony, ballet and operatic music.

Romantic-era composers (in Paris) include Hector Berlioz (*La Symphonie fantastique*), Charles Gounod (*Faust*), Camille Saint-Saëns (*Samson et Delilah*), Léo Delibes (*Lakmé*) and Jules Massenet (*Thaïs*), among others.<sup>[219]</sup> Georges Bizet's *Carmen* premiered 3 March 1875. *Carmen* has since become one of the most popular and frequently-performed operas in the classical canon.<sup>[241][242]</sup> Among the Impressionist composers who created new works for piano, orchestra, opera, chamber music and other musical forms, stand in particular, Claude Debussy (*Suite bergamasque*, and its well-known third movement, *Clair de lune*, *La Mer*, *Pelléas et Mélisande*), Erik Satie (*Gymnopédies*, "Je te veux", *Gnossiennes*, *Parade*) and Maurice

Ravel (*Miroirs*, *Boléro*, *La valse*, *L'heure espagnole*). Several foreign-born composers, such as Frédéric Chopin (Poland), Franz Liszt (Hungary), Jacques Offenbach (Germany), Niccolò Paganini (Italy), and Igor Stravinsky (Russia), established themselves or made significant contributions both with their works and their influence in Paris.



Charles Aznavour

Bal-musette is a style of French music and dance that first became popular in Paris in the 1870s and 1880s; by 1880 Paris had some 150 dance halls in the working-class neighbourhoods of the city.<sup>[243]</sup> Patrons danced the *bourrée* to the accompaniment of the *cabrette* (a bellows-blown bagpipe locally called a "musette") and often the *vielle à roue* (hurdy-gurdy) in the cafés and bars of the city. Parisian and Italian musicians who played the *accordion* adopted the style and established themselves in Auvergnat bars especially in the 19th arrondissement,<sup>[244]</sup> and the romantic sounds of the accordion has since become one of the musical icons of the city. Paris became a major centre for jazz and still attracts jazz musicians from all around the world to its clubs and cafés.<sup>[245]</sup>

Paris is the spiritual home of gypsy jazz in particular, and many of the Parisian jazzmen who developed in the first half of the 20th century began by playing Bal-musette in the city.<sup>[244]</sup> Django Reinhardt rose to fame in Paris, having moved to the 18th arrondissement in a caravan as a young boy, and performed with violinist Stéphane Grappelli and their Quintette du Hot Club de France in the 1930s and 1940s.<sup>[246]</sup>

Immediately after the War the Saint-Germain-des-Pres quarter and the nearby Saint-Michel quarter became home to many small jazz clubs, mostly found in cellars because of a lack of space; these included the Caveau des Lorientais, the Club Saint-Germain, the Rose Rouge, the Vieux-Colombier, and the most famous, Le Tabou. They introduced Parisians to the music of Claude Luter, Boris Vian, Sydney Bechet, Mezz Mezzrow, and Henri Salvador. Most of the clubs closed by the early 1960s, as musical tastes shifted toward rock and roll.<sup>[247]</sup>

Some of the finest manouche musicians in the world are found here playing the cafés of the city at night.<sup>[246]</sup> Some of the more notable jazz venues include the New Morning, Le Sunset, La Chope des Puces and Bouquet du Nord.<sup>[245][246]</sup> Several yearly festivals take place in Paris, including the Paris Jazz Festival and the rock festival Rock en Seine.<sup>[248]</sup> The Orchestre de Paris was established in 1967.<sup>[249]</sup> On 19 December 2015, Paris and other worldwide fans commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Edith Piaf—a cabaret singer-songwriter and actress who became widely regarded as France's national chanteuse, as well as being one of France's greatest international stars.<sup>[250]</sup> Other singers—of similar style—include Maurice Chevalier, Charles Aznavour, Yves Montand, as well as Charles Trenet.

Paris has a big hip hop scene. This music became popular during the 1980s.<sup>[251]</sup> The presence of a large African and Caribbean community helped to its development, it gave a voice, a political and social status for many minorities.<sup>[252]</sup>

## Cinema

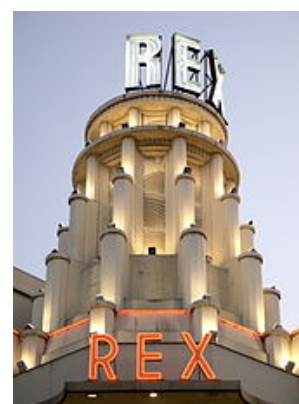
The movie industry was born in Paris when Auguste and Louis Lumière projected the first motion picture for a paying audience at the Grand Café on 28 December 1895.<sup>[253]</sup> Many of Paris' concert/dance halls were transformed into cinemas when the media became popular beginning in the 1930s. Later, most of the largest cinemas were divided into multiple, smaller rooms. Paris' largest cinema room today is in the Grand Rex theatre with 2,700 seats.<sup>[254]</sup>

Big multiplex cinemas have been built since the 1990s. UGC Ciné Cité Les Halles with 27 screens, MK2 Bibliothèque with 20 screens and UGC Ciné Cité Bercy with 18 screens are among the largest.<sup>[255]</sup>

Parisians tend to share the same movie-going trends as many of the world's global cities, with cinemas primarily dominated by Hollywood-generated film entertainment. French cinema comes a close second, with major directors (*réalisateurs*) such as Claude Lelouch, Jean-Luc Godard, and Luc Besson, and the more slapstick/popular genre with director Claude Zidi as an example. European and Asian films are also widely shown and appreciated.<sup>[256]</sup> On 2 February 2000, Philippe Binant realised the first digital cinema projection in Europe, with the DLP CINEMA technology developed by Texas Instruments, in Paris.<sup>[257]</sup>



Olympia, a famous music hall



Le Grand Rex tower

## Restaurants and cuisine



Dining room of the Vagenende

Since the late 18th century, Paris has been famous for its restaurants and *haute cuisine*, food meticulously prepared and artfully presented. A luxury restaurant, La Taverne Anglaise, opened in 1786 in the arcades of the Palais-Royal by Antoine Beauvilliers; it featured an elegant dining room, an extensive menu, linen tablecloths, a large wine list and well-trained waiters; it became a model for future Paris restaurants. The restaurant Le Grand Véfour in the Palais-Royal dates from the same period.<sup>[258]</sup> The famous Paris restaurants of the 19th century, including the Café de Paris, the Rocher de Cancale, the Café Anglais, Maison Dorée and the Café Riche, were mostly located near the theatres on the Boulevard des Italiens; they were immortalised in the novels of Balzac and Émile Zola. Several of the best-known restaurants in Paris today appeared during the *Belle Époque*, including Maxim's on Rue Royale, Ledoyen in the gardens of the Champs-Élysées, and the Tour

d'Argent on the Quai de la Tournelle.<sup>[259]</sup>

Today, due to Paris' cosmopolitan population, every French regional cuisine and almost every national cuisine in the world can be found there; the city has more than 9,000 restaurants.<sup>[260]</sup> The Michelin Guide has been a standard guide to French restaurants since 1900, awarding its highest award, three stars, to the best restaurants in France. In 2018, of the 27 Michelin three-star restaurants in France, ten are located in Paris. These include both restaurants which serve classical French cuisine, such as L'Ambroisie in the Place des Vosges, and those which serve non-traditional menus, such as L'Astrance, which combines French and Asian cuisines. Several of France's most famous chefs, including Pierre Gagnaire, Alain Ducasse, Yannick Alléno and Alain Passard, have three-star restaurants in Paris.<sup>[261][262]</sup>

In addition to the classical restaurants, Paris has several other kinds of traditional eating places. The café arrived in Paris in the 17th century, when the beverage was first brought from Turkey, and by the 18th century Parisian cafés were centres of the city's political and cultural life. The Café Procope on the Left Bank dates from this period. In the 20th century, the cafés of the Left Bank, especially Café de la Rotonde and Le Dôme Café in Montparnasse and Café de Flore and Les Deux Magots on Boulevard Saint Germain, all still in business, were important meeting places for painters, writers and philosophers.<sup>[259]</sup> A bistro is a type of eating place loosely defined as a neighbourhood restaurant with a modest decor and prices and a regular clientele and a congenial atmosphere. Its name is said to have come in 1814 from the Russian soldiers who occupied the city; "bistro" means "quickly" in Russian, and they wanted their meals served rapidly so they could get back their encampment. Real bistros are increasingly rare in Paris, due to rising costs, competition from cheaper ethnic restaurants, and different eating habits of Parisian diners.<sup>[263]</sup> A brasserie originally was a tavern located next to a brewery, which served beer and food at any hour. Beginning with the Paris Exposition of 1867; it became a popular kind of restaurant which featured beer and other beverages served by young women in the national costume associated with the beverage, particular German costumes for beer. Now brasseries, like cafés, serve food and drinks throughout the day.<sup>[264]</sup>



Les Deux Magots café on Boulevard Saint-Germain

## Fashion

Paris is an international capital of high fashion since the 19th century, particularly in the domain of *haute couture*, clothing hand-made to order for private clients.<sup>[265]</sup> It is home of some of the largest fashion houses in the world, including Dior and Chanel, and of many well-known fashion designers, including Karl Lagerfeld, Jean-Paul Gaultier, Christophe Josse, and Christian Lacroix. Paris Fashion Week, held in January and July in the Carrousel du Louvre and other city locations, is among the top four events of the international fashion calendar, along with the fashion weeks in Milan, London and New York.<sup>[266][267]</sup> Paris is also the home of the world's largest cosmetics company, L'Oréal, and three of the five top global makers of luxury fashion accessories: Louis Vuitton, Hermès, and Cartier.<sup>[268]</sup> Most of the major fashion designers have their showrooms along the Avenue Montaigne, between the Champs-Élysées and the Seine.

## Holidays and festivals

Bastille Day, a celebration of the storming of the Bastille in 1789, the biggest festival in the city, is a military parade taking place every year on 14 July on the Champs-Élysées, from the Arc de Triomphe to Place de la Concorde. It includes a flypast over the Champs Élysées by the Patrouille de France, a parade of military units and equipment, and a display of fireworks in the evening, the most spectacular being the one at the Eiffel Tower.<sup>[269]</sup>



Magdalena Frackowiak at Paris Fashion Week (Fall 2011)





Republican Guards parading on Bastille Day

Some other yearly festivals are Paris-Plages, a festive event that lasts from mid-July to mid-August when the Right Bank of the Seine is converted into a temporary beach with sand, deck chairs and palm trees;<sup>[269]</sup> Journées du Patrimoine, Fête de la Musique, Techno Parade, Nuit Blanche, Cinéma au clair de lune, Printemps des rues, Festival d'automne, and Fête des jardins. The Carnaval de Paris, one of the oldest festivals in Paris, dates back to the Middle Ages.

## Education

Paris is the département with the highest proportion of highly educated people. In 2009, around 40 percent of Parisians held a licence-level diploma or higher, the highest proportion in France,<sup>[270]</sup> while 13 percent have no diploma, the third-lowest percentage in France. Education in Paris and the Île-de-France region employs approximately 330,000 people, 170,000 of whom are teachers and professors teaching

approximately 2.9 million children and students in around 9,000 primary, secondary, and higher education schools and institutions.<sup>[271]</sup>

The University of Paris, founded in the 12th century, is often called the Sorbonne after one of its original medieval colleges. It was broken up into thirteen autonomous universities in 1970, following the student demonstrations in 1968. Most of the campuses today are in the Latin Quarter where the old university was located, while others are scattered around the city and the suburbs.<sup>[272]</sup>



The Lycée Louis-le-Grand

The Paris region hosts France's highest concentration of the grandes écoles – 55 specialised centres of higher-education outside the public university structure. The prestigious public universities are usually considered grands établissements. Most of the grandes écoles were relocated to the suburbs of Paris in the 1960s and 1970s, in new campuses much larger than the old campuses within the crowded City of Paris, though the École Normale Supérieure has remained on rue d'Ulm in the 5th arrondissement.<sup>[273]</sup> There are a high number of engineering schools, led by the Paris Institute of Technology which comprises several colleges such as École Polytechnique, École des Mines, AgroParisTech, Télécom Paris, Arts et Métiers, and École des Ponts et Chaussées. There are also many business schools, including HEC, INSEAD, ESSEC, and

ESCP Europe. The administrative school such as ENA has been relocated to Strasbourg, the political science school Sciences-Po is still located in Paris' 7th arrondissement and the most prestigious university of economics and finance, Paris-Dauphine, is located in Paris' 16th. The Parisian school of journalism CELSA department of the Paris-Sorbonne University is located in Neuilly-sur-Seine.<sup>[274]</sup> Paris is also home to several of France's most famous high-schools such as Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Lycée Henri-IV, Lycée Janson de Sailly and Lycée Condorcet. The National Institute of Sport and Physical Education, located in the 12th arrondissement, is both a physical education institute and high-level training centre for elite athletes.

## Libraries

The Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) operates public libraries in Paris, among them the François Mitterrand Library, Richelieu Library, Louvois, Opéra Library, and Arsenal Library.<sup>[275]</sup> There are three public libraries in the 4th arrondissement. The Forney Library, in the Marais district, is dedicated to the decorative arts; the Arsenal Library occupies a former military building, and has a large collection on French literature; and the Bibliothèque historique de la ville de Paris, also in Le Marais, contains the Paris historical research service. The Sainte-Geneviève Library is in 5th arrondissement; designed by Henri Labrouste and built in the mid-1800s, it contains a rare book and manuscript division.<sup>[276]</sup> Bibliothèque Mazarine, in the 6th arrondissement, is the oldest public library in France. The Médiathèque Musicale Mahler in the 8th arrondissement opened in 1986 and contains collections related to music. The François Mitterrand Library (nicknamed *Très Grande Bibliothèque*) in the 13th arrondissement was completed in 1994 to a design of Dominique Perrault and contains four glass towers.<sup>[276]</sup>

There are several academic libraries and archives in Paris. The Sorbonne Library in the 5th arrondissement is the largest university library in Paris. In addition to the Sorbonne location, there are branches in Malesherbes, Clignancourt-Championnet, Michelet-Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, Serpente-Maison de la Recherche, and Institut des Etudes Ibériques.<sup>[277]</sup> Other academic libraries include Interuniversity Pharmaceutical Library, Leonardo da



The former main building of the University of Paris is now used by classes from Paris-Sorbonne University and other autonomous campuses.



Sainte-Geneviève Library

## Sports

Paris' most popular sport clubs are the association football club Paris Saint-Germain F.C. and the rugby union clubs Stade Français and Racing 92, the last of which is based just outside the city proper. The 80,000-seat Stade de France, built for the 1998 FIFA World Cup, is located just north of Paris in the commune of Saint-Denis.<sup>[279]</sup> It is used for football, rugby union and track and field athletics. It hosts the French national football team for friendlies and major tournaments qualifiers, annually hosts the French national rugby team's home matches of the Six Nations Championship, and hosts several important matches of the Stade Français rugby team.<sup>[279]</sup> In addition to Paris Saint-Germain FC, the city has a number of other professional and amateur football clubs: Paris FC, Red Star, RCF Paris and Stade Français Paris.



Stade de France



2010 Tour de France, Champs Élysées

Paris hosted the 1900 and 1924 Summer Olympics and will host the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympic Games.

The city also hosted the finals of the 1938 FIFA World Cup (at the Stade Olympique de Colombes), as well as the 1998 FIFA World Cup and the 2007 Rugby World Cup Final (both at the Stade de France). Two UEFA Champions League Finals in the current century have also been played in the Stade de France: the 2000 and 2006 editions.<sup>[280]</sup> Paris has most recently been the host for UEFA Euro 2016, both at the Parc des Princes in the city proper and also at Stade de France, with the latter hosting the opening match and final.

The final stage of the most famous bicycle racing in the world, Tour de France, always finishes in Paris. Since 1975, the race has finished on the Champs-Élysées.<sup>[281]</sup>

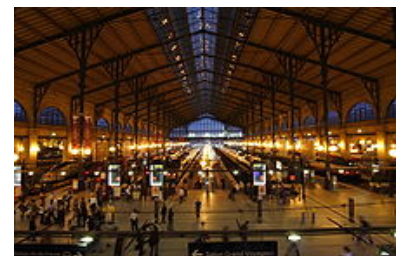
Tennis is another popular sport in Paris and throughout France; the French Open, held every year on the red clay of the Roland Garros National Tennis Centre,<sup>[282]</sup> is one of the four Grand Slam events of the world professional tennis tour. The 17,000-seat Bercy Arena (officially named *AccorHotels Arena* and formerly known as the *Palais Omnisports de Paris-Bercy*) is the venue for the annual Paris Masters ATP Tour tennis tournament and has been a frequent site of national and international tournaments in basketball, boxing, cycling, handball, ice hockey, show jumping and other sports. The Bercy Arena also hosted the 2017 IIHF World Ice Hockey Championship, together with Cologne, Germany. The final stages of the FIBA EuroBasket 1999 were also played at the Palais Omnisports de Paris-Bercy.

The basketball team Levallois Metropolitans plays some of its games at the 4,000 capacity Stade Pierre de Coubertin.<sup>[283]</sup> Another top-level professional team, Nanterre 92, plays in Nanterre.

## Infrastructure

### Transport

Paris is a major rail, highway, and air transport hub. Île-de-France Mobilités (IDFM), formerly the Syndicat des transports d'Île-de-France (STIF) and before that the Syndicat des transports parisiens (STP), oversees the transit network in the region.<sup>[284]</sup> The syndicate coordinates public transport and contracts it out to the RATP (operating 347 bus lines, the Métro, eight tramway lines, and sections of the RER), the SNCF (operating suburban rails, one tramway line and the other sections of the RER) and the Optile consortium of private operators managing 1,176 bus lines.<sup>[285]</sup>



The Gare du Nord railway station is the busiest in Europe.

### Railways

A central hub of the national rail network, Paris' six major railway stations (Gare du Nord, Gare de l'Est, Gare de Lyon, Gare d'Austerlitz, Gare Montparnasse, Gare Saint-Lazare) and a minor one (Gare de Bercy) are connected to three networks: the TGV serving four high-speed rail lines, the normal speed Corail trains, and the suburban rails (Transilien).

## Métro, RER and tramway

Since the inauguration of its first line in 1900, Paris' Métro (subway) network has grown to become the city's most widely used local transport system; today it carries about 5.23 million passengers daily<sup>[286]</sup> through 16 lines, 303 stations (385 stops) and 220 km (136.7 mi) of rails. Superimposed on this is a 'regional express network', the RER, whose five lines (A, B, C, D, and E), 257 stops and 587 km (365 mi) of rails connect Paris to more distant parts of the urban area.<sup>[287]</sup>

Over €26.5 billion will be invested over the next 15 years to extend the Métro network into the suburbs,<sup>[287]</sup> with notably the Grand Paris Express project.

In addition, the Paris region is served by a light rail network of nine lines, the tramway: Line T1 runs from Asnières-Gennevilliers to Noisy-le-Sec, Line T2 runs from Pont de Bezons to Porte de Versailles, Line T3a runs from Pont du Garigliano to Porte de Vincennes, Line T3b runs from Porte de Vincennes to Porte d'Asnières, Line T5 runs from Saint-Denis to Garges-Sarcelles, Line T6 runs from Châtillon to Viroflay, Line T7 runs from Villejuif to Athis-Mons, Line T8 runs from Saint-Denis to Épinay-sur-Seine and Villetaneuse, all of which are operated by the RATP Group,<sup>[288]</sup> and line T4 runs from Bondy RER to Aulnay-sous-Bois, which is operated by the state rail carrier SNCF.<sup>[287]</sup> Five new light rail lines are currently in various stages of development.<sup>[289]</sup>



The Paris Métro is the busiest subway network in the European Union.

## Air



In 2017 Paris-Charles de Gaulle Airport was the second-busiest airport in Europe and the tenth-busiest airport in the world.<sup>[290]</sup>

Paris is a major international air transport hub with the 5th busiest airport system in the world. The city is served by three commercial international airports: Paris-Charles de Gaulle, Paris-Orly and Beauvais-Tillé. Together these three airports recorded traffic of 96.5 million passengers in 2014.<sup>[291]</sup> There is also one general aviation airport, Paris-Le Bourget, historically the oldest Parisian airport and closest to the city centre, which is now used only for private business flights and air shows.

Orly Airport, located in the southern suburbs of Paris, replaced Le Bourget as the principal airport of Paris from the 1950s to the 1980s.<sup>[292]</sup> Charles de

Gaulle Airport, located on the edge of the northern suburbs of Paris, opened to commercial traffic in 1974 and became the busiest Parisian airport in 1993.<sup>[293]</sup> For the year 2017 it was the 5th busiest airport in the world by international traffic and it is the hub for the nation's flag carrier Air France.<sup>[287]</sup> Beauvais-Tillé Airport, located 69 kilometres (43 miles) north of Paris' city centre, is used by charter airlines and low-cost carriers such as Ryanair.




















Domestically, air travel between Paris and some of France's largest cities such as Lyon, Marseille, or Strasbourg has been in a large measure replaced by high-speed rail due to the opening of several high-speed TGV rail lines from the 1980s. For example, after the LGV Méditerranée opened in 2001, air traffic between Paris and Marseille declined from 2,976,793 passengers in 2000 to 1,502,196 passengers in 2014.<sup>[294]</sup> After the LGV Est opened in 2007, air traffic between Paris and Strasbourg declined from 1,006,327 passengers in 2006 to 157,207 passengers in 2014.<sup>[294]</sup>

Internationally, air traffic has increased markedly in recent years between Paris and the Gulf airports, the emerging nations of Africa, Russia, Turkey, Portugal, Italy, and mainland China, whereas noticeable decline has been recorded between Paris and the British Isles, Egypt, Tunisia, and Japan.<sup>[295][296]</sup>

## Motorways

The city is also the most important hub of France's motorway network, and is surrounded by three orbital freeways: the Périphérique,<sup>[93]</sup> which follows the approximate path of 19th-century fortifications around Paris, the A86 motorway in the inner suburbs, and finally the Francilienne

### Busiest destinations from Paris airports (CDG, ORY, BVA) in 2014

Domestic destinations	Passengers
 Toulouse	3,158,331
 Nice	2,865,602
 Bordeaux	1,539,478
 Marseille	1,502,196
 Pointe-à-Pitre	1,191,437
 Saint-Denis (Réunion)	1,108,964
 Fort-de-France	1,055,770
Other domestic destinations	
 Montpellier	807,482
 Biarritz	684,578
 Lyon	613,395
International destinations	Passengers
 Italy	7,881,497
 Spain	7,193,481
 United States	6,495,677
 Germany	4,685,313
 United Kingdom	4,177,519
 Morocco	3,148,479
 Portugal	3,018,446
 Algeria	2,351,402
 China	2,141,527





motorway in the outer suburbs. Paris has an extensive road network with over 2,000 km (1,243 mi) of highways and motorways.

### Waterways

The Paris region is the most active water transport area in France, with most of the cargo handled by Ports of Paris in facilities located around Paris. The rivers Loire, Rhine, Rhone, Meuse, and Scheldt can be reached by canals connecting with the Seine, which include the Canal Saint-Martin, Canal Saint-Denis, and the Canal de l'Ourcq.<sup>[297]</sup>

### Cycling

There are 440 km (270 mi) of cycle paths and routes in Paris. These include *piste cyclable* (bike lanes separated from other traffic by physical barriers such as a kerb) and *bande cyclable* (a bicycle lane denoted by a painted path on the road). Some 29 km (18 mi) of specially marked bus lanes are free to be used by cyclists, with a protective barrier protecting against encroachments from vehicles.<sup>[298]</sup> Cyclists have also been given the right to ride in both directions on certain one-way streets. Paris offers a bike sharing system called Vélib' with more than 20,000 public bicycles distributed at 1,800 parking stations,<sup>[299]</sup> which can be rented for short and medium distances including one way trips.



Vélib' at Place de la Bastille

## Electricity

Electricity is provided to Paris through a peripheral grid fed by multiple sources. As of 2012, around 50% of electricity generated in the Île-de-France comes from cogeneration energy plants located near the outer limits of the region; other energy sources include the Nogent Nuclear Power Plant (35%), trash incineration (9% – with cogeneration plants, these provide the city in heat as well), methane gas (5%), hydraulics (1%), solar power (0.1%) and a negligible amount of wind power (0.034 GWh).<sup>[300]</sup> A quarter of the city's district heating is to come from a plant in Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine, burning a 50/50-mix of coal and 140,000 tonnes of wood pellets from the United States per year.<sup>[301]</sup>

## Water and sanitation

Paris in its early history had only the rivers Seine and Bièvre for water. From 1809, the Canal de l'Ourcq provided Paris with water from less-polluted rivers to the north-east of the capital.<sup>[302]</sup> From 1857, the civil engineer Eugène Belgrand, under Napoleon III, oversaw the construction of a series of new aqueducts that brought water from locations all around the city to several reservoirs built atop the Capital's highest points of elevation.<sup>[303]</sup> From then on, the new reservoir system became Paris' principal source of drinking water, and the remains of the old system, pumped into lower levels of the same reservoirs, were from then on used for the cleaning of Paris' streets. This system is still a major part of Paris' modern water-supply network. Today Paris has more than 2,400 km (1,491 mi) of underground passageways<sup>[304]</sup> dedicated to the evacuation of Paris' liquid wastes.




A view of the Seine, the Île de la Cité and a Bateau Mouche

In 1982, Mayor Chirac introduced the motorcycle-mounted Motocrotte to remove dog faeces from Paris streets.<sup>[305]</sup> The project was abandoned in 2002 for a new and better enforced local law, under the terms of which dog owners can be fined up to €500 for not removing their dog faeces.<sup>[306]</sup> The air pollution in Paris, from the point of view of particulate matter (PM10), is the highest in France with 38 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.<sup>[307]</sup>

## Parks and gardens

Paris today has more than 421 municipal parks and gardens, covering more than 3,000 hectares and containing more than 250,000 trees.<sup>[308]</sup> Two of Paris's oldest and most famous gardens are the Tuileries Garden (created in 1564 for the Tuileries Palace and redone by André Le Nôtre between 1664 and 1672)<sup>[309]</sup> and the Luxembourg Garden, for the Luxembourg Palace, built for Marie de' Medici in 1612, which today houses the Senate.<sup>[310]</sup> The Jardin des plantes was the first botanical garden in Paris, created in 1626 by Louis XIII's doctor Guy de La Brosse for the cultivation of medicinal plants.<sup>[311]</sup>

### Other international destinations

 Switzerland	1,727,169
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------



The lawns of the Parc des Buttes-Chaumont on a sunny day



The Passerelle de l'Avre, crossing the Seine and establishing a link between the Bois de Boulogne and Saint-Cloud in Hauts-de-Seine, is the City of Paris's westernmost point.

Between 1853 and 1870, Emperor Napoleon III and the city's first director of parks and gardens, Jean-Charles Alphand, created the [Bois de Boulogne](#), [Bois de Vincennes](#), [Parc Montsouris](#) and [Parc des Buttes-Chaumont](#), located at the four points of the compass around the city, as well as many smaller parks, squares and gardens in the Paris's quarters.<sup>[312]</sup> Since 1977, the city has created 166 new parks, most notably the [Parc de la Villette](#) (1987), [Parc André Citroën](#) (1992), [Parc de Bercy](#) (1997) and [Parc Clichy-Batignolles](#) (2007).<sup>[313]</sup> One of the newest parks, the [Promenade des Berges de la Seine](#) (2013), built on a former highway on the [left bank](#) of the Seine between the [Pont de l'Alma](#) and the [Musée d'Orsay](#), has floating gardens and gives a view of the city's landmarks.

## Cemeteries

During the Roman era, the city's main cemetery was located to the outskirts of the left bank settlement, but this changed with the rise of Catholicism, where most every inner-city church had adjoining burial grounds for use by their parishes. With Paris's growth many of these, particularly the city's largest cemetery, the [Holy Innocents' Cemetery](#), were filled to overflowing, creating quite unsanitary conditions for the capital. When inner-city burials were condemned from 1786, the contents of all Paris' parish cemeteries were transferred to a renovated section of [Paris's stone mines](#) outside the "Porte d'Enfer" city gate, today [place Denfert-Rochereau](#) in the 14th arrondissement.<sup>[314][315]</sup> The process of moving bones from the *Cimetière des Innocents* to the [catacombs](#) took place between 1786 and



The Paris Catacombs hold the remains of approximately 6 million people.

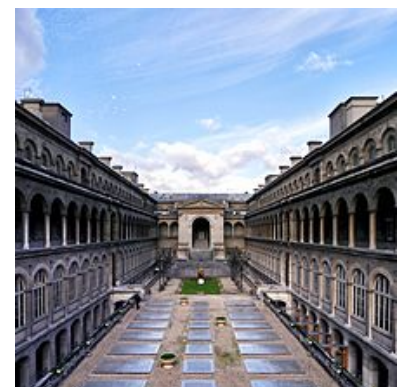
1814;<sup>[316]</sup> part of the network of tunnels and remains can be visited today on the official tour of the catacombs.

After a tentative creation of several smaller suburban cemeteries, the Prefect Nicholas Frochot under [Napoleon Bonaparte](#) provided a more definitive solution in the creation of three massive Parisian cemeteries outside the city limits.<sup>[317]</sup> Open from 1804, these were the cemeteries of [Père Lachaise](#), [Montmartre](#), [Montparnasse](#), and later [Passy](#); these cemeteries became inner-city once again when Paris annexed all neighbouring communes to the inside of its much larger ring of suburban fortifications in 1860. New suburban cemeteries were created in the early 20th century: The largest of these are the [Cimetière parisien de Saint-Ouen](#), the [Cimetière parisien de Pantin](#) (also known as [Cimetière parisien de Pantin-Bobigny](#)), the [Cimetière parisien d'Ivry](#), and the [Cimetière parisien de Bagneux](#).<sup>[318]</sup> Some of the most famous people in the world are buried in Parisian cemeteries.

## Healthcare

Health care and emergency medical service in the City of Paris and its suburbs are provided by the [Assistance publique – Hôpitaux de Paris \(AP-HP\)](#), a public hospital system that employs more than 90,000 people (including practitioners, support personnel, and administrators) in 44 hospitals.<sup>[319]</sup> It is the largest hospital system in Europe. It provides health care, teaching, research, prevention, education and emergency medical service in 52 branches of medicine. The hospitals receive more than 5.8 million annual patient visits.<sup>[319]</sup>

One of the most notable hospitals is the [Hôtel-Dieu](#), founded in 651, the oldest hospital in the city.<sup>[320]</sup> Other hospitals include [Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital](#) (one of the largest in Europe), [Hôpital Cochin](#), [Hôpital Bichat](#), [Hôpital Européen Georges-Pompidou](#), [Bicêtre Hospital](#), [Beaujon Hospital](#), the [Curie Institute](#), [Lariboisière Hospital](#), [Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital](#), [Hôpital Saint-Louis](#), [Hôpital de la Charité](#) and the [American Hospital of Paris](#).



The Hôtel-Dieu de Paris, the oldest hospital in the city

## Media

Paris and its close suburbs is home to numerous newspapers, magazines and publications including [Le Monde](#), [Le Figaro](#), [Libération](#), [Le Nouvel Observateur](#), [Le Canard enchaîné](#), [La Croix](#), [Parisclope](#), [Le Parisien](#) (in [Saint-Ouen](#)), [Les Échos](#), [Paris Match](#) ([Neuilly-sur-Seine](#)), [Réseaux & Télécoms](#), [Reuters France](#), and [L'Officiel des Spectacles](#).<sup>[321]</sup> France's two most prestigious newspapers, [Le Monde](#) and [Le Figaro](#), are the centrepieces of the Parisian publishing industry.<sup>[322]</sup> [Agence France-Presse](#) is France's oldest, and one of the world's oldest, continually operating news agencies. AFP, as it is colloquially abbreviated, maintains its headquarters in Paris, as it has since 1835.<sup>[323]</sup> [France 24](#) is a television news channel owned and



Agence France-Presse Headquarters in Paris

operated by the French government, and is based in Paris.<sup>[324]</sup> Another news agency is France Diplomatie, owned and operated by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, and pertains solely to diplomatic news and occurrences.<sup>[325]</sup>

The most-viewed network in France, TF1, is in nearby Boulogne-Billancourt. France 2, France 3, Canal+, France 5, M6 (Neuilly-sur-Seine), Arte, D8, W9, NT1, NRJ 12, La Chaîne parlementaire, France 4, BFM TV, and Gulli are other stations located in and around the capital.<sup>[326]</sup> Radio France, France's public radio broadcaster, and its various channels, is headquartered in Paris' 16th arrondissement. Radio France Internationale, another public broadcaster is also based in the city.<sup>[327]</sup> Paris also holds the headquarters of the La Poste, France's national postal carrier.<sup>[328]</sup>

## International relations

### Twin towns and partner cities

Since 9 April 1956, Paris is exclusively and reciprocally twinned only with:<sup>[329][330]</sup>

- Rome, Italy, 1956

*Seule Paris est digne de Rome; seule Rome est digne de Paris.* (in French)  
*Solo Parigi è degna di Roma; solo Roma è degna di Parigi.* (in Italian)  
 "Only Paris is worthy of Rome; only Rome is worthy of Paris."<sup>[331]</sup>

### Other relationships

Paris has agreements of friendship and co-operation with:<sup>[329]</sup>

- |                                                                 |                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Algiers</u> , 2003                | <span><span></span></span> <u>New York City</u> , 2007    |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Amman</u> , 1987                  | <span><span></span></span> <u>Porto Alegre</u> , 2001     |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Athens</u> , 2000                 | <span><span></span></span> <u>Prague</u> , 1997           |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Beijing</u> , 1997                | <span><span></span></span> <u>Quebec City</u> , 2003      |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Beirut</u> , 1992                 | <span><span></span></span> <u>Rabat</u> , 2004            |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Berlin</u> , 1987                 | <span><span></span></span> <u>Riyadh</u> , 1997           |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Buenos Aires</u> , 1999           | <span><span></span></span> <u>Saint Petersburg</u> , 1997 |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Casablanca</u> , 2004             | <span><span></span></span> <u>Sana'a</u> , 1987           |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Cairo</u> , 1985                  | <span><span></span></span> <u>San Francisco</u> , 1996    |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Chicago</u> , 1996                | <span><span></span></span> <u>Santiago</u> , 1997         |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Copenhagen</u> , 2005             | <span><span></span></span> <u>São Paulo</u> , 2004        |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Geneva</u> , 2002                 | <span><span></span></span> <u>Seoul</u> , 1991            |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Hanoi</u> , 2013 <sup>[332]</sup> | <span><span></span></span> <u>Sofia</u> , 1998            |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Jakarta</u> , 1995                | <span><span></span></span> <u>Sydney</u> , 1998           |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Kyoto</u> , 1958                  | <span><span></span></span> <u>Tbilisi</u> , 1997          |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Lisbon</u> , 1998                 | <span><span></span></span> <u>Tehran</u> , 2004           |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>London</u> , 2001                 | <span><span></span></span> <u>Tokyo</u> , 1982            |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Madrid</u> , 2000                 | <span><span></span></span> <u>Tunis</u> , 2004            |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Mexico City</u> , 1999            | <span><span></span></span> <u>Warsaw</u> , 1999           |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Montreal</u> , 2006               | <span><span></span></span> <u>Washington, D.C.</u> , 2000 |
| <span><span></span></span> <u>Moscow</u> , 1992                 | <span><span></span></span> <u>Yerevan</u> , 1998          |



Column dedicated to Paris near the Baths of Diocletian in Rome



Sculpture dedicated to Rome in the square Paul Painlevé in Paris

## See also

- C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
- International Exposition of Modern Industrial and Decorative Arts held in Paris in 1925
- Megacity
- Outline of France
- Paris syndrome



# Notes

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1. The word was most likely created by Parisians of the lower popular class who spoke \*argot\*, then \*parigot\* was used in a provocative manner outside the Parisian region and throughout France to mean Parisians in general.

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