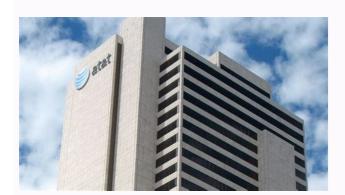
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For the village in Västerbotten County, Sweden, see Helsingfors. For the village in Västerbotten County, Sweden, see Helsingfors. For the village in Västerbotten County, Sweden, see Helsingfors. For the village in Västerbotten County, Sweden, see Helsingfors. For the village in Västerbotten County, Sweden, see Helsingfors. stadCity of HelsinkiClockwise from top: View of central Helsinki along the Mannerheimintie street, Helsinki city centre at night viewed from Hotel Torni, beaches at Aurinkolahti, Parliament House and Suomenlinna. FlagCoat of armsWordmarkNickname(s): Stadi (by city dwellers), Hesa (by country people),[1] the Daughter of the Baltic,[2] the Pearl of the Baltic Sea[3]Location (in red) within Europe HelsinkiLocation within FinlandShow map of FinlandCoordinates: 60°10′15″N 24°56′15″E / 60.17083°N 24.93750°E / 60.17083; 24.93750Coordinates: 60°10′15″N 24°56′15″E / 60.17083°N 24.93750°E / 60.17083°N 24.93750Country FinlandCountry UusimaaSub-regionGreater HelsinkiCharter12 June 1550Capital city8 April 1812Government • MayorJuhana Vartiainen (KOK) • Governing bodyCity Council of HelsinkiArea (2018-01-01)[4] • Capital city715.48 km2 (276.25 sq mi) • Land213.75 km2 (82.53 sq mi) • Water501.74 km2 (193.72 sq mi) • Water501.74 km2 (193.72 sq mi) • Urban680.12 km2 (262.60 sq mi) • Water501.74 km2 (1,427.62 sq mi) • Water501.74 km2 (1,427.62 sq mi) • Urban680.12 km2 (262.60 sq mi) • Urban680.12 km2 (1,427.62 sq mi) • Urban680.12  $(4,800/\text{sq mi}) \cdot \text{Metro1,536,810} \cdot \text{Metro1,536,810}
\cdot \text{Metro density415.6/km2} \quad (1,076/\text{sq mi}) \text{Demonym(s)helsinkiläinen} \quad (\text{Finnish84.3\% (official}) \cdot \text{Others9.6\%Population by age[7]} \cdot 0 \text{ to } 1414.3\% \cdot 15 \text{ to } 6468.3\% \cdot 65 \text{ or older} \quad (\text{Finnish84.3\% (official}) \cdot \text{Others9.6\%Population} \quad (\text{Finnish84.3\% (official}) \cdot \text{Others9.6\% (official}) \quad (\text{Finnish84.3\% (official}) \quad (\text{Finnish84.3\% (official}) \cdot \text{Others9.6\% (official}) \quad (\text{Finnish84.3\% (official}) \quad$ (EET) • Summer (DST)UTC+03:00 (EEST)Area code(s)+358-9Municipal tax rate[8]18%ClimateDfbWebsitewww.hel.fi Helsingki/ (listen); Latin: Helsingki/ (listen); Swedish: Helsingki/ (listen); Latin: Helsingki/ (listen); Latin: Helsingki/ (listen); Swedish: Helsingki/ (listen); Swedish: Helsingki/ (listen); Latin: Helsingki/ (listen); Latin: Helsingki/ (listen); Swedish: Helsingki/ (listen); Latin: Finland. Located on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, it is the seat of the region of Uusimaa in southern Finland, and has a population of 658,864.[5][11] The city's urban area has a population of 1,268,296,[12] making it by far the most populous urban area in Finland as well as the country's most important center for politics, education, finance, culture, and research; while Tampere in the Pirkanmaa region, located 80 kilometres (111 mi) to the north from Helsinki, is the second largest urban area in Finland. Helsinki is located 80 kilometres (50 mi) north of Tallinn, Estonia, 400 km (250 mi) east of Stockholm, Sweden, and 300 km (190 mi) west of Saint Petersburg, Russia. It has close the world's northernmost metro area with over one million people as well as the northernmost capital of an EU member state. After Copenhagen and Stockholm, Helsinki is the third largest municipality in the Nordic countries. Finnish and Swedish are both official languages. The city is served by the international Helsinki Airport, located in the neighboring city of Vantaa, with frequent service to many destinations in Europe and Asia. Helsinki was the World Design Capital for 2012,[15] the venue for the 4952 Summer Olympics, and the host of the 52nd Eurovision Song Contest in 2007. Helsinki has one of the world's highest standards of urban living. In 2011, the British magazine Monocle ranked Helsinki the world's most liveable city in its liveable cities index.[16] In the Economist Intelligence Unit's 2016 liveability survey, Helsinki one of the greatest places in the world in 2021 as a city that "can grow into a sprouting cultural nest in the future," and which has already been known in the world as an environmental pioneer.[18][19] An international Cities of Choice survey conducted in 2021 by the consulting firm Boston Consulting Group and the BCG Henderson Institute raised Helsinki the third best city in the world to live, with London and New York City ranking the first and the second.[20][21][22] Also, together with Rovaniemi in the Lapland region, Helsinki is one of Finland's most significant tourist cities in terms of foreign tourism.[23] Etymology According to a theory presented in the 1630s, at the time of Swedish colonisation of coastal areas of Finland, colonists from Hälsingland in central Sweden had arrived at what is now known as the Vantaa River and called it Helsingå ("Helsinge River"), which gave rise to the name as having been derived from the Swedish word helsing, an archaic form of the word hals (neck), referring to the narrowest part of a river, the rapids. [26] Other Scandinavian cities at similar geographic locations were given similar names at the time, e.g. Helsingør in Denmark and Helsingør in Sweden. When a town was founded in Forsby village in 1548, it was named Helsingør fors "Helsinge rapids". The name refers to the Vanhankaupunginkoski [fi] rapids at the mouth of the river. [27] The town was commonly known as Helsinge or Helsing, from which the contemporary Finnish name arose. [28] Official Finnish Government documents and Finnish language newspapers have used the name Helsinki since 1819, when the Senate of Finland moved itself into the city from Turku, the former capital of Finland. The decrees issued in Helsinki were dated with Helsinki were dated with Helsinki was known as Gel'singfors (Гельсингфорс) in Russian In Helsinki slang, the city is called Stadi (from the Swedish word stad, meaning "city"). People from other areas of Finland might use Hesa (short for Helsinki.[31] History Main article: History of Helsinki For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Helsinki. Historical affiliations Sweden 1550-1809 Grand Duchy of Finland (Russian Empire) 1809-1917 Grand Duchy of Finland (Russian Republic) 1917 Finland 1917-1918 Finland 1917-1918 Finland 1917-1918 Finland 1918-present Central Helsinki in 1820 before rebuilding. Illustration by Carl Ludvig Engel. Construction of Suomenlinna, the largest European sea fortress of its era, began in the 18th century. Early history Since the end of the Ice Age, after the retreat of the ice cover, first colonizers came to the area around Helsinki at about 5000 BC. Their presence was documented by archeologists in Vantaa, Pitäjänmäki and Kaarela.[32] Permanent settlements appeared only at the beginning of the 1st millennium AD, in the Iron Age, when the area was inhabited by Tavastians. They used the area for fishing and hunting, but due to a lack of archeological finds it is difficult to say how extensive their settlements in the area in the 10th century and surviving historical records from the 14th century describe Tavastian settlements in the area.[33] The early settlements were raided by Vikings, later substituted by Christianized colonists from Sweden. They arrived mostly from the Swedish coastal regions of Norrland and Hälsingland, which especially intensified by the years of 1100.[32] Swedes colonized the coastline of the Helsinki region permanently in the late 13th century after the successful Second Crusade to Finland, which led to the defeat of the Tavastians.[34][33] Written chronicles of 1417 mentioned Koskela village near the rapids close to the mouth of the Vantaa River, near which Helsinki would be founded.[32] Founding of Helsinki A map of Helsinki in 1645 Helsinki was established as a trading town by King Gustav I of Sweden in 12 June 1550, as the town of Helsingfors, which he intended to be a rival to the Hanseatic city of Reval on the southern shores of the Wantaa River, the King issued an order to resettle the bourgeoisie of Porvoo, Ekenäs, Rauma and Ulvila into the town.[36] Shallowness of the bay did not permit the building of a harbor, and the king allowed settlers to abandon the unfortunate place. In 1640, Count Per Brahe the Younger moved the city center with few descendants of the original settlers to the Vironniemi peninsula by the sea, currently Kruununhaka neighborhood, where the Senate Square and Helsinki Cathedral are now located.[37] In the course of the second half of the 17th century Helsinki, as a wooden town, suffered from regular fires, and by the beginning of the 18th century Helsinki, as a wooden town, suffered from regular fires, and by the beginning of the 18th century Helsinki, as a wooden town, suffered from regular fires, and by the beginning of the 18th century Helsinki, as a wooden town, suffered from regular fires, and by the beginning of the 18th century Helsinki, as a wooden town, suffered from regular fires, and by the beginning of the 18th century Helsinki, as a wooden town, suffered from regular fires, and by the beginning of the 18th century Helsinki, as a wooden town, suffered from regular fires, and by the beginning of the 18th century Helsinki was mainly a small administrative city of the governors of the Nyland and Tavastehus County, but its importance began to grow as a more solid naval defense began to be built in front of the city in the 18th century.[36] Little came of the plans as Helsinki remained a tiny town plagued by poverty, wars, and diseases. The plague of 1710 killed the greater part of the inhabitants of Helsinki.[35] In the end of the Great Northern War in 1721, the retreating Swedish administration burned Helsinki down. Despite of that, by the beginning of the 19th century the number of the city inhabitants grew to 3,000.[32] The construction of the naval fortress Sveaborg (in Finnish Viapori, today also Suomenlinna) in the 18th century helped improve Helsinki's status, but it was not until Russia defeated Sweden in the Finnish War and annexed Finland in 1809 that the town began to develop into a substantial city. Russians besieged the Sveaborg fortress during the war, and about one quarter of the town was destroyed in an 1808 fire.[38] Emperor Alexander I of Russia moved the Finnish capital from Turku to Helsinki on 8 April 1812[39][40][41] to reduce Swedish influence in Finland, and to bring the capital closer to Saint Petersburg. Following the Great Fire of Turku in 1827, the Royal Academy of Turku, which at the time was the country's only university, was also relocated to Helsinki and eventually became the modern University of Helsinki. The move consolidated the city's new role and helped set it on a path of continuous growth. This transformation is highly apparent in the downtown core, which was rebuilt in the neoclassical style to resemble Saint Petersburg, mostly to a plan by the German-born architect C. L. Engel. As elsewhere, technological advancements such as railroads and industrialization were key factors behind the city's growth. Twentieth century (including the Finnish Civil War and the Winter War which both left marks on the city), Helsinki continued its steady development. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were approximately the same number of Finnish and Swedish speakers in Helsinki; the majority of the workers were Finnish-speaking. The local Helsinki slang (or stadin slang) developed among Finnish children and
young people as a mixed Finnish-Swedish language from the 1890s, and it was also influenced by the Russian language, and from the 1950s onwards, slang began to become more Finnish.[42] A landmark event was the 1952 Olympic Games, held in Helsinki. Finland's rapid urbanization in the 1970s, occurring late relative to the rest of Europe, tripled the population in the metropolitan area, and the Helsinki Metro subway system was built. The relatively sparse population density of Helsinki seen from Sentinel-2 Main article: Geography of Helsinki Called the "Daughter of the Baltic"[2] or the "Pearl of the Baltic Sea",[3][43] Helsinki is on the tip of a peninsula and on 315 islands. The inner city is located on a southern peninsula, Helsinginniemi ("Cape of Estonia"). Population density in certain parts of Helsinki's inner city area is comparatively higher, reaching 16,494 inhabitants per square kilometre (42,720/sq mi) in the district of Kallio, but as a whole Helsinki's populated in comparison to other European capital cities.[44][45] Outside of the inner city, much of Helsinki consists of postwar suburbs separated by patches of forest. A narrow, 10 kilometres (6.2 mi) long Helsinki Central Park, stretching from the inner city to Helsinki has about 11,000 boat berths and possesses over 14,000 hectares (34,595 acres; 54.1 sq mi) of marine fishing waters adjacent to the Capital Region. Some 60 fish species are found in this area and recreational fishing is popular. Major islands in Helsinki include Seurasaari, Vallisaari, Lauttasaari, and Korkeasaari - the latter being the site of Finland's largest zoo called Korkeasaari, Vallisaari, Lauttasaari, and Korkeasaari Zoo. Other noteworthy islands are the fortress island of Suomenlinna (Sveaborg), the military island of Santahamina, and Isosaari. Pihlajasaari island is a favorite summer spot for gay men and naturists, comparable to Fire Island in New York City. There are 60 nature reserves in Helsinki with a total area of 95,480 acres (19,140 ha) are land areas. In addition, the city owns seven nature reserves in Espoo, Sipoo, Hanko and Ingå. The largest nature reserve is the Vanhankaupunginselkä, with an area of 30,600 acres (12,400 ha). The city's first nature reserve, Tiiraluoto of Lauttasaari, was established in 1948.[46] The title plant of Helsinki is the Norway maple and the title animal is the red squirrel.[47] Metropolitan area Main article: Greater Helsinki See also: Espoo, Kauniainen, and Vantaa Helsinki recognized urban area A map of Helsinki recognized urban area, also known as the Capital Region (Finnish: Pääkaupunkiseutu Swedish: Huvudstadsregionen) comprises four municipalities: Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, and Kauniainen.[48] The Helsinki urban area is considered to be the only metropolis in Finland. The Capital Region spreads over a land area of 770 square kilometres (300 sq mi) and has a population density of 1,418 inhabitants per square kilometre (3,670/sq mi). With over 20 percent of the country's population in just 0.2 percent of the surrounding municipalities: Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Sipoo, Tuusula, Pornainen, Mäntsälä and Vihti.[50] The Metropolitan Area covers 3,697 square kilometres (1,427 sq mi) and has a population of over 1.4 million, or about a fourth of the total population of Finland. The metropolitan area has a high concentration of employment: approximately 750,000 jobs.[51] Despite the intensity of land use, the region also has large recreational areas and green spaces. The Greater Helsinki area is the world's northernmost EU capital city. The Helsinki urban area is an officially recognized urban area in Finland, defined by its population density. The area stretches throughout 11 municipalities, and is the largest such area in Finland, with a land area of 669.31 square kilometres (258.42 sq mi) and approximately 1.2 million inhabitants. Climate Helsinki has a humid continental climate (Köppen: Dfb) similar to that of Hokkaido or Nova Scotia coastal.[52] Owing to the mitigating influence of the Baltic Sea and North Atlantic Current (see also Extratropical cyclone), temperatures during the winter are higher than the northern location might suggest, with the average in January and February around -4 °C (25 °F).[53] Winters in Helsinki are notably warmer than in the north of Finland, and February around -4 °C (25 °F).[53] Winters in Helsinki are notably warmer than in the north of Finland, and February around -4 °C (25 °F).[53] Winters in Helsinki are notably warmer than in the north of Finland, and February around -4 °C (25 °F).[53] Winters in Helsinki are notably warmer than the north of Finland, and February around -4 °C (25 °F).[53] Winters in Helsinki are notably warmer than the north of Finland, and February around -4 °C (25 °F).[53] Winters in Helsinki are notably warmer than the north of Finland, and February around -4 °C (25 °F).[53] Winters in Helsinki are notably warmer than the north of Finland, and February around -4 °C (25 °F).[53] Winters in Helsinki are notably warmer than the north of Finland, and February around -4 °C (25 °F).[53] Winters in Helsinki are notably warmer than the north of Finland the snow season is much shorter in the capital, due to it being in extreme Southern Finland and the urban heat island effect. Temperatures below -20 °C (-4 °F) occur a few times a year at most. However, because of the latitude, days last 5 hours and 48 minutes around the winter solstice with very low sun (at noon, the sun is a little bit over 6 degrees in the sky), and the cloudy weather at this time of year exacerbates darkness. Conversely, Helsinki enjoys long daylight during the summer; during the summer solstice, days last 18 hours and 57 minutes. [54] The average maximum temperature from June to August is around 19 to 22 °C (66 to 72 °F). Due to the marine effect, especially during hot summer days, daily temperatures are a little cooler and night temperatures are a little cooler and night temperature ever recorded in the city was 33.2 °C (91.6 °F), on 28 July 2019 at Kaisaniemi weather station,[55] breaking the previous record of 33.1 °C (91.6 °F) that was observed in July 1945 at Ilmala weather station.[56] The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -34.3 °C (-29.7 °F), on 10 January 1987 although an unofficial low of -35 °C (-31 °F) was recorded in December 1876.[57] Helsinki Airport (in Vantaa, 17 kilometres (11 mi) north of the Helsinki city centre) recorded in the city was -34.3 °C (92.7 °F), on 29 July 2010, and a low of -35.9 °C (-33 °F), on 9 January 1987. Precipitation is received from frontal passages and thunderstorms. Thunderstorms are most common in the summer. Climate data for Central Helsinki (Kaisaniemi) 1991-2020 normals, records 1900-present Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 8.5(47.3) 10.3(50.5) 15.1(59.2) 21.9(71.4) 27.6(81.7) 31.7(89.1) 31.2(88.2) 26.2(79.2) 17.6(63.7) 13.4(56.1) 10.5(50.9) 13.4(56.1) 10.5(50.9) 13.4(56.1) 10.5(50.9) 13.4(56.1) 10.5(50.9) 10.4(50.7) 10. $18.1(64.6)\ 16.9(62.4)\ 12.3(54.1)\ 6.6(43.9)\ 2.4(36.3)\ -0.7(30.7)\ 6.5(43.7)\ Average low\ ^{\circ}C\ (^{\circ}F)\ -3.6(21.9)\ -6.3(20.7)\ -3.6(25.5)\ 1.1(34.0)\ 6.4(43.5)\ 11.2(52.2)\ 14.5(58.1)\ 13.5(56.3)\ 9.3(48.7)\ 4.2(39.6)\ 0.4(32.7)\ -3.6(25.5)\ 1.1(34.0)\ 6.4(43.5)\ 11.2(52.2)\ 14.5(58.1)\ 13.5(56.3)\ 9.3(48.7)\ 4.2(39.6)\ 0.4(32.7)\ -2.9(26.8)\ 3.5(38.3)\ Record low\ ^{\circ}C\ (^{\circ}F)\ -34.3(-29.7)\ -31.5(-24.7)\ -24.5(-12.1)\ -16.3(2.7)\ -4.8(23.4)\ 0.7(33.3)\ 5.4(41.7)\ 2.8(37.0)\ 18.1(34.0)\ 6.4(32.7)\ -2.9(26.8)\ 3.5(38.3)\ Record low\ ^{\circ}C\ (^{\circ}F)\ -34.3(-29.7)\ -31.5(-24.7)\ -24.5(-12.1)\ -16.3(2.7)\ -4.8(23.4)\ 0.7(33.3)\ 5.4(41.7)\ 2.8(37.0)\ 1.2(39.6)\ 0.4(32.7)\ -2.9(26.8)\ 3.5(38.3)\ Record\ low\ ^{\circ}C\ (^{\circ}F)\ -34.3(-29.7)\ -31.5(-24.7)\ -34.5(-24.7)\
-34.5(-24.7)\ -34.5$ 29 1,858 Average ultraviolet index 0 0 1 3 4 5 5 4 3 1 0 0 2 Source 1: FMI climatological normals for Finland 1991-2020 finate data for Helsinki Airport (Vantaa) 1991-2020 finate data for Helsinki Airport (Vantaa) 1991-2020 finate data for Helsinki Airport (Vantaa) 1991-2020 normals, records 1952-present Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 8.2(46.8) 10.0(50.0) 17.5(63.5) 24.0(75.2) 29.6(85.3) 31.4(88.5) 33.7(92.7) 31.5(88.7) 27.7(81.9) 18.2(64.8) 13.4(56.1) 10.8(51.4) 33.7(92.7) Average high °C (°F) -1.8(28.8) -2(28) 2.2(36.0) 9.1(48.4) 16.0(60.8) 20.1(68.2) 23.0(73.4) 21.2(70.2) 15.7(60.3) 8.6(47.5) 3.4(38.1) 0.4(32.7) 9.7(49.5) Daily mean °C (°F) -4.3(24.3) -4.9(23.2) -1.4(29.5) 4.5(40.1) 10.9(51.6)15.3(59.5) 18.3(64.9) 16.6(61.9) 11.6(52.9) 5.8(42.4) 1.4(34.5) -1.9(28.6) 6.0(42.8) Average low °C (°F) -7.1(19.2) -7.9(17.8) -5(23) 0.1(32.2) 5.3(41.5) 10.2(50.4) 13.3(55.9) 12.0(53.6) 10.2(50.4) 13.3(55.9) 12.0(53.6) 10.2(50.4) 10.2(-7.3(18.9) -14.5(5.9) -20.8(-5.4) -32.3(-26.1) -35.9(-32.6) Average precipitation mm (inches) 54(2.1) 41(1.6) 34(1.3) 36(1.4) 39(1.5) 64(2.5) 1,780 Percent possible sunshine 17 28 38 43 54 52 52 48 39 30 17 15 36 Source 1: FMI climatological normals for Finland 1991-2020[58] Source 2: record highs and lows[60] Neighbourhoods and other subdivisions An aerial view of Malmi in the northern part of Helsinki Main article: Subdivisions of Helsinki is divided into three major areas: Helsinki Downtown (Finnish: Helsingin kantakaupunki, Swedish: Helsingfors innerstad), North Helsinki (Finnish: Pohjois-Helsinki, Swedish: Ostra Helsingfors). Of these, Helsinki Downtown means the undefined core area of capital, as opposed to suburbs. The designations business center and city center usually refer to Kluuvi, Kamppi and Punavuori.[61][62] Other subdivisional centers outside the downtown area include Malmi (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[63][64] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[65][65] located in the eastern part of city, and Itäkeskus (Swedish: Malm),[65][65] located in the eastern part of city, and I Grand Duke of Finland, sculpted by Walter Runeberg and Johannes Takanen [fi] and erected in 1894 in front of the Helsinki. He was known as a well regarded emperor among the majority of Finns during the grand duchy times. [66] The Helsinki Cathedral is among the most prominent buildings in the city. Hotel Kämp, the most luxurious hotel in Helsinki, located in Kluuvi The Restaurant Kappeli from the 19th century in the Esplanadi Park The view across Eläintarhanlahti in summertime Casino Helsinki, a non-profit casino owned by government-owned Veikkaus, on Mikonkatu in the city center Neoclassical and romantic nationalism trend Carl Ludvig Engel, appointed to plan a new city centre on his own, designed several neoclassical buildings in Helsinki University (to the west), and (to the north) the large Helsinki Cathedral, which was finished in 1852, twelve years after Engel's death, Helsinki's epithet, "The White City of the North", derives from this construction era, Most of Helsinki's older building in the center of Helsinki is the Sederholm House [fr] (1757) at the intersection of Senate Square and the Katariinankatu street.[37] Suomenlinna also has buildings completed in the 18th century, including the Kuninkaanportti on the Kustaanmiekka Island [fr] (1753-1754).[67] The oldest church in Helsinki is the Old Church (1826) designed by Engel.[68] Helsinki is also home to numerous Art Nouveau-influenced (Jugend in Finnish) buildings belonging to the Kansallisromantiikka (romantic nationalism) trend, designed in the early 20th century and strongly influenced by Kalevala, which was a common theme of the era. Helsinki's Art Nouveau style is also featured in central residential districts, such as Katajanokka and Ullanlinna. [69] An important architect of the Finnish Art Nouveau style was Eliel Saarinen, whose architectural masterpiece was the Helsinki Central Station. Opposite the Bank of Finland building is the Renaissance Revivalish the House of the Estates (1891).[70] The only visible public buildings of the Gothic Revival architecture in Helsinki are St. John's Church (1891) in Ullanlinna, which is the largest stone church in Finland, and its twin towers rise to 74 meters and have 2,600 seats.[71] Other examples of neo-Gothic include the House of Nobility in Kruununhaka and the Catholic St. Henry's Cathedral.[72][73] Helsinki's neoclassical buildings were often used as a backdrop for scenes set to take place in the Soviet Union in many Cold War
era Hollywood movies, when filming in the USSR was not possible. Some of them include The Kremlin Letter (1970), Reds (1981), and Gorky Park (1983), [74] Because some streetscapes were reminiscent of Leningrad's and Moscow's old buildings, they too were used in movie productions. At the same time the government secretly instructed Finnish officials not to extend assistance to such film projects. [75] Rarely has Helsinki been represented on its own in films, most notably the 1967 British-American espionage thriller Billion Dollar Brain, starring Michael Caine, [76][77] The city has large amounts of underground areas such as shelters and tunnels, many used daily as swimming pool, church, water management entertainment etc.[78][79][80] Functionalism and modern architecture Helsinki also features several buildings by Finnish architectures functionalism. However, some of the paper company Stora Enso and the concert venue Finlandia Hall, have been subject to divided opinions from the citizens.[81][82][83] Functionalist buildings in Helsinki by other architects include the Olympic Stadium, the Tennis Palace, the Rowing Stadium, the Velodrome, the Glass Palace, the Töölö Sports Hall, and Helsinki-Malmi Airport. The sports venues were built to serve the 1940 Helsinki Olympic Games; the games were initially cancelled due to the Second World War, but the venues fulfilled their purpose in the 1952 Olympic Games. Many of them are listed by DoCoMoMo as significant examples of modern architecture. The Olympic Games. historical environments of national significance. [84][85] The 134 m (440 ft) Majakka in Kalasatama has been built on top of the Redi shopping centre. It is currently Finland's tallest building. When Finland became heavily urbanized in the 1960s and 1970s, the district of Pihlajamäki, for example, was built in Helsinki for new residents, where for the first time in Finland, precast concrete was used on a large scale. Pikku Huopalahti, built in the 1980s and 1990s, has tried to get rid of a one-size-fits-all grid pattern, which means that its look is very organic and its streets are not repeated in the same way. Itäkeskus in Eastern Helsinki was the first regional center in the 1980s.[86] Efforts have also been made to protect Helsinki in the late 20th century, and many old buildings have been renovated. [86] Modern architecture is represented, for example, by the Museum of Contemporary Art Kiasma, which consists of two straight and curved-walled parts, though this style strongly divided the opinions from the citizens. [83] Next to Kiasma is the glass-walled Sanomatalo (1999). The start of the 21st century marked the beginning of highrise construction in Helsinki, when the city decided to allow the construction of skyscraper, [87] and was at time the tallest building in Finland until 1976.[88] As of April 2017[update] there are no skyscrapers taller than 100 meters in the Helsinki area, but there are several projects under construction for at least 10 high-rises to be built in Pasila is being held. Construction of the towers will start in 2023.[89] In Kalasatama, the first 35-story (130 m (430 ft); called Majakka) and 32-story, 122 m (400 ft); called Loisto [fi]) residential buildings. In the Kalasatama area, there will be about 15 high-rises within 10 years. [90] Even higher skyscrapers under the name Trigoni are planned for the Central Pasila area near the Mall of Tripla shopping centre; the highest of which is to become about 200 meters high, [91][92] and it can be seen even in good weather all the way to the Estonian coast. [93][94] Statues and sculptures Well-known statues and monuments strongly embedded in the cityscape of Helsinki include the Keisarinnankivi ("Stone of the Empress", 1835), the Paavo Nurmi statue (1925), the Three Smiths Statue (1932), the Aleksis Kivi Memorial (1939), the Eino Leino Statue (1953), the Equestrian statue of Marshal Mannerheim (1960) and the Sibelius Monument (1967).[95] A panoramic view over the southernmost districts of Helsinki from Hotel Torni. The Helsinki Old Church (right) can be seen in the middle distance, backdropped by the Gulf of Finland. Government Main article: City Council of Helsinki City Hall houses the City Council of Helsinki. As is the case with all Finnish municipalities, Helsinki The Helsinki City Council of Helsinki. As is the case with all Finnish municipalities, Helsinki City Council of Helsinki. As is the case with all Finnish municipalities, Helsinki City Council of Helsinki. The council is chosen in the nationally held municipal elections, which are held every four years. Helsinki's city council consists of eighty-five members. Following the most recent municipal elections in 2017, the three largest parties are the National Coalition Party (25), the Green League (21), and the Social Democratic Party (12).[96] The Mayor of Helsinki is Juhana Vartiainen. Demographics Population by ethnic background in 2021[97] Finnish (82.4%) Other European (7.4%) Asian (5.6%) African (3.5%) Others (1.1%) Historical populationYearPop. ±%187523,000 190079,000 + 243.5%1910119,000 + 243.5%1910119,000 + 50.6%1920152,000 + 27.7%1930206,000 + 35.5%1940252,000 + 22.3%1950369,000 + 46.4%1960448,000 + 21.4%1970524,000 + 17.0%1980484,000 - 7.6%1990492,400 + 17.0%1980484,000 - 7.6%1990492,400 + 17.0%1980484,000 - 7.6%1990492,400 + 17.0%1980484,000 + 21.4%1970524,000 + 17.0%1980484,000 - 7.6%1990492,400 + 17.0%19804,0Finland At 53 percent of the population, women form a greater proportion of Helsinki residents than the national average of 51 percent. Helsinki the most densely-populated city in Finland. The life expectancy for men and women is slightly below the national averages: 75.1 years for men as compared to 75.7 years, 81.7 years for women as compared to 82.5 years. [98][99] Helsinki has experienced strong growth since the 1810s, when it replaced Turku as the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which later became the sovereign Republic of Finland. The city continued its growth from that time on, with an exception during the Finnish Civil War. From the end of World War II up until the 1970s there was a massive exodus of people from the countryside to the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland, in particular Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1944 and 1969 the population of the cities of Finland Helsinki. Between 1 decrease, mainly due to a lack of housing, [102] Some residents began to move to the neighbouring cities of Espoo and Vantaa, resulting in increased ninefold in sixty years, from 22,874 people in 1950 to
244,353 in 2009, [103] Vantaa saw an even more dramatic change in the same time span: from 14,976 in 1950 to 197,663 in 2009, a thirteenfold increase. These population changes prompted the municipalities of Greater Helsinki into more intense cooperation in areas such as public transportation[104] - resulting in the foundation of HSL - and waste management. [105] The increasing scarcity of housing and the higher costs of living in the capital region have pushed many daily commuters to find housing in formerly rural areas, and even further, to cities such as Lohja, Hämeenlinna, Lahti, and Porvoo. In 2015, there were about 3,500 homeless people in Helsinki. About a thousand of them are foreigners. [106] 700 of the homeless are under the age of 25, which is 400 less than in 2013. According to Taru Neiman, Head of Housing Support in Helsinki, homelessness has decreased because there are more places in temporary housing units and the queuing times were on average one year.[106] Language Population by mother tongue[107] Language Population (2021) Percentage Change Finnish  $507,420\ 77.06\%\ -3,429\ Swedish\ 36,856\ 5.60\%\ +102\ Russian\ 19,443\ 2.95\%\ +411\ Somali\ 12,602\ 1.91\%\ +530\ Chinese\ 4,135\ 0.63\%\ +143\ Kurdish\ 3,729\ 0.57\%\ +59\ Persian\ 3,543\ 0.54\%\ +256\ Spanish$  $3,381\ 0.51\% + 213\ \text{Vietnamese}\ 2,845\ 0.43\% + 232\ \text{Nepali}\ 2,133\ 0.32\% + 94\ \text{Turkish}\ 2,089\ 0.32\% + 99\ \text{French}\ 2,079\ 0.32\% + 99\ \text{French}\ 2,079\ 0.32\% + 97\ \text{Thai}\ 1,423\ 0.22\% + 97\ \text{Thai}\ 1,423\ 0.22\% + 28\ \text{Italian}\ 1,287\ 0.20\% + 76\ \text{Portuguese}\ 1,211\ 0.18\% + 61\ \text{Urdu}\ 1,086\ 0.16\% + 87\ \text{Romanian}\ 898\ \text{Romanian}\ 898\ \text{Romanian}\ 1,833\ 0.28\% + 97\ \text{Thai}\ 1,423\ 0.28\% + 97\$ 0.14% + 81 Hindi  $871\ 0.13\% + 28$  Serbo-Croatian  $813\ 0.12\% - 10$  Ukrainian  $793\ 0.12\% + 137$  Polish  $792\ 0.12\% + 23$  Japanese  $703\ 0.11\% + 8$  Amharic  $694\ 0.11\%$ the period, the population increased significantly, and the city changed its linguistic majority from Swedish to Finnish and Swedish are the official languages of Helsinki. 77.1%[108] of the citizens speakers Speakers of other languages. 5.6% speak Swedish. The remaining 17.3% of the population speaks a native language other than Finnish or Swedish. The fastest growing languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali. Just 64 people speak the Sami languages are Arabic and Somali languages are Arabic a

speakers. Helsinki slang is a regional dialect of the city. It combines influences mainly from Finnish and English, and has traditionally had strong Russian and Swedish speakers, Swedish speakers, and speakers of other languages (New Finns) in day-to-day affairs in the public sphere between unknown persons.[110] Swedish is commonly spoken in city or national agencies specifically aimed at Finland-Swedish speakers are most concentrated in the Southern parts of the city. The district with the most Swedish speakers is Ullanlinna/Ulrikasborg with 2,098 (19.6%), while Byholmen is the only district where the majority language is Swedish speakers has increased every year. Since 2007, the amount of Swedish speakers has increased by 2,351 [111] Knowledge of Finnish is also essential in business and is usually a basic requirement in the employment market.[112] Finnish speakers surpassed Swedish speakers in 1890 to become the majority of the city's population.[113] At the time, the population of Helsinki was 61,530.[114] Immigration Residents by country of origin (2021)[115][116] Country Population Total residents 658,457 Russia 20,358 Somalia 12,527 Estonia 11,639 Iraq 7,001 China 4,082 Sweden 3,493 Vietnam 3,015 Afghanistan 2,736 Turkey 2,633 India 2,524 Yugoslavia 2,426 United Kingdom 2,115 United States 2,112 Iran 2,004 Other countries/territories Germany 1,866 Philippines 1,749 Bangladesh 1,736 Thailand 1,561 Morocco 1,312 Pakistan 1,272 Italy 1,264 Syria 1,228 Spain 1,216 Ethiopia 1,195 DR Congo 974 Romania 885 Ukraine 859 Poland 801 Ghana 712 Brazil 672 Japan 627 Cameroon 606 Algeria 602 Bulgaria 587 Egypt 548 Latvia 546 Gambia 544 Kenya 501 Norway 334 Denmark 302 Iceland 64 As the crossroads of many international ports and Finland's largest immigrant population in both absolute and relative terms. There are over 140 nationalities represented in Helsinki. It is home to the world's largest Estonian

community outside of Estonia. The number of Estonia immigrants has decreased every year since 2015, from 12,970 to 11,639 in 2021. Somali immigrants overtook Estonians as Helsinki.[117] Foreign citizens make up 10.3% of the population, while the total immigrant population makes up 17.6%. The number of people with a foreign mother tongue is expected to be 196,500 in 2035, or 26% of the population. [118] Religion Uspenski Cathedral. The Temppeliaukio Church is a Lutheran church in the Töölö neighborhood of the city. The church was designed by architects and brothers Timo and Tuomo Suomalainen and opened in 1852. It is a major landmark in the city and has 1,300 seats. There are 21 Lutheran congregations in Helsinki, 18 of which are Finnish-speaking and 3 are Swedish-speaking and 3 are Swedish-sp congregation is the Orthodox Church of Helsinki. It has 20,000 members, established in 1860 and St Mary's Catholic Parish, with 4,107 members, established in 1954.[123] At the end of 2021, 49.1% of the population were affiliated to the Evangelical Lutheran municipality in Finland. Helsinki synagogue in 2020 There are around 30 mosques in the Helsinki region. Many linguistic and ethnic groups such as Bangladeshis, Kosovars, Kurds and Bosniaks have established their own mosques.[125] The largest congregation in both Helsinki and Finland is the Helsinki Islamic Center [fi], established in 1995. It has over 2,800 members as of 2017[update], and it received £24,131 in government assistance.[126] In 2004, it was estimated that there were 8,000 Muslims in Helsinki, 1.5% of the population at the time.[128] The number of people in Helsinki with a background from Muslim majority countries was nearly 41,000 as of 2021, representing over 6% of the population. The main synagogue from 1906, located in Kamppi. It has over 1,200 members, out of the 1,800 Jews in Finland, and it is the older of the two buildings in Finland originally built as a synagogue, followed by the Turku Synagogue in 1912.[129] The congregation includes a synagogue, followed by the Turku Synagogue in 1912.[129] The congregation includes a synagogue, followed by the Turku Synagogue in 1912.[129] The congregation includes a synagogue, followed by the Turku Synagogue in 1912.[129] The congregation includes a synagogue in 1912. organizations and societies are based there, and the synagogue publishes the main Jewish magazine in Finland, HaKehila [fi].[130] Economy Kamppi Center, a shopping and transportation complex in Kamppi Greater Helsinki generates approximately one third of Finland's GDP. GDP per capita is roughly 1.3 times the national average.[131] Helsinki profits on serviced-related IT and public sectors. Having moved from heavy industrial works, shipping companies also employ a substantial number of people.[132] The metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area's gross value added per capita is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area is 200% of the mean of 27 European metropolitan area is 200% of the metropolitan area is 20 has been around 4%.[133] 83 of the 100 largest Finnish companies have their headquarters in Greater Helsinki. Two-thirds of the 200 highest-paid Finnish executives live in Greater Helsinki. The average income of the top 50 earners was 1.65 million euro.[134] The tap water is of excellent quality and it is supplied by the 120 km (75 mi) Päijänne Water Tunnel, one of the world's longest continuous rock tunnels.[135] Education Main building of the University of Helsinki as seen from the Senate Square. Haaga-Helia University of Applied Sciences is the largest business polytechnic in Finland. Helsinki has 190 comprehensive schools, 41 upper secondary schools, and 15 vocational institutes. Half of the 41 upper secondary schools are private or state-owned, the other half municipal. There are two major research university, and a number of other higher level institutions and polytechnics which focus on higher-level professional education. Research universities See also: List of university of Helsinki Alto University of Helsinki Alto University of Applied Sciences Helsinki Metropolia University of Applied Sciences Arcada University of Applied Sciences HUMAK University On Applied Sciences H The biggest historical museum in Helsinki is the National Museum of Finland, which displays a vast collection from prehistoric times to the 21st century. The museum is the Helsinki is the National Museum, which introduces visitors to Helsinki's 500-year history. The University of Helsinki also has many significant museums, including the Helsinki University Museum for classical Finnish Museum for classical Finnish art, Sinebrychoff Art Museum for classical European art, and Kiasma Art Museum for modern art, in a building by architect Steven Holl. The old Ateneum, a neo-Renaissance palace from the 19th century, is one of the city's major historical buildings. All three museum buildings are state-owned through Senate Properties. The city of Helsinki hosts its own art collection in the Helsinki Art Museum (HAM), primarily located in its Tennispalatsi gallery. Around 200 pieces of public art lie outside. The art is all city property. Helsinki - in its first year to the island of Vallisaari.[137] The Design Museum is devoted to the exhibition of both Finnish and foreign design including industrial design, fashion, and graphic design. Other museums in Helsinki include the Military Museum of Finland, Didrichsen Art Museum, Amos Rex Art Museum "Arppeanum" (1869) The Cygnaeus Gallery Museum (1870) The Mannerheim Museum (1874; 1957 as museum) The Military Museum of Finland (1881) Classical art museum (1881) The Helsinki City Museum (1811) The Finnish Museum (1811) The Finnish Museum (1811) The Finnish Museum (1881) Classical art museum (1881) The Design Museum (1811) The Finnish Museum (1811) The Finnish Museum (1811) The Military Museum (1811) The Military Museum (1811) The Military Museum (1811) The Finnish Museum (1811) The Finnish Museum (1811) The Finnish Museum (1811) The Military Museum (1811) (1928) Didrichsen Art Museum (1964) Helsinki Art Museum (1968) Kiasma museum of contemporary art (1998) Amos Rex art museum (2018) Theatres The Finnish National Theatre (1902), designed by architect Onni Tarjanne. In front of it, the memorial statue of Aleksis Kivi. Helsinki has three major theatres: The Finnish National Theatre, the Helsinki City Theatre, and the Swedish Theatre [fi], KOM-theatre [fi], KOM-theatre [fi], Music Helsinki is home to two full-size symphony orchestra, the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra and the Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra, and the Swedish Theatre [fi], and Teatteri Jurkka [fi]. both of which perform at the Helsinki Music Centre concert hall. Acclaimed contemporary composers Kaija Saariaho, Magnus Lindberg, Esa-Pekka Salonen, and Einojuhani Rautavaara, among others, were born and raised in Helsinki, and studied at the Sibelius Academy. The Finnish National Opera, the only full-time, professional opera company in Finland, is located in Helsinki. The opera singer Martti Wallén, one of the company's long-time soloists, was born and raised in Helsinki, including Nightwish, Children of Bodom, Hanoi Rocks, HIM, Stratovarius, The 69 Eyes, Finntroll, Ensiferum, Wintersun, The Rasmus, Poets of the Fall, and Apocalyptica. The most significant of the Finlandia concert hall, and the Helsinki Music Centre. The Music Centre also houses are the Finnish National Opera, the Finlandia concert hall, and the Helsinki Music Centre. The Music Centre also houses are the Finnish National Opera, the Finlandia concert hall, and the Helsinki Music Centre. The Music Centre also houses are the Finnish National Opera, the Finlandia concert hall, and the Helsinki Music Centre. part of the Sibelius Academy. Bigger concerts and events are usually held at one of the city's two big ice hockey arenas: the Helsinki Halli or the Halli or t 2007, the first Eurovision Song Contest arranged in Finland, following Lordi's win in 2006.[140] Art Havis Amanda, a fountain sculpture at the Helsinki Market Square Strange Fruit performing at the Night of the Arts in Helsinki Market Square Strange Fruit performing at the Night of the Arts in Helsinki Market Square Strange Fruit performing at the Night of the Arts in Helsinki Day (Helsinki-päivä) will be celebrated on every 12 June, with numerous entertainment events culminating in an open-air concert.[141][142] Also, the Helsinki Festival is an annual arts and culture festival, which takes place every August (including the Night of the Arts).[143] At the Senate Square in fall 2010, Finland's largest open-air art exhibition to date took place: About 1.4 million people saw the international exhibition of United Buddy Bears.[144] Helsinki was the 2012 World Design Capital, in recognition of the use of design as an effective tool for social, cultural, and economic development in the city. In choosing Helsinki, the World Design
Capital selection jury highlighted Helsinki was the 2012 World Design Capital, in recognition of the use of design as an effective tool for social, cultural, and economic development in the city. In choosing Helsinki, the World Design Capital brands, such as Nokia, Kone, and Marimekko, popular events, like the annual Helsinki Design Week [fi], outstanding education and exemplary architects and designers such as Eliel Saarinen and Alvar Aalto ".[15] Helsinki hosts many film festivals. Most of them are small venues, while some have generated interest international Film Festival, also known as Helsinki International Film Festival, also known as Helsinki International Film Festival, which features films on a wide spectrum. Night Visions, on the other hand, focuses on genre cinema, screening horror, fantasy, and science fiction films in very popular movie marathons that last the entire night. Another popular film festival is DocPoint [fi], a festival that focuses solely on documentary cinema. [145][146][147] Media Sanomatalo, a current office building of Sanoma Corporation Today, [when?] there are around 200 newspapers, 320 popular magazines, 2,100 professional magazines, 67 commercial radio stations, three digital radio channels, and one nationwide and five national public service radio channels. [citation needed] Sanomat, the commerce-oriented Taloussanomat, and the television channel Nelonen. Another Helsinki-based media house, Alma Media, publishes over thirty magazines, including the tabloid Iltalehti, and the commerce-oriented Kauppalehti. Finland's national languages. Yle is headquartered in the neighbourhood of Pasila. All TV channels are broadcast digitally, both terrestrially and on cable. Yle's studio area houses the 146-metre (479 ft) high television and radio tower, Yle Transmission Tower (Pasilan linkkitorni),[148] which is the third tallest structure in Helsinki and one of over the Gulf of Finland.[149] The commercial television channel MTV3 and commercial radio channel MTV3 and commercial radio channel making the Bulevardi in the Kamppi district Helsinki was already known in the 18th century for its abundant number of inns and pubs, where both locals and those who landed in the harbor were offered plenty of alcoholic beverages.[150] At that time, taxes on the sale of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants; and one of the most important sellers of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants; and one of the most important sellers of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants; and one of the most important sellers of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants and those who landed in the harbor were offered plenty of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants are sellers of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants are sellers of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants are sellers of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants are sellers of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants are sellers of alcohol was Johan Sederholm [fr] (1722-1805), a trade councilor who attracted rural merchants are sellers are sellers are sellers at the sellers are sellers are sellers are sellers at the sellers are sellers are sellers are sellers at the sellers are sellers at the sellers are sellers are sellers at the sellers at the sellers are sellers at the sellers at the sellers are sellers at the sell with alcohol and made good deals.[150] Gradually, a new kind of beverage culture began to grow in the next century, and as early as 1852, the first café of Finland, Café Ekberg [fi],[151][152] was established by confectioner Fredrik Ekberg [fi] (1825-1891) after attending his studies in St. Petersburg. Ekberg has also been said to have created Finland's "national pastry tradition".[153] At first, café culture was only a prerogative of sophisticated elite, when it recently began to take shape as the right of every man.[154] Today, there are several hundred cafés in Helsinki, the most notable of which is Cafe Regatta, which is very popular with foreign tourists.[155][156][157] As an important portant port city on the Baltic Sea, Helsinki has long been known for its fish food, and it has recently started to become one of the leading fish food capitals in Northern Europe. [158] Helsinki has long been known for its traditional herring market, which has been organized since 1743. [159][160][161][162] Salmon is also typical Helsinki fish dish both fried and souped.[163] The most prestigious restaurant Roslund at the Teurastamo area Helsinki is currently experiencing a period of booming food culture, and it has developed into an internationally acclaimed food city, receiving recognition for promoting food culture. [162][166][167] The local food culture is made up of cuisines from around the world and the fusions they form. Various Asian restaurants such as Chinese, Thai, Indian and Nepalese are particularly prominent in Helsinki's cityscape, but over the past couple of years, restaurants serving Vietnamese food have been very booming.[158] Sushi restaurant buffets have also made their way into the city's restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant buffets have also made their way into the city's restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offerings in one fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offering the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offering the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offering the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant offering the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] The third prominent trend is restaurant of the fell swoop.[158] blinis, a thick Russian pancakes fried in a cast iron pan.[168] One of the most significant food culture venues in Helsinki is the general public area known as Teurastamo in the Hermanni district, which operated as the city's slaughterhouse between 1933 and 1992, to which the name of the place also refers.[162][169][170] A nationwide food carnival called Restaurant Day (Ravintolapäivä) has begun in Helsinki and has traditionally been celebrated since May 2011.[171] The purpose of the day is to have fun, share new food experiences and enjoy the common environment with the group.[162] Other Vappu is an annual carnival for students and workers on 1 May. The last week of June marks the Helsinki Pride human rights event, which was attended by 100,000 marchers in 2018.[172] Sports Main article: Sport in Helsinki The Helsinki Olympic Stadium was the centre of activities during the 1952 Summer Olympics. Helsinki The Helsinki Olympic Stadium was the centre of activities during the 1952 Summer Olympics. Olympics, and the city has arranged sporting events such as the first World Championships in Athletics 1983 and 2005, and the European Championships in Athletics 1971, 1994, and 2012. Helsinki houses HJK Helsinki, Finland's largest and most successful football club, and IFK Helsingfors, their local rivals with 7 championship titles. The fixtures between the two are commonly known as Stadin derby. Helsinki residents, who usually support either of the local clubs IFK Helsingfors (HIFK) or Jokerit. HIFK, with 14 Finnish championships titles, also plays in the highest bandy division, [173] along with Botnia-69. The Olympic stadium hosted the first ever Bandy World War II they were canceled. Instead Helsinki was the host of the 1952 Summer Olympics. The Olympics were a landmark event symbolically and economically for Helsinki and Finland as a whole that was recovering from the winter war and the continuation war fought with the Soviet Union. Helsinki was also in 1983 the first ever city to host the World Championships in Athletics. Helsinki also hosted the event in 2005, thus also becoming the first city to ever host the Championships for a second time. The Helsinki City Marathon has been held in the city every year since 1981, usually in August.[175] A Formula 3000 race through the city streets was held on 25 May 1997. In 2009 Helsinki was host of the European Figure Skating Championships, and in 2017 it hosted World Figure Skating Championships. [176] The
city will host the 2021 FIBA Under-19 Basketball World Cup. Most of Helsinki's sports venues are under the responsibility of the city's sports office, such as 70 sports halls and about 350 sports fields. There are nine ice rinks, three of which are managed by the Helsinki Sports Agency (Helsingin liikuntavirasto).[177] In winter, there are seven artificial ice rinks. People can swim in Helsinki in 14 swimming pools and more than 20 beaches, of which Hietaniemi Beach is probably the most famous.[179] Transport Roads Helsinki region roads The backbone of Helsinki's motorway network consists of three semicircular beltways, Ring I, Ring II, and Ring III, which connect expressways heading to other parts of Einland, and the western and eastern arteries of Länsiväylä and Itäväylä respectively. While variants of a Keskustatunneli tunnel under the city centre have been repeatedly proposed, as of 2017[update] the plan remains on the drawing board. Many important Finnish highways leave Helsinki for various parts of Finland; most of them in the form of motorways, but a few of these exceptions include Vihdintie. The most significant highways are: Finnish national road 1/E18 (to Lohja, Salo and Turku) Finnish national road 3/E12 (to Hämeenlinna, Tampere and Vaasa) Finnish national road 4/E75 (to Lahti, Jyväskylä, Oulu and Rovaniemi) Finnish national road 7/E18 (to Porvoo and Kotka). Old American cars assemble at the Market Square on the evening of the first Friday of every month Helsinki has some 390 cars per 1000 inhabitants.[180] This is less than in cities of similar population and construction density, such as Brussels' 483 per 1000, Stockholm's 401, and Oslo's 413.[181][182] Intercity rail central railway station, inaugurated 1919 Helsinki, the Main Line to the north (to Tampere, Oulu, Rovaniemi), and the Coastal Line to the west (to Turku). The Main Line (päärata), which is the first railway line in Finland, was officially opened on 17 March 1862, between cities of Helsinki and Hämeenlinna.[183] The railway line in Finland, was officially opened on 17 March 1862, between cities of Helsinki and Hämeenlinna. Lahti to eastern parts of Finland and to Russia. A majority of intercity passenger services in Finland are connected to Helsinki by rail service, with departures several times a day. The most frequent service is to Tampere, with more than 25 intercity departures per day as of 2017[update]. There are international services from Helsinki to Saint Petersburg and Moscow. The Saint Petersburg to Helsinki to Tallinn Tunnel has been proposed[184] and agreed upon by representatives of the cities.[185] The rail tunnel would connect Helsinki to the Estonian capital Tallinn, further linking Helsinki to the rest of continental Europe by Rail Baltica. Aviation Air traffic is handled primarily from Helsinki's downtown area, in the neighbouring city of Vantaa. Helsinki Sown airport, Helsinki Helsinki Helsinki Helsinki Sown airport, Helsinki Helsink aviation. Charter flights are available from Hernesaari Heliport. Sea transport Main article: Port of Helsinki The South Harbour Like many other cities, Helsinki was deliberately founded at a location on the sea in order to take advantage of shipping. The freezing of the sea imposed limitations on sea traffic up to the end of the 19th century. But for the last hundred years, the routes leading to Helsinki have been kept open even in winter with the aid of icebreakers, many of them built in the Helsinki. Regular route traffic from Helsinki to Stockholm, Tallinn, and Saint Petersburg began as far back as 1837. Over 300 cruise ships and 360,000 cruise passengers visit Helsinki annually. There are international cruise passengers, the Port of Helsinki overtook the Port of Dover in 2017 to become the busiest passenger port in the world. [186] Ferry connections to Tallinn, Mariehamn, and Stockholm are serviced by various companies; very popular MS J. L. Runeberg ferry connection to Finland's second oldest city, medieval old town of Porvoo, is also available for tourists. [187] Finnlines passenger-freight ferries to Gdynia, Poland; Travemünde, Germany; and Rostock, Germany are also available. St. Peter Line offers passenger ferry service to Saint Petersburg several times a week. Urban transport Main article: Public transport in Helsinki See also: Helsinki See also: Helsinki Metro, and Helsinki See also: Helsinki Metro, and Helsinki City Bikes The Helsinki Metro with its characteristic bright orange trains is the world's northernmost subway. A tram at the Esplanadi in Kaartinkaupunki, Helsinki In the Helsinki In the Helsinki In the Helsinki In the metropolitan area transportation authority. The diverse public transport Authority, the metropolitan area transportation is managed by the Helsinki Regional Transport Authority, the metropolitan area transportation authority, the metropolitan area transportation authority. system officially began in Helsinki in 1891, when the first trams were horse-drawn; with electric drive, it has been in operation continuously since 1900.[188] 13 routes that cover the inner part of the city are operated. As of 2017[update], the city is expanding the tram network, with several major tram line construction projects under way. These include the Jokeri light rail (replacing the 550 bus line), roughly along Ring I around the city center, and a new tramway to the island of Laajasalo. Tram line 9 is planned to be extended from Pasila to Ilmala, largely along the new line, and line 6 from Hietalahti first to Eiranranta, later to Hernesaari. New line sections are also planned for the Kalasatama area;[189] construction work on the new tram as the numeber line 13 (Nihti-Kalasatama-Vallianlaakso-Pasila) has begun in May 2020, and the line is scheduled for completion of the entire tram connection of the Crown Bridges is 2026.[191] The commuter rail system includes purpose-built double track for local services in two rail corridors along intercity railways, and the Ring Rail Line, an urban double-track railway with a station at the Helsinki Airport in Vantaa. Electric operation of commuter trains was first begun in 1969, and the system has been gradually expanded since. 15 different services are operated as of 2017[update], some extending outside of the Helsinki Federation in Hel Summit in 1990, and Helsinki Summit in 2018 Twin towns and sister cities See also: List of twin towns and sister cities in Finland Helsinki is officially the sister cities in Finland Helsinki Summit in 2018 Twin towns and sister cities in Finland Helsinki is officially the sister cities for twin towns and sister cities in Finland Helsinki is officially the sister cities in Finland Helsinki is officially the sister cities in Finland Helsinki is officially the sister cities for twin towns and sister cities in Finland Helsinki is officially the sister cities in Finland Helsinki is offic Moscow[192] Notable people Further information: List of people from Helsinki Notable people from Helsinki Born before 1900 Karl Fazer, the chocolatier and Olympic sport shooter best known for founding the Fazer company Erkki Karu, film director and producer Peter Forsskål (1732–1763), Swedish-Finnish naturalist and orientalist Axe Hampus Dalström (1829-1882), architect Agnes Tschetschulin (1859-1942), composer and violinist Jakob Sederholm (1863-1934), petrologist Karl Fazer (1866-1932), baker, confectioner, chocolatier, entrepreneur, and sport shooter Emil Lindh (1867-1937), sailor Oskar Merikanto (1868-1924), composer Maggie Gripenberg (1881-1976), dancer Gunnar Nordström (1881-1923), theoretical physicist Väinö Tanner (1881-1966), politician Walter Jakobsson (1882-1957), figure-skater Mauritz Stiller (1883-1928), Russian-Swedish director and screenwriter Karl Wiik (1883-1928), Russian-Swedish director and screenwriter Karl Wiik (1883-1946), Folial Democratic politician Walter Jakobsson (1881-1928), Russian-Swedish director and screenwriter Karl Wiik (1883-1946), Folial Democratic politician Walter Jakobsson (1884-1957), figure-skater Mauritz Stiller (1883-1946), Folial Democratic politician Walter Jakobsson (1884-1957), figure-skater Mauritz Stiller (1883-1946), Folial Democratic politician Walter Jakobsson (1884-1957), figure-skater Mauritz Stiller (1883-1946), Folial Democratic politician Walter Jakobsson (1884-1957), figure-skater Mauritz Stiller (1883-1946), Folial Democratic politician Walter Jakobsson (1884-1958), Film Wal director and producer Kai Donner (1888-1935), linguist, anthropologist and politician Gustaf Molander (1888-1973), Swedish director and screenwriter Johan Helo (1889-1966), lawyer and politician Minna Craucher (1891-1932), socialite and spy Artturi Ilmari Virtanen (1895-1973), chemist (Nobel Prize, 1945) Rolf Nevanlinna (1895-1980), mathematician, university teacher and writer Elmer Diktonius (1896-1961), Finnish-Swedish writer and composer Yrjö Leino (1897-1961), communist politician Toivo Wiherheimo (1898-1970), economist and politician Toivo Wiherheimo (1898-1970), economist and politician Toivo Wiherheimo (1898-1961), remaining the software engineering the engineering the engineering the engineering the engineering the engineering the enginee best known for creating the popular open-source kernel Linux Esa-Pekka Salonen, conductor and composer Aku Ahjolinna (born 1946), ballet dancer and choreographer Lars Ahlfors (1907-1996), mathematician, Fields medalist Tuomas Holopainen (born 1976), songwriter, multi-instrumentalist and record producer Helena Anhava (1925-2018), poet, 1991), Finnish-Swedish neurophysiologist and Nobel laureate Mika Waltari (1908-1979), writer Elina Haavio-Mannila (born 1933), social scientist and professor Tarja Halonen (born 1982), ice hockey player Bengt Holmström (born 1949), Professor of Economics, Nobel laureate Shawn Huff, Finnish basketball player Kirsti Ilvessalo (1920-2019), textile artist Tove Jansson (1914-2001), Finland-Swedish writer, painter, illustrator,
comic writer, graphic designer Aki Kaurismäki (born 1957), director, screenwriter and producer Emma Kimiläinen (born 1989), racing driver Kiti Kokkonen (born 1974), Finnish actress and writer Petteri Koponen, Finnish basketball player Lennart Koskinen (born 1944), Swedish, Lutheran bishop Olli Lehto (born 1925), mathematician Samuel Lehtonen (1921-2010), bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran bishop Olli Lehto (born 1936), architect Magnus Lindberg (born 1958), composer and pianist Esa Lindell (born 1994), professional ice hockey player Lill Lindfors (born 1940), Finland-Swedish singer and TV presenter Jari Mäenpää (born 1977), founder, former lead singer and guitarist and current lead singer and TV presenter Jari Mäenpää (born 1996), cellist and conductor Susanna Mälkki (born 1969), conductor Georg Malmstén (1902-1981), singer, musician, composer, orchestra director and actor Tauno Marttinen (1912-2008), composer Vesa-Matti Loiri (born 1945), actor, comedian, singer Abdirahim Hussein Mohamed (born 1978), Finnish-Somalian media personality and politician Hanno Möttölä Finnish basketball player Peter Nygård (born 1941), businessman, arrested in December 2020 for sex crimes Markku Peltola (1956-2007), actor and musician Kimmo Pikkarainen (born 1941), businessman, arrested in December 2020 for sex crimes Markku Peltola (1956-2007), actor and musician Kimmo Pikkarainen (born 1941), businessman, arrested in December 2020 for sex crimes Markku Peltola (1956-2007), actor and musician Kimmo Pikkarainen (born 1941), businessman, arrested in December 2020 for sex crimes Markku Peltola (1956-2007), actor and musician Kimmo Pikkarainen (born 1941), businessman, arrested in December 2020 for sex crimes Markku Peltola (1956-2007), actor and musician Kimmo Pikkarainen (born 1941), businessman, arrested in December 2020 for sex crimes Markku Peltola (1956-2007), actor and musician Kimmo Pikkarainen (born 1941), businessman, arrested in December 2020 for sex crimes Markku Peltola (1956-2007), actor and musician Kimmo Pikkarainen (born 1956), politician (born 1956) Einojuhani Rautavaara (1928-2016), composer Miron Ruina (born 1958), composer Miron Ruina (born 1958), composer Riitta Salin (born 1958), composer Riitta Sa composer Teemu Selänne (born 1970), Hall of Fame ice hockey player Teuvo Teräväinen (born 1964), professional ice hockey player Märta Tikkanen (born 1965), Finland-Swedish writer and philosophy teacher Linus Torvalds (born 1969), software engineer, creator of Linux Elin Törnudd (1924- 2008), Finnish chief librarian and professor Sirkka Turkka (born 1939), poet Ville Valo (born 1976), lead singer of the rock band HIM Ulla Vuorela (1945-2011), professor of social anthropology Lauri Ylönen (born 1979), lead singer of the rock band The Rasmus See also Finland portal Europe portal Geography portal Timeline of Helsinki § Bibliography Greater Helsinki Helsinki urban area Subdivisions of Helsinki Helsinki Parish Village Underground Helsinki, References ^ a b Ainiala, Terhi (2009). 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