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**Pittsburgh** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en) [Template:Respell](/wiki/Template:Respell)) is the second-largest city in the [Commonwealth](/wiki/Commonwealth_(U.S._state)) of [Pennsylvania](/wiki/Pennsylvania), and the [county seat](/wiki/County_seat) of [Allegheny County](/wiki/Allegheny_County,_Pennsylvania). Only [Philadelphia](/wiki/Philadelphia) is larger. The [Combined Statistical Area](/wiki/Combined_Statistical_Area) (CSA) population of 2,659,937 is the largest in both the [Ohio Valley](/wiki/Ohio_Valley) and [Appalachia](/wiki/Appalachia) and the [20th-largest in the U.S.](/wiki/List_of_Combined_Statistical_Areas) Located at the confluence of the [Allegheny](/wiki/Allegheny_River) and [Monongahela](/wiki/Monongahela_River) rivers, which form the [Ohio River](/wiki/Ohio_River), Pittsburgh is known as both "the Steel City" for its more than 300 [steel](/wiki/Steel)-related businesses, and as "[the City of Bridges](/wiki/Bridges_of_Pittsburgh)" for its 446 bridges.[[1]](#cite_note-1) The city features [30 skyscrapers](/wiki/List_of_tallest_buildings_in_Pittsburgh), [two inclines](/wiki/List_of_inclines_in_Pittsburgh), a [pre-revolutionary fortification](/wiki/Fort_Pitt_Blockhouse) and the [Point State Park](/wiki/Point_State_Park) at the confluence of the rivers. The city developed as a vital link of the [Atlantic coast](/wiki/Mid-Atlantic_states) and [Midwest](/wiki/Mid-west#European_exploration_and_early_settlement). The mineral-rich [Allegheny Mountains](/wiki/Allegheny_Mountains) made the area coveted by the [French](/wiki/French_colonial_empire#First_French_colonial_empire) and [British](/wiki/British_Empire) empires, [Virginia](/wiki/Dunmore's_War), [Whiskey Rebels](/wiki/Whiskey_Rebellion), and [Civil War raiders](/wiki/Pittsburgh_in_the_American_Civil_War).[[2]](#cite_note-2) Aside from [steel](/wiki/Steel), Pittsburgh has led in manufacturing of [aluminum](/wiki/Aluminum), [glass](/wiki/Glass), [shipbuilding](/wiki/Shipbuilding), [petroleum](/wiki/Petroleum), [foods](/wiki/Food), [sports](/wiki/Sports), [transportation](/wiki/Transportation), [computing](/wiki/Computing), [autos](/wiki/Automotive_industry), and [electronics](/wiki/Electronics).[[3]](#cite_note-3) For much of the 20th century, Pittsburgh was behind only [New York](/wiki/New_York_City) and [Chicago](/wiki/Chicago) in corporate headquarters employment, and second to New York in bank assets; it had the most U.S. stockholders per capita.[[4]](#cite_note-4) America's 1980s [deindustrialization](/wiki/Deindustrialization#United_States) laid off area [blue-collar workers](/wiki/Blue-collar_worker) and thousands of [downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Pittsburgh) [white-collar workers](/wiki/White-collar_worker) when the longtime Pittsburgh-based world headquarters of [Gulf Oil](/wiki/Gulf_Oil), [Sunbeam](/wiki/Sunbeam_Products), [Rockwell](/wiki/Rockwell_International) and [Westinghouse](/wiki/Westinghouse_Electric_(1886)) moved out.[[5]](#cite_note-5) This heritage left the area with renowned [museums](/wiki/Carnegie_Museums_of_Pittsburgh), [medical centers](/wiki/List_of_hospitals_in_Pittsburgh),[[6]](#cite_note-6) [parks](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Parks_Conservancy), [research centers](/wiki/RIDC), [libraries](/wiki/Carnegie_Library_of_Pittsburgh), a diverse [cultural district](/wiki/Cultural_District,_Pittsburgh) and the most [bars](/wiki/Bar_(establishment)) [per capita](/wiki/Per_capita) in the U.S.[[7]](#cite_note-7)In 2015, Pittsburgh was listed among the "eleven most livable cities in the world";[[8]](#cite_note-8) [The Economist's](/wiki/The_Economist) [Global Liveability Ranking](/wiki/Global_Liveability_Ranking) placed Pittsburgh as the first or second most livable city in the United States in 2005, 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2014.[[9]](#cite_note-9) [Google](/wiki/Google), [Apple](/wiki/Apple_Inc.), [Bosch](/wiki/Robert_Bosch_GmbH), [Facebook](/wiki/Facebook), [Uber](/wiki/Uber_(company)), [Nokia](/wiki/Nokia), [Autodesk](/wiki/Autodesk), and [IBM](/wiki/IBM) are among 1,600 technology firms generating $20.7 billion in annual Pittsburgh payrolls. The area has served also as the long-time federal agency headquarters for [cyber defense](/wiki/CERT_Coordination_Center), [software engineering](/wiki/Software_Engineering_Institute), [robotics](/wiki/National_Robotics_Engineering_Center), [energy research](/wiki/National_Energy_Technology_Laboratory) and the [nuclear navy](/wiki/Bettis_Atomic_Power_Laboratory).[[10]](#cite_note-10) The area is home to [68 colleges and universities](/wiki/List_of_colleges_and_universities_in_Pittsburgh), including [research and development](/wiki/Research_and_development) leaders [Carnegie Mellon University](/wiki/Carnegie_Mellon_University) and the [University of Pittsburgh](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh).[[11]](#cite_note-11) The nation's [fifth-largest bank](/wiki/PNC_Financial_Services), eight [Fortune 500](/wiki/Fortune_500) companies, and six of the top 300 US law firms make their global headquarters in the Pittsburgh area, while [RAND](/wiki/RAND_Corporation), [BNY Mellon](/wiki/The_Bank_of_New_York_Mellon), [Nova](/wiki/Nova_Chemicals), [FedEx](/wiki/FedEx_Ground), [Bayer](/wiki/Bayer_USA) and [NIOSH](/wiki/National_Institute_for_Occupational_Safety_and_Health) have regional bases that helped Pittsburgh become the sixth-best area for U.S. job growth.[[12]](#cite_note-12) The region is a hub for [Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design](/wiki/Leadership_in_Energy_and_Environmental_Design), sustainable energy, and energy extraction.[[13]](#cite_note-13) [Template:TOC limit](/wiki/Template:TOC_limit)

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## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|alt= A picture of the Fort Pitt blockhouse built by the British in 1764; it is the oldest extant structure in the City of Pittsburgh.](/wiki/File:Bouquet_blockhouse.JPG) [Template:Quote box](/wiki/Template:Quote_box)

Pittsburgh was named in 1758 by [General John Forbes](/wiki/John_Forbes_(British_Army_officer)), in honor of British statesman [William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham](/wiki/William_Pitt,_1st_Earl_of_Chatham). As Forbes was a [Scotsman](/wiki/Scotsman), historians speculate that the pronunciation of the name was originally intended to be [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en) [Template:Respell](/wiki/Template:Respell) or [Template:Respell](/wiki/Template:Respell) (similar to [Edinburgh](/wiki/Edinburgh)).[[14]](#cite_note-14) Pittsburgh was incorporated as a township in 1771 and as a [borough](/wiki/Borough_(Pennsylvania)) on April 22, 1794 with the following Act:[[15]](#cite_note-15)"Be it enacted by the [Pennsylvania State Senate](/wiki/Pennsylvania_State_Senate) and [Pennsylvania House of Representatives](/wiki/Pennsylvania_House_of_Representatives) of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania...by the authority of the same, that the said town of Pittsburgh shall be...erected into a borough, which shall be called the borough of Pittsburgh for ever."[[16]](#cite_note-16) Pittsburgh is one of the few American cities to be spelled with an *h* at the end of a *burg* suffix.[[17]](#cite_note-17) From 1890 to 1911 the city's "h" was removed but, after a public campaign, it was officially restored by the [United States Board on Geographic Names](/wiki/United_States_Board_on_Geographic_Names).[[16]](#cite_note-16) The area of the Ohio headwaters was long inhabited by the [Shawnee](/wiki/Shawnee) and several other settled groups of [Native Americans](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas).[[18]](#cite_note-18) The first known European to enter the region was the French explorer/trader [Robert de La Salle](/wiki/Robert_de_La_Salle) from [Quebec](/wiki/Quebec) during his 1669 expedition down the [Ohio River](/wiki/Ohio_River).[[19]](#cite_note-19) European pioneers, primarily Dutch, followed in the early 18th century. Michael Bezallion was the first to describe the forks of the Ohio in a 1717 manuscript, and later that year European [fur traders](/wiki/Fur_trade) established area posts and settlements.[[20]](#cite_note-20) In 1749, French soldiers from [Quebec](/wiki/Quebec) launched an expedition to the forks to unite Canada with [French Louisiana](/wiki/Louisiana_(New_France)) via the rivers.[[20]](#cite_note-20) During 1753–54, the British hastily built [Fort Prince George](/wiki/Fort_Prince_George) before a larger French force drove them off. The French built [Fort Duquesne](/wiki/Fort_Duquesne) based on LaSalle's 1669 claims. The [French and Indian War](/wiki/French_and_Indian_War), the North American front of the [Seven Years' War](/wiki/Seven_Years'_War), began with the future Pittsburgh as its center. British General [Edward Braddock](/wiki/Edward_Braddock) was dispatched with Major [George Washington](/wiki/George_Washington) as his aide to take Fort Duquesne.[[21]](#cite_note-21) The British and colonial force were defeated at [Braddock's Field](/wiki/Braddock's_Field). [General John Forbes](/wiki/John_Forbes_(British_Army_officer)) finally took the forks in 1758. Forbes began construction on [Fort Pitt](/wiki/Fort_Pitt_(Pennsylvania)), named after [William Pitt the Elder](/wiki/William_Pitt_the_Elder) while the settlement was named "Pittsborough".[[22]](#cite_note-22) During [Pontiac's Rebellion](/wiki/Pontiac's_Rebellion), native tribes conducted a [siege of Fort Pitt](/wiki/Siege_of_Fort_Pitt) for two months until Colonel [Henry Bouquet](/wiki/Henry_Bouquet) relieved it after the [Battle of Bushy Run](/wiki/Battle_of_Bushy_Run). Fort Pitt is notable as the site of an early use of [smallpox](/wiki/Smallpox) for [biological warfare](/wiki/Biological_warfare). Lord [Jeffrey Amherst](/wiki/Jeffrey_Amherst) ordered blankets contaminated from smallpox victims to be distributed in 1763 to the tribes surrounding the fort. The disease spread into other areas, infected other tribes, and killed hundreds of thousands.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[[24]](#cite_note-24)[Template:Failed verification](/wiki/Template:Failed_verification)

During this period, the powerful nations of the [Iroquois Confederacy](/wiki/Iroquois_Confederacy), based in New York, had maintained control of much of the Ohio Valley as hunting grounds by right of conquest after defeating other tribes. By the terms of the 1768 [Treaty of Fort Stanwix](/wiki/Treaty_of_Fort_Stanwix), the [Penns](/wiki/William_Penn) were allowed to purchase the modern region from the [Iroquois](/wiki/Iroquois). A 1769 survey referenced the future city as the "Manor of Pittsburgh".[[25]](#cite_note-25) Both the [Colony of Virginia](/wiki/Colony_of_Virginia) and the [Province of Pennsylvania](/wiki/Province_of_Pennsylvania) claimed the region under their colonial charters until 1780, when they agreed under a federal initiative to extend the [Mason–Dixon line](/wiki/Mason–Dixon_line) westward, placing Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania. On March 8, 1771 [Bedford County, Pennsylvania](/wiki/Bedford_County,_Pennsylvania) was created to govern the frontier. On April 16, 1771, the city's first civilian local government was created as Pitt Township.[[26]](#cite_note-26)[[27]](#cite_note-27) William Teagarden was the first constable, and William Troop was the first clerk.[[28]](#cite_note-28) Following the [American Revolution](/wiki/American_Revolution), the village of Pittsburgh continued to grow. One of its earliest industries was boat building for settlers of the [Ohio Country](/wiki/Ohio_Country). In 1784, Thomas Viceroy completed a town plan which was approved by the Penn family attorney. Pittsburgh became a possession of Pennsylvania in 1785. The following year, the [*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Post-Gazette) was started, and in 1787, the [Pittsburgh Academy](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh) was chartered. Unrest during the [Whiskey Rebellion](/wiki/Whiskey_Rebellion) of 1794 resulted in federal troops being sent to the area. By 1797, glass manufacture began, while the population grew to around 1,400. Settlers came via routes over the Appalachian Mountains or through the Great Lakes. [Fort Pitt](/wiki/Fort_Pitt_(Pennsylvania)) (now Pittsburgh) at the source of the Ohio River became the main base for settlers moving into the [Northwest Territory](/wiki/Northwest_Territory).

[thumb|left|alt= A historic 1857 scene of the Monongahela River in downtown Pittsburgh featuring a steamboat|](/wiki/File:Monongahela_River_Scene_Pittsburgh_PA_1857.jpg)[Monongahela River](/wiki/Monongahela_River) scene, 1857 [thumb|alt= A wrought iron life-size facade of legendary steelworker Joe Magarac in downtown Pittsburgh|Downtown facade memorializing Pittsburgh's](/wiki/File:Muralof300SixthStreetBuilding.jpg) [industrial heritage](/wiki/Industrial_heritage) with an image of legendary steelworker [Joe Magarac](/wiki/Joe_Magarac)

The [War of 1812](/wiki/War_of_1812) cut off the supply of British goods, stimulating American industry. By 1815, Pittsburgh was producing significant quantities of iron, brass, tin, and glass. On March 18, 1816, the 46-year-old local government became a city. In the 1830s, many [Welsh people](/wiki/Welsh_people) from the [Merthyr](/wiki/Merthyr) steelworks immigrated to the city following the aftermath of the [Merthyr Rising](/wiki/Merthyr_Rising). By the 1840s, Pittsburgh was one of the largest cities west of the [Allegheny Mountains](/wiki/Allegheny_Mountains). The [Great Fire of Pittsburgh](/wiki/Great_Fire_of_Pittsburgh) destroyed over a thousand buildings in 1845. The city rebuilt with the aid of Irish immigrants and by 1857, Pittsburgh's 1,000 factories were consuming 22 million coal bushels yearly. Coal mining and iron manufacturing attracted waves of European immigrants to the area.

The [American Civil War](/wiki/American_Civil_War) boosted the city's economy with increased iron and armament demand. [Andrew Carnegie](/wiki/Andrew_Carnegie) began steel production in 1875 at the [Edgar Thomson Steel Works](/wiki/Edgar_Thomson_Steel_Works) in [North Braddock, Pennsylvania](/wiki/North_Braddock,_Pennsylvania), which evolved into the [Carnegie Steel Company](/wiki/Carnegie_Steel_Company). He adopted the [Bessemer process](/wiki/Bessemer_process) to increase production.

In 1901, Carnegie merged several companies into [U.S. Steel](/wiki/U.S._Steel). By 1910, Pittsburgh was the [nation's 8th-largest city](/wiki/Largest_cities_in_the_United_States_by_population_by_decade), accounting for between a third and a half of national steel output. The city's population swelled to over a half million with European immigration via [Ellis Island](/wiki/Ellis_Island) in New York harbor. By 1940, non-Hispanic whites were 90.6% of the city's population.[[29]](#cite_note-29) Pittsburgh also became a main destination of the African-American [Great Migration](/wiki/Great_Migration_(African_American)) from the rural South during the first half of the 20th century.[[30]](#cite_note-30) Limited initially by discrimination, some 95% percent of the men became unskilled steel workers.[[31]](#cite_note-31) During [World War II](/wiki/World_War_II), demand increased and area mills operated 24 hours a day to produce 95 million tons of steel for the war effort.[[22]](#cite_note-22) This resulted in the highest levels of air pollution in the city's almost century of industry. The city's reputation as the "arsenal of democracy"[[32]](#cite_note-32)[[33]](#cite_note-33) was being overshadowed by [James Parton's](/wiki/James_Parton) 1868 observation of Pittsburgh being "hell with the lid off."[[34]](#cite_note-34) Following the war, the city launched a clean air and civic revitalization project known as the "Renaissance," cleaning up the air and the rivers. The "Renaissance II" project followed in 1977, focused on cultural and neighborhood development. The industrial base continued to expand through the 1970s, but beginning in the early 1980s both the area's steel and electronics industries imploded during national industrial restructuring. There were massive layoffs from mill and plant closures.[[5]](#cite_note-5) [thumb|alt=President Obama visited Carnegie Mellon University's National Robotics Engineering Center in 2011 to demonstrations of cutting edge technology.| President](/wiki/File:President_Obama_Visits_NREC.jpg) [Barack Obama](/wiki/Barack_Obama) visiting [Carnegie Mellon University's](/wiki/Carnegie_Mellon_University) [National Robotics Engineering Center](/wiki/National_Robotics_Engineering_Center) in 2011

In the latter 20th century, the area shifted its economic base to education, tourism, and services, largely based on healthcare/medicine, finance, and high technology such as robotics. Although Pittsburgh successfully shifted its economy and remained viable, the city's population has never rebounded to its industrial-era highs. While 680,000 people lived in the city proper in 1950, a combination of suburbanization and economic turbulence resulted in a decrease in city population, even as the metropolitan area population increased again.

During the [late 2000s recession](/wiki/Late_2000s_recession), Pittsburgh was economically strong, adding jobs when most cities were losing them. It was one of the few cities in the United States to see housing property values rise. Between 2006 and 2011, the [Pittsburgh MSA](/wiki/Pittsburgh_metropolitan_area) experienced over 10% appreciation in housing prices—the highest appreciation of the largest 25 MSAs in the United States, as 22 of the top 25 MSAs saw a depreciation of housing values.[[35]](#cite_note-35) Pittsburgh's story of economic regeneration was the inspiration for President [Barack Obama](/wiki/Barack_Obama) to host the [2009 G-20 Pittsburgh summit](/wiki/2009_G-20_Pittsburgh_summit).[[36]](#cite_note-36)

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Pittsburgh has a total area of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), of which [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) is land and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) (or 4.75%) is water. The [80th meridian west](/wiki/80th_meridian_west) passes directly through the city's downtown.

The city is on the [Allegheny Plateau](/wiki/Allegheny_Plateau), within the [ecoregion](/wiki/Ecoregion) of the [Western Allegheny Plateau](/wiki/Western_Allegheny_Plateau_(ecoregion)),[[37]](#cite_note-37) The [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Pittsburgh) area (also known as the Golden Triangle) sits where the [Allegheny River](/wiki/Allegheny_River) flowing from the northeast and [Monongahela River](/wiki/Monongahela_River) from the southeast form the [Ohio River](/wiki/Ohio_River). The actual convergence is at [Point State Park](/wiki/Point_State_Park) and is referred to as "the Point." The city extends east to include the [Oakland](/wiki/Oakland_(Pittsburgh)) and [Shadyside](/wiki/Shadyside_(Pittsburgh)) sections, which are home to the [University of Pittsburgh](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh), [Carnegie Mellon University](/wiki/Carnegie_Mellon_University), [Chatham University](/wiki/Chatham_University), [Carnegie Museum](/wiki/Carnegie_Museums_of_Pittsburgh) and [Library](/wiki/Carnegie_Library_of_Pittsburgh), and many other educational, medical, and cultural institutions. The southern, western and northern areas of the city are primarily residential.

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Downtown_Pittsburgh_from_Duquesne_Incline_in_the_morning.jpg)[Downtown Pittsburgh](/wiki/Downtown_Pittsburgh) and the [Duquesne Incline](/wiki/Duquesne_Incline) from [Mt. Washington](/wiki/Mt._Washington_(Pittsburgh))

Many [Pittsburgh neighborhoods](/wiki/List_of_Pittsburgh_neighborhoods) are steeply sloped with two-lane roads. More than a quarter of neighborhood names make reference to "hills," "heights," or similar features.[Template:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn)

The [steps of Pittsburgh](/wiki/Steps_of_Pittsburgh) comprise some 712 sets of outdoor public stairways with 44,645 treads and 24,090 vertical feet. They include hundreds of [paper streets](/wiki/Paper_street) composed entirely of stairs, and many other steep streets with stairs for sidewalks.[[38]](#cite_note-38) Many provide vistas of the Pittsburgh area while attracting hikers and fitness walkers.[[39]](#cite_note-39) Bike and walking trails have been built to border many of the city's rivers and hollows, but steep hills and variable weather can make [biking](/wiki/Cycling) a challenge. The [Great Allegheny Passage](/wiki/Great_Allegheny_Passage) and [Chesapeake and Ohio Canal](/wiki/Chesapeake_and_Ohio_Canal) Towpath connect the city directly to downtown Washington, D.C. (some [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) away) with a continuous bike/running trail.

### Cityscape[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

#### Areas[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|left|300px|Pittsburgh's](/wiki/File:Pittsburgh_Pennsylvania_neighborhoods_fade.svg) [90 distinct neighborhoods](/wiki/List_of_Pittsburgh_neighborhoods) The city consists of the Downtown area, called the Golden Triangle,[[40]](#cite_note-40) and four main areas surrounding it. These surrounding areas are subdivided into distinct neighborhoods (in total, Pittsburgh contains 90 neighborhoods).[[41]](#cite_note-41) Relative to downtown, these areas are known as the North Side, South Side/South Hills, East End, and West End.

##### Golden Triangle[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[thumbnail|](/wiki/File:Pitt_Skyline.jpg)[Downtown Pittsburgh](/wiki/Downtown_Pittsburgh) from [Station Square](/wiki/Station_Square) [Downtown Pittsburgh](/wiki/Downtown_Pittsburgh) has 30 skyscrapers, nine of which top [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). [U.S. Steel Tower](/wiki/U.S._Steel_Tower) is the tallest at 841 ft (256 m).[[42]](#cite_note-42) The [Cultural District](/wiki/Cultural_District,_Pittsburgh) comprises a 14-block area of downtown along the [Allegheny River](/wiki/Allegheny_River). It is packed with theaters and arts venues, and has a growing residential segment. Most significantly, the [Pittsburgh Cultural Trust](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Cultural_Trust) is embarking on Riverparc, a four-block mixed-use "green" community, featuring 700 residential units and multiple towers between 20 and 30 stories. The [Firstside](/wiki/Firstside_Historic_District) portion of downtown borders the Monongahela River, the historic Mon Wharf and is home to the distinctive [PPG Place](/wiki/PPG_Place) Gothic-style glass skyscraper complex. New condo towers have been constructed and historic office towers are converted to residential use, increasing 24-hour residents. Downtown is served by the [Port Authority's](/wiki/Port_Authority_of_Allegheny_County) [subway](/wiki/Pittsburgh_light_rail) and [multiple bridges](/wiki/Bridges_of_Pittsburgh) leading north and south.[[43]](#cite_note-43)It is also home to [Point Park University](/wiki/Point_Park_University), [The Art Institute of Pittsburgh](/wiki/The_Art_Institute_of_Pittsburgh) and [Duquesne University](/wiki/Duquesne_University) which borders [Uptown](/wiki/Bluff_(Pittsburgh)).

##### North Side[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) [thumb|left|The North Side](/wiki/File:Buena_vista.JPG) The North Side is home to various neighborhoods in transition. What is known today as Pittsburgh's North Side was once known as [Allegheny City](/wiki/Allegheny,_Pennsylvania), and operated as a city independently of Pittsburgh. Allegheny City merged with Pittsburgh under great protest from its citizens. The North Side is primarily composed of residential neighborhoods and is noteworthy for well-constructed and architecturally interesting homes. Many buildings date from the 19th century and are constructed of brick or stone and adorned with decorative woodwork, ceramic tile, slate roofs and stained glass. The North Side is also home to many popular attractions such as [Heinz Field](/wiki/Heinz_Field), [PNC Park](/wiki/PNC_Park), [Carnegie Science Center](/wiki/Carnegie_Science_Center), [National Aviary](/wiki/National_Aviary), [Andy Warhol Museum](/wiki/Andy_Warhol_Museum), [Mattress Factory](/wiki/Mattress_Factory) installation art museum, [Children's Museum of Pittsburgh](/wiki/Children's_Museum_of_Pittsburgh), Highmark SportsWorks, [Penn Brewery](/wiki/Penn_Brewery) and [Allegheny Observatory](/wiki/Allegheny_Observatory). The North Side is also home to [Allegheny General Hospital](/wiki/Allegheny_General_Hospital), which is listed among the 1999 *US News & World Report* 2000 best hospitals nationwide.

##### South Side[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) The South Side was once the site of the Pennsylvania Railroad railyards and associated dense, inexpensive housing for mill and railroad workers. Since the late 20th century, the city undertook a [Main Street program](/wiki/Main_Street_program) in cooperation with the [National Trust for Historic Preservation](/wiki/National_Trust_for_Historic_Preservation), encouraging design and landscape improvements on East Carson Street, and supporting new retail. The area has become a local Pittsburgher destination. The South Side is one of the most popular neighborhoods in the city in which to own a home. The value of homes in the South Side has increased in value by about 10% annually[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) for the past 10 years. East Carson Street has developed as one of the most vibrant areas of the city, packed with diverse shopping, ethnic eateries, vibrant nightlife and live music venues.

In 1993 the [Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh](/wiki/Urban_Redevelopment_Authority_of_Pittsburgh) purchased the South Side Works steel mill property. It collaborated with the community and various developers to create a master plan for a mixed-use development, to include a riverfront park, office space, housing, health-care facilities, and indoor practice fields for the [Pittsburgh Steelers](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Steelers) and [Pitt Panthers](/wiki/Pitt_Panthers). Construction began in 1998. The [SouthSide Works](/wiki/SouthSide_Works) has been open since 2005, featuring many store, restaurants, offices, and the world headquarters for [American Eagle Outfitters](/wiki/American_Eagle_Outfitters).[[44]](#cite_note-44)

##### East End[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:Street_in_Shadyside_Pittsburgh_PA.jpg) [Shadyside neighborhood](/wiki/Shadyside_(Pittsburgh)) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:CMU_from_36th_floor.jpg) [Carnegie Library](/wiki/Carnegie_Library_of_Pittsburgh), Museums of [Art](/wiki/Carnegie_Museum_of_Art) and [Natural History](/wiki/Carnegie_Museum_of_Natural_History) (foreground), [Carnegie Mellon University](/wiki/Carnegie_Mellon_University) (background) The East End is home to the [University of Pittsburgh](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh), [Carnegie Mellon University](/wiki/Carnegie_Mellon_University), [Carlow University](/wiki/Carlow_University), [Chatham University](/wiki/Chatham_University), [The Carnegie Institute's Museums of Art and Natural History](/wiki/Carnegie_Museums_of_Pittsburgh), [Frick Art & Historical Center](/wiki/Frick_Art_&_Historical_Center) (Clayton and the Frick art museum), [Phipps Conservatory](/wiki/Phipps_Conservatory), [Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall](/wiki/Soldiers_and_Sailors_Memorial_Hall), and the [Pittsburgh Zoo and PPG Aquarium](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Zoo). The neighborhoods of [Shadyside](/wiki/Shadyside_(Pittsburgh)) and [Squirrel Hill](/wiki/Squirrel_Hill) are large, wealthy neighborhoods with some apartments and condos. They enjoy pedestrian-oriented shopping/business districts. [Oakland](/wiki/Oakland_(Pittsburgh)), heavily populated by undergraduate and graduate students, is home to most of the universities, [Schenley Park](/wiki/Schenley_Park) and the [Petersen Events Center](/wiki/Petersen_Events_Center). [Bloomfield](/wiki/Bloomfield_(Pittsburgh)) is Pittsburgh's Little Italy and is known for its Italian restaurants and grocers. [Lawrenceville](/wiki/Lawrenceville_(Pittsburgh)) is a revitalizing rowhouse neighborhood popular with artists and designers; it is expected to benefit from the recent new construction of a new [Children's Hospital](/wiki/Children's_Hospital_of_Pittsburgh_of_UPMC). The [Strip District](/wiki/Strip_District) to the west along the [Allegheny River](/wiki/Allegheny_River) is an open-air marketplace by day and a clubbing destination by night.

##### West End[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) The West End includes [Mt. Washington](/wiki/Mount_Washington_(Pittsburgh)), with its famous view of the Downtown skyline and numerous other residential neighborhoods such as [Sheraden](/wiki/Sheraden_(Pittsburgh)) and [Elliott](/wiki/Elliott_(Pittsburgh)).

#### Ethnicities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

Pittsburgh's patchwork of neighborhoods still retain an ethnic character reflecting the city's immigrant history. These include:

* *German*: [Troy Hill](/wiki/Troy_Hill_(Pittsburgh)), [Mt. Washington](/wiki/Mount_Washington_(Pittsburgh)), and [East Allegheny](/wiki/East_Allegheny_(Pittsburgh)) (Deutschtown)
* *Italian*: [Brookline](/wiki/Brookline_(Pittsburgh)), [Bloomfield](/wiki/Bloomfield_(Pittsburgh)) (Pittsburgh's Little Italy), [Morningside](/wiki/Morningside_(Pittsburgh)), [Oakland](/wiki/Oakland_(Pittsburgh))

Hispanic/Latino Beechview/Brookline

* [*Polish*](/wiki/Poland) and [Austria](/wiki/Austria), [Belgium](/wiki/Belgium), [Czechoslovakia](/wiki/Czechoslovakia), [Germany](/wiki/Germany), [Hungary](/wiki/Hungary), [Luxembourg](/wiki/Luxembourg), [Netherlands](/wiki/Netherlands), [Poland](/wiki/Poland), [Romania](/wiki/Romania) and [Switzerland](/wiki/Switzerland), and northern marginal regions of [Italy](/wiki/Italy), [Croatia](/wiki/Croatia) and [Slovenia](/wiki/Slovenia), as well as northeastern [France](/wiki/France) [Central European](/wiki/Central_Europe): [South Side](/wiki/Southside_(Pittsburgh)), [Lawrenceville](/wiki/Lawrenceville_(Pittsburgh)), and [Polish Hill](/wiki/Polish_Hill_(Pittsburgh))
* *African American/Multiracial African American*: [Hill District](/wiki/Hill_District_(Pittsburgh)), [Homewood](/wiki/Homewood_(Pittsburgh)), [Larimer](/wiki/Larimer_(Pittsburgh)) and [Hazelwood](/wiki/Hazelwood_(Pittsburgh))
* *Jewish* (eastern European and Russian): [Squirrel Hill](/wiki/Squirrel_Hill)

#### Population densities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

Several neighborhoods on the edges of the city are less urban, featuring tree-lined streets, yards and garages, with a more suburban character. Oakland, the South Side, the North Side, and the Golden Triangle are characterized by more density of housing, walking neighborhoods, and a more diverse, urban feel.

#### Images[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:Panorama](/wiki/Template:Panorama) [Template:Panorama](/wiki/Template:Panorama)

### Regional identity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

Pittsburgh falls within the borders of the [Northeastern United States](/wiki/Northeastern_United_States) as defined by multiple US Government agencies, but the Pittsburgh [Combined Statistical Area](/wiki/Combined_Statistical_Area) extends into both the [Southern United States](/wiki/Southern_United_States) ([West Virginia](/wiki/West_Virginia)) and the [Midwestern United States](/wiki/Midwestern_United_States) ([Ohio](/wiki/Ohio)), with the borders of the three regions meeting [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) from the city. Pittsburgh is also in the [Great Lakes Megalopolis](/wiki/Great_Lakes_Megalopolis), a collection of primarily Midwestern cities, reflecting Pittsburgh's socio-economic connections to Ohio and points west.[[45]](#cite_note-45)[[46]](#cite_note-46) Pittsburgh falls within the borders of [Appalachia](/wiki/Appalachia) as defined by the [Appalachian Regional Commission](/wiki/Appalachian_Regional_Commission), and has long been characterized as the "northern urban industrial anchor of Appalachia."[[47]](#cite_note-47) In its post-industrial state, Pittsburgh has been characterized as the "Paris of Appalachia",[[48]](#cite_note-48)[[49]](#cite_note-49)[[50]](#cite_note-50)[[51]](#cite_note-51) recognizing the city's cultural, educational, healthcare, and technological resources, as well as its status as Appalachia's largest city.

### Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

Pittsburgh lies in the [humid continental climate](/wiki/Humid_continental_climate) zone ([Köppen](/wiki/Köppen_climate_classification) *Dfa*).[[52]](#cite_note-52) The city and river valleys lie in the USDA plant hardiness zone 6b while higher elevated areas lie in zone 6a.[[53]](#cite_note-53) The area has four distinct seasons: winters are cold, cloudy, and moderately snowy, springs and falls generally mild with moderate levels of sunshine, and summers warm to hot and humid. As measured by percent possible sunshine, summer is by far the sunniest season.<ref name = NOAAsun/>

The warmest month of the year in Pittsburgh is July, with a 24-hour average of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). Conditions are often humid, and combined with highs reaching [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) on an average 9.5 days a year,[[54]](#cite_note-54) a considerable [heat index](/wiki/Heat_index) arises. The coldest month is January, when the 24-hour average is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and lows of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) or below can be expected on an average 2.6 nights per year.[[54]](#cite_note-54) Officially, record temperatures range from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), on [January 19, 1994](/wiki/1994_North_American_cold_wave) to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), which occurred three times, most recently on July 16, 1988; the record cold daily maximum is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), which occurred three times, most recently the day of the all-time record low, while, conversely, the record warm daily minimum is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) on July 1, 1901.<ref name = NOAA/>[Template:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn) Due to elevation and location on the windward side of the Appalachian Mountains, [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert)+ readings are very rare, and were last seen on July 15, 1995.<ref name = NOAA/>

Average annual precipitation is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and total precipitation is greatest in May while least in October; annual precipitation has historically ranged from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in 1930 to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in 2004.[[55]](#cite_note-55) On average, December and January have the greatest number of precipitation days. Snowfall averages [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) per season, but has historically ranged from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in 1918–19 to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in 1950–51.[[56]](#cite_note-56) There is an average of 59 clear days and 103 partly cloudy days per year, while 203 days are cloudy.[[57]](#cite_note-57) In terms of annual percent-average possible sunshine received, Pittsburgh (45%) is similar to [Seattle](/wiki/Seattle) (43%).[[58]](#cite_note-58) [Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear) [Template:Pittsburgh weatherbox](/wiki/Template:Pittsburgh_weatherbox)

#### Air and water quality[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Quote box](/wiki/Template:Quote_box) In a 2013 ranking of 277 metropolitan areas in the United States, the [American Lung Association](/wiki/American_Lung_Association) (ALA) ranked only six U.S. metro areas as having higher amounts of short-term particle pollution, and only seven U.S. metro areas having higher amounts of year-round particle pollution than Pittsburgh. For ozone (smog) pollution, Pittsburgh was ranked 24th among U.S. metro areas.[[59]](#cite_note-59)[[60]](#cite_note-60) The area has improved its air quality with every annual survey. The ALA's rankings have been disputed by the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD), since data from only the worst of the region's 20 air quality monitors is considered by the ALA, without any context or averaging. The lone monitor used is located immediately downwind and adjacent to U.S. Steel's Clairton Coke Works, the nation's largest [coke](/wiki/Coke_(fuel)) mill, and several municipalities outside the city's jurisdiction of pollution controls, leading to possible confusion that Pittsburgh itself is the source or center of the emissions cited in the survey.[[61]](#cite_note-61) The region's readings also reflect pollution swept in from Ohio and West Virginia, though both are outside the jurisdictional powers of local leadership.[[62]](#cite_note-62) Although the county was still below the "pass" threshold, the report showed substantial improvement over previous decades on every air quality measure. Fewer than 15 high ozone days were reported between 2007 and 2009, and just 10 between 2008 and 2010, compared to more than 40 between 1997 and 1999.[[63]](#cite_note-63) ACHD spokesman Guillermo Cole stated that "It's the best it's been in the lifetime for virtually every resident in this county...We've seen a steady decrease in pollution levels over the past decade and certainly over the past 20, 30, 40, 50 years or more."[[64]](#cite_note-64) The local rivers continue to have pollution levels exceeding EPA limits; however, fish catches in the city in 2007 were found to be more than twice as free of pollutants than catches on the Canadian side of [Lake Erie](/wiki/Lake_Erie) and six times as free of pollutants than [Allegheny River](/wiki/Allegheny_River) catches of the New York border area.[[65]](#cite_note-65) There are other concerns about local storm sewers and waste treatment plants [frequently overflowing untreated sewage](/wiki/Allegheny_County_Sanitary_Authority#Pittsburgh's_sewer_overflow_problem) into local waterways, due to flood conditions and antiquated infrastructure.

The city contains 31,000 trees on 900 miles of streets, by the last count conducted in 2005. A 2011 analysis of Pittsburgh's total tree cover, which involved sampling more than 200 small plots throughout the city, showed a value of between $10 and $13 million in annual benefits based on the "urban forest" contributions to aesthetics, energy use and air quality. Energy savings from shade, impact on city air and water quality, and the boost in property values were taken into account in the analysis. The city spends $850,000/year on street tree planting and maintenance.[[66]](#cite_note-66)

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Template:Historical populations](/wiki/Template:Historical_populations)

At the 2010 Census, there were 305,704 people residing in Pittsburgh, a decrease of 8.6% since 2000. 66.0% of the population was White, 25.8% Black or African American, 0.2% American Indian and Alaska Native, 4.4% Asian, 0.3% Other and 2.3% mixed. 2.3% of Pittsburgh's population was of Hispanic or Latino origin of any race. [Non-Hispanic Whites](/wiki/Non-Hispanic_Whites) were 64.8% of the population in 2010,[[67]](#cite_note-67) compared to 78.7% in 1970.[[68]](#cite_note-68)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Racial composition** | **2010**[**[67]**](#cite_note-67) | **1990**[**[68]**](#cite_note-68) | **1970**[**[68]**](#cite_note-68) | **1950**[**[68]**](#cite_note-68) |
| [White](/wiki/White_American) | 66.0% | 72.1% | 79.3% | 87.7% |
| —Non-Hispanic | 64.8% | 71.6% | 78.7%[[69]](#cite_note-69) | n/a |
| [Black or African American](/wiki/African_American) | 26.1% | 25.8% | 20.2% | 12.2% |
| [Hispanic or Latino](/wiki/Hispanic_and_Latino_Americans) (of any race) | 2.3% | 0.9% | 0.5%[[69]](#cite_note-69) | (X) |
| [Asian](/wiki/Asian_American) | 4.4% | 1.6% | 0.3% | 0.1% |

The five largest European ethnic groups in the city are German- (19.7%), Irish- (15.8%), Italian- (11.8%), Polish- (8.4%), and English- (4.6%), while the metropolitan area is approximately 22% German-American, 15.4% [Italian American](/wiki/Italian_American) and 11.6% [Irish American](/wiki/Irish_American). Pittsburgh has one of the largest Italian-American communities in the nation,[[70]](#cite_note-70) the fifth-largest [Ukrainian](/wiki/Ukrainians) community,[[71]](#cite_note-71) and the largest [Croatian](/wiki/Croats) community in the USA. In the metro Pittsburgh area live more than 200,000 Croatian descendants.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

According to a 2010 [ARDA](/wiki/Association_of_Religion_Data_Archives) study, residents include 773,341 Catholics; 326,125 "Mainline Protestants"; 174,119 "Evangelical Protestants;" 20,976 "Black Protestants;" and 16,405 "Orthodox Christians," with 996,826 listed as "unclaimed" and 16,405 as "other" in the metro area.[[72]](#cite_note-72) There were 143,739 households, out of which 21.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 31.2% were married couples living together, 16.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 48.4% were non-families. 39.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 13.7% had someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.17 and the average family size was 2.95.

In the city the population was spread out, with 19.9% under the age of 18, 14.8% from 18 to 24, 28.6% from 25 to 44, 20.3% from 45 to 64, and 16.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 36 years. For every 100 females there were 90.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 87.8 males.

The [median income](/wiki/Median_income) for a household in the city was $28,588, and the median income for a family was $38,795. Males had a median income of $32,128 versus $25,500 for females. The per capita income for the city was $18,816. About 15.0% of families and 20.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 27.5% of those under the age of 18 and 13.5% ages 65 or older.

In a 2002 study, Pittsburgh ranked 22nd of 69 urban places in the U.S. in the number of residents 25 years or older who had completed a bachelor's degree, at 31%.[[73]](#cite_note-73) Pittsburgh ranked 15th of the 69 places in the number of residents 25 years or older who completed a high school degree, at 84.7%.[[74]](#cite_note-74) The [metro area](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Metropolitan_Area) has shown greater residential [racial integration](/wiki/Racial_integration) during the last 30 years. The 2010 census ranked 18 other U.S. metros as having greater black-white [segregation](/wiki/Racial_segregation_in_the_United_States), while 32 other U.S. metros rank higher for black-white isolation.[[75]](#cite_note-75) Within city limits both [Carlow University](/wiki/Carlow_University)[[76]](#cite_note-76) and [Chatham University](/wiki/Chatham_University)<ref name=autogenerated4>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> have residential [gender segregation](/wiki/Sex_segregation) above 90%, as [Duquesne University](/wiki/Duquesne_University)<ref name=autogenerated3>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> and [Point Park University](/wiki/Point_Park_University)<ref name=autogenerated1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> both have female populations at 60% or greater. [Carnegie Mellon University](/wiki/Carnegie_Mellon_University) has a 60% male population.<ref name=autogenerated2>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|Central Business District, From Mount Washington](/wiki/File:My_ountain_View.jpeg) Pittsburgh has adapted since the collapse of its century-long steel and electronics industries. The region has shifted to high technology, [robotics](/wiki/Robotics), health care, nuclear engineering, tourism, [biomedical technology](/wiki/Biomedical_technology), finance, education and services. Total annual payroll of the region's technology industries, when taken in aggregate, exceeded $10.8 billion in 2007,[[77]](#cite_note-77) and in 2010 there were 1,600 technology companies.[[78]](#cite_note-78) A [National Bureau of Economic Research](/wiki/National_Bureau_of_Economic_Research) 2014 report named Pittsburgh the second-best U.S. city for intergenerational economic mobility[[79]](#cite_note-79) or the [American Dream](/wiki/American_Dream).[[80]](#cite_note-80) Reflecting the citywide shift from industry to technology, former factories have been renovated as modern office space. [Google](/wiki/Google) has research and technology offices in a refurbished 1918–1998 [Nabisco](/wiki/Nabisco) factory, a complex known as [Bakery Square](/wiki/Bakery_Square).[[81]](#cite_note-81) Some of the factory's original equipment, such as a large dough mixer, were left standing in homage to the site's industrial roots.[[82]](#cite_note-82) Pittsburgh's transition from its [industrial heritage](/wiki/Industrial_heritage) has earned it praise as "the poster child for managing industrial transition".[[83]](#cite_note-83) Other major cities in the northeast and mid-west have increasingly borrowed from Pittsburgh's model in order to renew their industries and economic base.[[84]](#cite_note-84) [Template:Quote box](/wiki/Template:Quote_box)

The largest employer in the city is the [University of Pittsburgh Medical Center](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh_Medical_Center), with 48,000 employees. All hospitals, outpatient clinics, and doctor's office positions combine for 116,000 jobs, approximately 10% of the jobs in the region. An analyst recently observed of the city's medical sector: "That's both more jobs and a higher share of the region's total employment than the steel industry represented in the 1970s."[[85]](#cite_note-85)

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| **Top publicly traded companies in the Pittsburgh region for 2016** (ranked by revenues) *with Metropolitan and U.S. ranks* | | | | | |
| **Metro** |  | **corporation** |  | **US** |  |
| 1 |  | [The Kraft Heinz Company](/wiki/Kraft_Heinz) |  | 153 |  |
| 2 |  | [PNC Financial Services](/wiki/PNC_Financial_Services) |  | 171 |  |
| 3 |  | [PPG Industries](/wiki/PPG_Industries) |  | 182 |  |
| 4 |  | [United States Steel](/wiki/United_States_Steel) |  | 244 |  |
| 5 |  | [WESCO International](/wiki/WESCO_International) |  | 357 |  |
| 6 |  | [Dick's Sporting Goods](/wiki/Dick's_Sporting_Goods) |  | 365 |  |
| **Source:** *Fortune* 500[[86]](#cite_note-86) | | | | |  |

Area retail is anchored by over 35 [shopping malls](/wiki/Pittsburgh_shopping_malls) and a healthy downtown retail sector, as well as boutique shops along [Walnut Street](/wiki/Walnut_Street_(Pittsburgh)), in [Squirrel Hill](/wiki/Squirrel_Hill_(Pittsburgh)) and [Station Square](/wiki/Station_Square).

Education is another major industry in the region. The largest single employer in that industry is the [University of Pittsburgh](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh), with 10,700 employees.[[87]](#cite_note-87) Six [Fortune 500](/wiki/Fortune_500) companies call the Pittsburgh area home. These include downtown's [PNC Financial Services](/wiki/PNC_Financial_Services), [PPG Industries](/wiki/PPG_Industries), [U.S. Steel](/wiki/U.S._Steel), [The Kraft Heinz Company](/wiki/Kraft_Heinz), [WESCO International](/wiki/WESCO_International), and [Findlay Township, Pennsylvania](/wiki/Findlay_Township,_Pennsylvania) based [Dick's Sporting Goods](/wiki/Dick's_Sporting_Goods).[[88]](#cite_note-88) In 2006, *Expansion Magazine* ranked Pittsburgh among the top 10 metropolitan areas in the nation for climates favorable to business expansion.[[89]](#cite_note-89) The region is home to [Allegheny Technologies](/wiki/Allegheny_Technologies), [American Eagle Outfitters](/wiki/American_Eagle_Outfitters), [CONSOL Energy](/wiki/CONSOL_Energy), [Kennametal](/wiki/Kennametal), [Mylan](/wiki/Mylan) [Bayer USA](/wiki/Bayer_USA) and [Alcoa](/wiki/Alcoa) operation headquarters. Other major employers include [BNY Mellon](/wiki/BNY_Mellon), [GlaxoSmithKline](/wiki/GlaxoSmithKline), [Thermo Fisher Scientific](/wiki/Thermo_Fisher_Scientific) and [Lanxess](/wiki/Lanxess). The Northeast U.S. regional headquarters for [Chevron Corporation](/wiki/Chevron_Corporation), [Nova Chemicals](/wiki/Nova_Chemicals), [Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu](/wiki/Deloitte_Touche_Tohmatsu), [FedEx Ground](/wiki/FedEx_Ground), [Ariba](/wiki/Ariba), and the [RAND Corporation](/wiki/RAND_Corporation) call the area home. [84 Lumber](/wiki/84_Lumber), [Giant Eagle](/wiki/Giant_Eagle), [Highmark](/wiki/Highmark), [Rue 21](/wiki/Rue_21), [General Nutrition Center](/wiki/General_Nutrition_Center) (GNC), CNX Gas (CXG) and [Genco Supply Chain Solutions](/wiki/Genco_Supply_Chain_Solutions) are major non-public companies headquartered in the region. The global impact of Pittsburgh technology and business was recently demonstrated in several key components of the [Boeing 787 Dreamliner](/wiki/Boeing_787_Dreamliner) being manufactured and supplied by area companies.[[90]](#cite_note-90) The nonprofit arts and cultural industry in Allegheny County generates $341 million in economic activity that supports over 10,000 full-time equivalent jobs with nearly $34 million in local and state taxes raised.[[91]](#cite_note-91) A leader in [environmental design](/wiki/Leadership_in_Energy_and_Environmental_Design), the city is home to 60 total and 10 of the world's first [green buildings](/wiki/Green_building) while billions have been invested in the area's [Marcellus](/wiki/Marcellus_Formation#Economic_impact) fields.[[13]](#cite_note-13) A renaissance of Pittsburgh's 116-year-old film industry—that boasts the world's first [movie theater](/wiki/Nickelodeon_(movie_theater))—has grown from the long-running [Three Rivers Film Festival](/wiki/Three_Rivers_Film_Festival) to an influx of [major productions](/wiki/List_of_films_and_television_shows_shot_in_Pittsburgh) including [Disney](/wiki/Disney_Research) and [Paramount](/wiki/Paramount_Pictures) offices with the largest sound stage outside [Los Angeles](/wiki/Los_Angeles) and New York City.[[92]](#cite_note-92) Pittsburgh has hosted [INPEX](/wiki/INPEX_(invention_show)), the world's largest invention trade show annually since 1984,[[93]](#cite_note-93) [Tekko](/wiki/Tekko_(convention)) since 2003, [Anthrocon](/wiki/Anthrocon) since 2006 and [DUG East](/wiki/Developing_Unconventional_Gas) energy trade show since 2009.

## Arts and culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

### Entertainment[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Phipps6.jpg)[Phipps Conservatory](/wiki/Phipps_Conservatory) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:CathedralfromFrick.jpg) [Cathedral of Learning](/wiki/Cathedral_of_Learning) at the [University of Pittsburgh](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh). [thumb|Downtown Pittsburgh from the North Shore in the morning.](/wiki/File:Pittsburgh_Skyline_Morning.png) Pittsburgh has a rich history in arts and culture dating from 19th century industrialists commissioning and donating public works, such as [Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts](/wiki/Heinz_Hall_for_the_Performing_Arts) and the [Benedum Center](/wiki/Benedum_Center), home to the [Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Symphony_Orchestra) and [Pittsburgh Opera](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Opera), respectively as well as such groups as the [River City Brass Band](/wiki/River_City_Brass_Band) and the [Pittsburgh Youth Symphony Orchestra](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Youth_Symphony_Orchestra).

Pittsburgh has a long tradition of jazz, blues and bluegrass music. The [National Negro Opera Company](/wiki/National_Negro_Opera_Company) was founded in the city as the first all African-American opera company in the United States. This led to the prominence of African-American singers like [Leontyne Price](/wiki/Leontyne_Price) in the world of opera. Pittsburgh has a number of small and mid-size arts organizations including the [Pittsburgh Irish and Classical Theatre](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Irish_and_Classical_Theatre), [Quantum Theatre](/wiki/Quantum_Theatre), the [Renaissance and Baroque Society of Pittsburgh](/wiki/Renaissance_and_Baroque_Society_of_Pittsburgh), and the early music ensemble [Chatham Baroque](/wiki/Chatham_Baroque). Several choirs and singing groups are also present at the cities' universities; some of the most notable include the [Pitt Men's Glee Club](/wiki/Pitt_Men's_Glee_Club) and the [Heinz Chapel Choir](/wiki/Heinz_Chapel_Choir).

[Pittsburgh Dance Council](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Dance_Council) and the [Pittsburgh Ballet Theater](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Ballet_Theater) host a variety of dance events. Polka, folk, square and round dancing have a long history in the city and are celebrated by the world famous [Duquesne University Tamburitzans](/wiki/Duquesne_University_Tamburitzans), a multicultural academy dedicated to the preservation and presentation of folk songs and dance.

Hundreds of major films have been shot partially or wholly in Pittsburgh. [*The Dark Knight Rises*](/wiki/The_Dark_Knight_Rises) was largely filmed in Downtown, Oakland, and the North Shore. Pittsburgh has also teamed up with a LA based production company, and has built the largest and most advanced movie studio in the eastern United States.[[92]](#cite_note-92) Pittsburgh's major art museums include the [Andy Warhol Museum](/wiki/Andy_Warhol_Museum), the [Carnegie Museum of Art](/wiki/Carnegie_Museum_of_Art), the [Frick Art & Historical Center](/wiki/Frick_Art_&_Historical_Center), [Pittsburgh Center for the Arts](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Center_for_the_Arts) and the [Mattress Factory](/wiki/Mattress_Factory). The [ToonSeum](/wiki/ToonSeum), one of three museums in the US dedicated to cartoon art, is located downtown.[[94]](#cite_note-94) The [Carnegie Museum of Natural History](/wiki/Carnegie_Museum_of_Natural_History) is the fourth ranked natural history museum in the US[[95]](#cite_note-95) and has extensive dinosaur, mineral, animal, and [Egyptian](/wiki/Ancient_Egypt) collections. The [Carnegie Science Center](/wiki/Carnegie_Science_Center) and associated [SportsWorks](/wiki/Highmark_SportsWorks) has interactive technology and science exhibits. The [Senator John Heinz History Center and Western Pennsylvania Sports Museum](/wiki/Heinz_History_Center) is a Smithsonian affiliated regional history museum located in the Strip District and its associated [Fort Pitt Museum](/wiki/Fort_Pitt_Museum) is located in Point State Park. [Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall and Museum](/wiki/Soldiers_and_Sailors_Memorial_Hall_and_Museum) in Oakland houses Western Pennsylvania military exhibits from the Civil War to present. The [Children's Museum of Pittsburgh](/wiki/Children's_Museum_of_Pittsburgh) on the North Side features a planetarium and interactive exhibits for children. The eclectic [Bayernhof Music Museum](/wiki/Bayernhof_Music_Museum) is six miles (9 km) from downtown while [The Clemente Museum](/wiki/The_Clemente_Museum) is located in the city's Lawrenceville section. The [Cathedral of Learning's](/wiki/Cathedral_of_Learning) [Nationality Rooms](/wiki/Nationality_Rooms) showcase pre-19th century learning environments from around the world. There are regular guided and self-guided architectural tours in numerous neighborhoods. Downtown's cultural district hosts quarterly Gallery Crawls and the annual [Three Rivers Arts Festival](/wiki/Three_Rivers_Arts_Festival). Pittsburgh is home to a number of art galleries and centers including the [Miller Gallery at Carnegie Mellon University](/wiki/Miller_Gallery_at_Carnegie_Mellon_University), [University Art Gallery](/wiki/Frick_Fine_Arts_Building#University_Arts_Gallery) of the University of Pittsburgh, the [American Jewish Museum](/wiki/American_Jewish_Museum), and the [Wood Street Galleries](/wiki/Wood_Street_Galleries).

Pittsburgh is home to the popular amusement park, [Kennywood](/wiki/Kennywood).

The [Pittsburgh Zoo and PPG Aquarium](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Zoo_and_PPG_Aquarium), [Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens](/wiki/Phipps_Conservatory_and_Botanical_Gardens), and the [National Aviary](/wiki/National_Aviary) have served the city for over a century.

Pittsburgh is home to one of the several state licensed casinos. The [Rivers Casino](/wiki/Rivers_Casino_(Pittsburgh)) is located on the [North Shore](/wiki/North_Shore_(Pittsburgh)) along the [Ohio River](/wiki/Ohio_River), just west of [Carnegie Science Center](/wiki/Carnegie_Science_Center) and [Heinz Field](/wiki/Heinz_Field).

Pittsburgh's [Wiz Khalifa](/wiki/Wiz_Khalifa) is a recent artist to have a number one record. His anthem "[Black and Yellow](/wiki/Black_and_Yellow)" (a tribute to Pittsburgh's official colors) reached number one on Billboard's "Hot 100"[[96]](#cite_note-96) for the Week of February 19, 2011[[97]](#cite_note-97) Not since Grammy-winning blues guitarist [George Benson](/wiki/George_Benson) has a Pittsburgh artist received such national acclaim. [Perry Como](/wiki/Perry_Como) and [Christina Aguilera](/wiki/Christina_Aguilera) are from Pittsburgh suburbs. Hip hop artist [Mac Miller's](/wiki/Mac_Miller) album [*Blue Slide Park*](/wiki/Blue_Slide_Park) debuted at the top of Billboard's album chart; its first #1 independent release since [*Dogg Food*](/wiki/Dogg_Food) in 1995.[[98]](#cite_note-98) Many [punk rock](/wiki/Punk_rock) and [Hardcore punk](/wiki/Hardcore_punk) acts, such as [Aus Rotten](/wiki/Aus_Rotten) and [Anti-Flag](/wiki/Anti-Flag), originated in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh is home to the world's largest furry convention known as [Anthrocon](/wiki/Anthrocon), which has been held annually at the [David L. Lawrence Convention Center](/wiki/David_L._Lawrence_Convention_Center) since 2006. In 2013 Anthrocon drew over 5,000 visitors and had an economic impact of $6.2 million.[[99]](#cite_note-99)

### Theatre[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[thumb|right|Benedum Center](/wiki/File:Pittsburgh_benedumcenter.jpg) [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

The city's first play was produced at the [old courthouse](/wiki/Market_Square,_Pittsburgh) in 1803<ref name=Chronology>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> and the first theater built in 1812.<ref name=autogenerated5>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Collegiate companies include the University of Pittsburgh's [Repertory Theatre](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh_Repertory_Theatre) and [Kuntu Repertory Theatre](/wiki/Kuntu_Repertory_Theatre), Point Park University's resident companies at its [Pittsburgh Playhouse](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Playhouse), and Carnegie Mellon University's School of Drama productions and [Scotch'n'Soda](/wiki/Scotch'n'Soda) organization. The Duquesne University Red Masquers, founded in 1912, are the oldest, continuously producing theater company in Pennsylvania.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) The city's longest-running theater show, [Friday Nite Improvs](/wiki/Friday_Nite_Improvs), is an improv jam that has been performed in the [Cathedral of Learning](/wiki/Cathedral_of_Learning) and other locations for 20 years. The [Pittsburgh New Works Festival](/wiki/Pittsburgh_New_Works_Festival) utilizes local theatre companies to stage productions of original one-act plays by playwrights from all parts of the country. Similarly, [Future Ten](/wiki/Future_Ten) showcases new ten-minute plays. [Saint Vincent Summer Theatre](/wiki/Saint_Vincent_Summer_Theatre), [Off the Wall Productions](/wiki/Off_the_Wall_Productions), [Mountain Playhouse](/wiki/Mountain_Playhouse), [The Theatre Factory](/wiki/The_Theatre_Factory), and [Stage Right!](/wiki/Stage_Right!) in nearby [Latrobe](/wiki/Latrobe,_Pennsylvania), [Carnegie](/wiki/Carnegie,_Pennsylvania), [Jennerstown](/wiki/Jennerstown,_Pennsylvania), [Trafford](/wiki/Trafford,_Pennsylvania), and [Greensburg](/wiki/Greensburg,_Pennsylvania), respectively, employ Pittsburgh actors and contribute to the culture of the region.

### Literature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Pittsburgh is the birthplace of [Gertrude Stein](/wiki/Gertrude_Stein) and [Rachel Carson](/wiki/Rachel_Carson), a [Chatham University](/wiki/Chatham_University) graduate from the suburb of [Springdale, Pennsylvania](/wiki/Springdale,_Pennsylvania).[[100]](#cite_note-100) Modern writers include [Pulitzer Prize](/wiki/Pulitzer_Prize)-winning playwright [August Wilson](/wiki/August_Wilson) and [Michael Chabon](/wiki/Michael_Chabon) with his Pittsburgh-focused commentary on student and college life. Two-time Pulitzer Prize winner and recipient of the [Presidential Medal of Freedom](/wiki/Presidential_Medal_of_Freedom), [David McCullough](/wiki/David_McCullough) was born and raised in Pittsburgh.[[101]](#cite_note-101) [Annie Dillard](/wiki/Annie_Dillard), a Pulitzer Prize–winning writer, was born and raised in Pittsburgh. Much of her memoir An American Childhood takes place in post-World War II Pittsburgh. Poet [Michael Simms](/wiki/Michael_Simms_(publisher)), founder of [Autumn House Press](/wiki/Autumn_House_Press), currently resides in the Mount Washington neighborhood of Pittsburgh. Poet [Samuel John Hazo](/wiki/Samuel_John_Hazo), the first poet Laureate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, also resides in the city. [John Edgar Wideman](/wiki/John_Edgar_Wideman) grew up in Pittsburgh and based "Brothers and Keepers," a National Book Critics awarded novel in his hometown. New writers include [Chris Kuzneski](/wiki/Chris_Kuzneski) who attended the [University of Pittsburgh](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh) and mentions Pittsburgh in his works and Pittsburgher Brian Celio, author of *Catapult Soul* who captured the Pittsburgh 'Yinzer' dialect in his writing. Pittsburgh's unique literary style extends to playwrights,[[102]](#cite_note-102) as well as local graffiti and hip hop artists.

There are also specific Pittsburgh genres that have been adopted in globally, from children's television to sci-fi/fantasy to [Yinzer](/wiki/Yinzer) Pittsburghese.

Pittsburgh's position as the birthplace for community owned television and networked commercial television helped spawn the modern children's show genres exemplified by [*Mister Rogers' Neighborhood*](/wiki/Mister_Rogers'_Neighborhood), [*Where in the World is Carmen Sandiego?*](/wiki/Where_in_the_World_Is_Carmen_Sandiego?_(TV_series)), [*Happy's Party*](/wiki/Happy's_Party), [*Cappelli & Company*](/wiki/Cappelli_&_Company) and [*The Children's Corner*](/wiki/The_Children's_Corner), all nationally broadcast.

The [*Pittsburgh Dad*](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Dad) series has showcased the [Pittsburghese](/wiki/Pittsburghese) genre to a global [YouTube](/wiki/YouTube) audience since 2011.

The modern fantasy, macabre and science fiction [genre](/wiki/Genre) was popularized by director [George A. Romero](/wiki/George_A._Romero), television's [Bill Cardille](/wiki/Bill_Cardille) and his [*Chiller Theatre*](/wiki/Chiller_Theatre_(Pittsburgh)),[[103]](#cite_note-103) director and writer [Rusty Cundieff](/wiki/Rusty_Cundieff)[[104]](#cite_note-104) and makeup effects guru [Tom Savini](/wiki/Tom_Savini).[[105]](#cite_note-105) The genre continues today with the PARSEC writers organization,[[106]](#cite_note-106) The It's Alive Show, the annual "Zombie Fest",[[107]](#cite_note-107) and several writer's workshops including Write or Die,[[108]](#cite_note-108) Pittsburgh SouthWrites,[[109]](#cite_note-109) and Pittsburgh Worldwrights[[110]](#cite_note-110)[[111]](#cite_note-111) with [Barton Paul Levenson](/wiki/Barton_Paul_Levenson), [Kenneth Chiacchia](/wiki/Kenneth_Chiacchia) and [Elizabeth Humphreys Penrose](/wiki/Elizabeth_Humphreys_Penrose).

### Local dialect[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

The Pittsburgh English dialect, commonly called [*Pittsburghese*](/wiki/Pittsburgh_English), was influenced by [Scots-Irish](/wiki/Scots-Irish_American), [Welsh](/wiki/Welsh_people), [German](/wiki/Germans), [Central European](/wiki/Central_Europe) and [Eastern European](/wiki/Eastern_European) immigrants.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) Locals who speak the dialect are sometimes referred to as "[Yinzers](/wiki/Yinzer)" (from the local word "yinz" [var. *yunz*], a blended form of "you ones," similar to "y'all" and "you all" in the South). Common Pittsburghese terms are: slippy (slippery), redd up (clean up), jagger bush (thorn bush) and gum bands (rubber bands). The dialect is also notable for dropping the verb "to be." In Pittsburghese one would say "the car needs washed" instead of "needs to be washed," "needs washing," or "needs a wash." The dialect has some tonal similarities to other nearby regional dialects of Erie and Baltimore, but is noted for its somewhat [staccato](/wiki/Staccato) rhythms. The staccato qualities of the dialect are thought to originate either from Welsh or other European languages. The many local peculiarities have prompted the [*New York Times*](/wiki/New_York_Times) to describe Pittsburgh as, "the Galapagos Islands of American dialect."[[112]](#cite_note-112) The lexicon itself contains notable loans from [Polish](/wiki/Polish_language) and other European languages; examples include [babushka](/wiki/Headscarf), [pierogi](/wiki/Pierogi), and [halušky](/wiki/Halušky).[[113]](#cite_note-113)

### Livability[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[thumb|Pittsburgh from the](/wiki/File:Pittsburgh_WEO_Night_1.jpg) [West End Overlook](/wiki/West_End_Overlook) Pittsburgh often places high in lists of the nation's most livable cities. After placing fourth and first in the first two editions of *Places Rated Almanac*, Pittsburgh finished third in 1989, fifth in 1993, 14th in 1997 and 12th in 2000, before reclaiming the number one spot in 2007.[[114]](#cite_note-114) The survey's primary author, David Savageau, has noted that Pittsburgh is the only city to finish in the top 20 of every edition.

In 2005, 2009 and 2011, Pittsburgh was named most livable city in the United States and in those years, between the 26th- and 29th-most livable city worldwide by [*The Economist*](/wiki/The_Economist).[[115]](#cite_note-115)[[116]](#cite_note-116) Pittsburgh ranked No. 28 in the book *Cities Ranked and Rated* (2004) by [Bert Sperling](/wiki/Bert_Sperling) and Peter Sander.

In 2010, [*Forbes*](/wiki/Forbes) and [*Yahoo!*](/wiki/Yahoo!) listed Pittsburgh as the most livable city in the United States.[[117]](#cite_note-117)[[118]](#cite_note-118) A month later, *Forbes* named Pittsburgh the 7th best place to raise a family.[[119]](#cite_note-119) Pittsburgh was ranked the 4th best city for working mothers by Forbes in 2010[[120]](#cite_note-120) and the city was ranked as one of the best for entrepreneurs by *Entrepreneur*.[[121]](#cite_note-121) *Forbes* named Pittsburgh, in an 8-way tie, the world's 10th cleanest city for 2007.[[122]](#cite_note-122) The [*Economist Intelligence Unit*](/wiki/Economist_Intelligence_Unit) named Pittsburgh the top place to live in the United States in 2011,[[123]](#cite_note-123) and behind only [Honolulu](/wiki/Honolulu) for 2012 and 2014.[[124]](#cite_note-124)[[125]](#cite_note-125) The city was listed among the 10 best U.S. places to retire in 2012 by *CBS Money Watch* and *U.S. News*.[[126]](#cite_note-126)[[127]](#cite_note-127) In February 2013 *Forbes* again placed Pittsburgh among its 10 most unexpectedly romantic world locations.[[128]](#cite_note-128) In April 2014, [Niche](/wiki/Niche_(company)) rated Pittsburgh the 15th best city for [millennials](/wiki/Millennials).[[129]](#cite_note-129) Livability rankings typically consider factors such as cost of living, crime, and cultural opportunities. Pittsburgh has a low cost of living compared to other northeastern U.S. cities. According to the Federal Housing Board the average price for a 3- to 4-bedroom, 2-bath family home in Pittsburgh for 2004 is $162,000, well below the national average of $264,540. Average 2010 rent for all bedrooms in Pittsburgh was $789. This compares to the nationwide average of $1,087.[[130]](#cite_note-130) Pittsburgh also has five city parks and several parks managed by the Nature Conservancy, the largest of which, [Frick Park](/wiki/Frick_Park), provides a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of woodland park with extensive hiking and biking trails throughout steep valleys and wooded slopes. Birding enthusiasts love to visit Clayton Hill, where well over 100 species of birds have been recorded.[[131]](#cite_note-131) Enhancing Pittsburgh's livability is that the area faces little natural disaster risk such as an earthquake, hurricane, wildfire, or tornado. *Forbes* ranked Pittsburgh as having the 2nd lowest natural disaster risk in the nation for 2009.[[132]](#cite_note-132) [Greater Pittsburgh](/wiki/Pittsburgh_metropolitan_area) is not entirely free of natural disasters, however. Residents living in extremely low-lying areas near the rivers or one of the 1,400 creeks and streams experience occasional floods,[[133]](#cite_note-133) such as those caused when the remnants of [Hurricane Ivan](/wiki/Hurricane_Ivan) hit rainfall records in 2004.[[134]](#cite_note-134) River flooding is relatively rare due to federal flood control efforts extensively managing locks, dams, and reservoirs.[[133]](#cite_note-133)[[135]](#cite_note-135)[[136]](#cite_note-136) Residents living near smaller tributary streams are less protected from occasional flooding, and the cost of a comprehensive flood control program for the region has been estimated at a prohibitive $50 billion.[[133]](#cite_note-133) Pittsburgh has the most [bars](/wiki/Bar_(establishment)) [per capita](/wiki/Per_capita) in the nation.<ref name=Ritenbaugh>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref>

## Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Pittsburgh boasts several professional teams and in 2009 the city has won the [*Sporting News*](/wiki/Sporting_News) title of "Best Sports City" in the United States.[[137]](#cite_note-137) and *Sperling's Best Places* "top 15 cities for baseball" in 2013.[[138]](#cite_note-138) College sports also have large followings with the University of Pittsburgh in football and sharing Division I basketball fans with Robert Morris and Duquesne. Nearby Penn State and West Virginia University have sizable fanbases in the city.

Pittsburgh's dedication to sports has a long history with its major professional sports teams—the [Steelers](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Steelers) of the [National Football League](/wiki/National_Football_League), the [Penguins](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Penguins) of the [National Hockey League](/wiki/National_Hockey_League), and the [Pirates](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Pirates) of [Major League Baseball](/wiki/Major_League_Baseball)[[139]](#cite_note-139)—share the same team colors, the [official city colors of black and gold](/wiki/Flag_of_Pittsburgh,_Pennsylvania). This tradition of solidarity is unique to Pittsburgh. The black-and-gold color scheme has since become widely associated with the city and personified in its famous [Terrible Towel](/wiki/Terrible_Towel).[[140]](#cite_note-140) "[Rails to Trails](/wiki/Rails_to_Trails)", has converted miles of former [rail tracks](/wiki/Rail_tracks) to recreational trails, including a [Pittsburgh-Washington D.C. bike/walking trail](/wiki/Pittsburgh-Washington_D.C._bike/walking_trail). Several [mountain biking](/wiki/Mountain_biking) trails are located within the city and suburbs, [Frick Park](/wiki/Frick_Park) has biking trails and [Hartwood Acres Park](/wiki/Hartwood_Acres_Park) has many miles of [single track](/wiki/Single_track_(mountain_biking)) trails.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

|  |
| --- |
| + Professional sports teams in Pittsburgh |
| **Pro Club** | **Founded** | **League** | **Sport** | **Venue** | **Championships** |
| [**Pittsburgh Pirates**](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Pirates) | 1882 | [MLB](/wiki/Major_League_Baseball) | [Baseball](/wiki/Baseball) | [PNC Park](/wiki/PNC_Park) | 7[Template:Refn](/wiki/Template:Refn) |
| [**Pittsburgh Steelers**](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Steelers) | 1933 | [NFL](/wiki/National_Football_League) | [Football](/wiki/American_football) | [Heinz Field](/wiki/Heinz_Field) | 6[Template:Refn](/wiki/Template:Refn) |
| [**Pittsburgh Penguins**](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Penguins) | 1967 | [NHL](/wiki/National_Hockey_League) | [Hockey](/wiki/Ice_hockey) | [Consol Energy Center](/wiki/Consol_Energy_Center) | [1991](/wiki/1991_Stanley_Cup_Finals), [1992](/wiki/1992_Stanley_Cup_Finals), [2009](/wiki/2009_Stanley_Cup_Finals), [2016](/wiki/2016_Stanley_Cup_Finals) |
| [Pittsburgh Riverhounds](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Riverhounds) | 1999 | [USL](/wiki/United_Soccer_League) | Soccer | [Highmark Stadium](/wiki/Highmark_Stadium) |  |
| [Pittsburgh Passion](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Passion) | 2002 | [IWFL](/wiki/Independent_Women's_Football_League) | Football | [2007](/wiki/National_Women's_Football_Association#Championship_games), 2014, 2015 |
| [Steel City Yellow Jackets](/wiki/Steel_City_Yellow_Jackets) | 2014 | [ABA](/wiki/ABA_2000) | [Basketball](/wiki/Basketball) | [CCAC Allegheny Arena](/wiki/Community_College_of_Allegheny_County) |  |

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\*\*Pittsburgh's ABA franchise won the 1968 title, however the current franchise are heirs to it only in location.

|  |
| --- |
| +Prominent D1 college sports teams in Pittsburgh |
| **Division I Athletics** | **Prominent sports** | **Venues** | **Conference** | **National Championships** |
| [University of Pittsburgh](/wiki/University_of_Pittsburgh) | [Pitt Football](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Panthers_football) ([FBS](/wiki/NCAA_Division_I_Football_Bowl_Subdivision)) | [Heinz Field](/wiki/Heinz_Field) | [ACC](/wiki/Atlantic_Coast_Conference) | 9[Template:Refn](/wiki/Template:Refn) |
| [Pitt Basketball](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Panthers_men's_basketball) | [Petersen Events Center](/wiki/Petersen_Events_Center) | [1927–28](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Panthers_men's_basketball#2-Time_National_Champions) [1929–30](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Panthers_men's_basketball#2-Time_National_Champions) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| [Duquesne University](/wiki/Duquesne_University) | [Dukes Football](/wiki/Duquesne_Dukes_football) ([FCS](/wiki/Division_I-Football_Championship_Subdivision)) | [Art Rooney Field](/wiki/Arthur_J._Rooney_Athletic_Field) | [NEC](/wiki/Northeast_Conference) | 1941, 1973, [2003](/wiki/Duquesne_Dukes#Yearly_football_results) |
| [Dukes Basketball](/wiki/Duquesne_Dukes_men's_basketball) | [Palumbo Center](/wiki/A._J._Palumbo_Center) | [A10](/wiki/Atlantic_10_Conference) | [1954–55](/wiki/1955_National_Invitation_Tournament) (NIT) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| [Robert Morris University](/wiki/Robert_Morris_University) | [Colonials Basketball](/wiki/Robert_Morris_Colonials_men's_basketball) | [Sewall Center](/wiki/Charles_L._Sewall_Center) | [NEC](/wiki/Northeast_Conference) |  |
| [Colonials Hockey](/wiki/Robert_Morris_Colonials#Ice_hockey) | [Island Sports Center](/wiki/Island_Sports_Center) | [AHA](/wiki/Atlantic_Hockey) |  |

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

### Baseball[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Pedro_goes_to_Pittsburgh.jpg)[PNC Park](/wiki/PNC_Park), home of the [Pittsburgh Pirates](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Pirates) [Template:Quote box](/wiki/Template:Quote_box)

The [Pittsburgh Pirates](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Pirates) baseball team, often referred to as the Bucs or the Buccos (derived from [buccaneer](/wiki/Buccaneer)), is the city's oldest professional sports franchise having been founded in 1881, and plays in the [Central Division](/wiki/National_League_Central) of the [National League](/wiki/National_League). The Pirates are nine-time Pennant winners and five-time [World Series](/wiki/World_Series) Champions, were in the first [World Series (1903)](/wiki/1903_World_Series) and claim two pre-World Series titles in 1901 and 1902. The Pirates play in [PNC Park](/wiki/PNC_Park), annually ranked as one of the sports best venues; [ESPN.com](/wiki/ESPN.com) stated: "[t]his is the perfect blend of location, history, design, comfort and baseball…The best stadium in baseball is in Pittsburgh."[[141]](#cite_note-141) [PNC Park](/wiki/PNC_Park) hosted the team's MLB record-tying fifth All-Star game in 2006.

Pittsburgh also has a rich [Negro League](/wiki/Negro_League) history, with the former [Pittsburgh Crawfords](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Crawfords) and the [Homestead Grays](/wiki/Homestead_Grays) credited with as many as 14 league titles and 11 Hall of Famers between them in the 1930s and 1940s, while the [Keystones](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Keystones_(baseball)) fielded teams in the 1920s. In addition, in 1971 the Pirates were the first Major League team to field an all-minority lineup. One sportswriter claimed, "No city is more synonymous with black baseball than Pittsburgh."[[142]](#cite_note-142) Since the late 20th century, the Pirates had three consecutive [National League Championship Series](/wiki/National_League_Championship_Series) appearances (1990–92) (going 6, 7 and 7 games each), followed by setting the MLB record for most consecutive losing seasons, with 20 from 1993 until 2012. This era was followed by their 2013 [National League Division Series](/wiki/National_League_Division_Series) and 2014 Wild Card appearances. Their [September pennant race](/wiki/1997_Pittsburgh_Pirates_season) in 1997 featured the franchises' last no-hitter and last award for [Sporting News' Executive of the Year](/wiki/The_Sporting_News_Executive_of_the_Year_Award).[[143]](#cite_note-143)

### Football[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:Details](/wiki/Template:Details) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Heinz_Field_Pittsburgh.jpg)[Heinz Field](/wiki/Heinz_Field), home of the [Pittsburgh Steelers](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Steelers) and the [Pittsburgh Panthers](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Panthers) (football) [thumbnail|right|Heinz Field seen from above](/wiki/File:Heinz_Field01.jpg) [Football](/wiki/American_football) is the most popular and tradition laden sport in the region with the nation's first professional game being played in the city on November 12, 1892, between the [Allegheny Athletic Association](/wiki/Allegheny_Athletic_Association) and the [Pittsburgh Athletic Club](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Athletic_Club_(football)), the first pro-team in nearby [Latrobe](/wiki/Latrobe,_Pennsylvania) and first organized league, the [NFL](/wiki/National_Football_League_(1902)) and their inaugural champions: the [Pittsburgh Stars](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Stars).

[High school football](/wiki/High_school_football) routinely attract 10,000 fans per game and extensive press coverage. The [Tom Cruise](/wiki/Tom_Cruise) film [*All the Right Moves*](/wiki/All_the_Right_Moves_(film)) and ESPN's [*Bound for Glory*](/wiki/Bound_for_Glory_(ESPN)) with [Dick Butkus](/wiki/Dick_Butkus) both filmed in the area to capture the tradition and passion high school football enjoys in the region.

[College football](/wiki/College_football) in the city dates to 1889 with the [Division I](/wiki/Division_I_(NCAA)) (FBS) [Panthers](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Panthers_football) of the University of Pittsburgh posting nine [national championships](/wiki/NCAA_Division_I_FBS_National_Football_Championship) and recently qualifying for seven straight bowl games for 31 total. Local universities Duquesne and Robert Morris have loyal fan bases that follow their lower [(FCS)](/wiki/NCAA_Division_I_Football_Championship) teams. Duquesne, Carnegie Mellon University and [Washington & Jefferson College](/wiki/Washington_&_Jefferson_College) all posted major bowl games and AP Poll rankings from the 1920s to the 1940s as that era's equivalent of Top 25 FBS programs.

The city's most popular team is the [NFL's](/wiki/National_Football_League) [Pittsburgh Steelers](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Steelers), named after the distribution company the Pittsburgh Steeling company established in 1927. News of the team has preempted news of elections and other events and are more than a sports team to the region and its [diaspora](/wiki/Diaspora). The Steelers have been owned by the [Rooney family](/wiki/Rooney_family) since the team's founding in 1933, show consistency in coaching (only three coaches since the 1960s all with the same basic philosophy) and are noted as one of sports' most respectable franchises. The Steelers have a long waiting list for season tickets, and have sold out every home game since 1972.[[144]](#cite_note-144) The team won four [Super Bowls](/wiki/Super_Bowl) in a six-year span in the 1970s, a [fifth Super Bowl](/wiki/Super_Bowl_XL) in 2006, and a league record [sixth Super Bowl](/wiki/Super_Bowl_XLIII) in 2009. Since the AFL-NFL merger in 1970 they have qualified for the most NFL playoff berths (28) and have played in (15) and hosted (11) the most NFL conference championship games.

Heinz Field serves as home for the Steelers, Panthers, and both the suburban and city high school championships. Playoff franchises [Pittsburgh Power](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Power) and [Pittsburgh Gladiators](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Gladiators#Pittsburgh_Gladiators_(1987–1990)) competed in the [Arena Football League](/wiki/Arena_Football_League) in the 1980s and 2010s respectively. The Gladiators hosted [ArenaBowl I](/wiki/ArenaBowl_I) in the city, competing in two total, but losing both before moving to [Tampa, Florida](/wiki/Tampa,_Florida) and becoming the [Storm](/wiki/Tampa_Bay_Storm).[[145]](#cite_note-145) The [Pittsburgh Passion](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Passion) has been the city's professional women's football team since 2002 and plays its home games at [Highmark Stadium](/wiki/Highmark_Stadium). The [Ed Debartolo](/wiki/Edward_J._DeBartolo,_Sr.) owned [Pittsburgh Maulers](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Maulers) featured a [Heisman Trophy](/wiki/Heisman_Trophy) winner in the mid-1980s.

### Hockey[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[Template:Refimprove section](/wiki/Template:Refimprove_section) [thumb|](/wiki/File:PensArena.jpg)[Consol Energy Center](/wiki/Consol_Energy_Center), home of the [Pittsburgh Penguins](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Penguins)

The NHL's [Pittsburgh Penguins](/wiki/Pittsburgh_Penguins) have played in Pittsburgh since the team's founding in 1967. The team has won 5 [Eastern Conference](/wiki/Eastern_Conference_(NHL)) titles (1991, 1992, 2008, 2009, and 2016) and 4 [Stanley Cup](/wiki/Stanley_Cup) championships (1991, 1992, 2009, and 2016) as of the 2015/2016 season. Since 1999, Hall of Famer and back-to-back playoff MVP [Mario Lemieux](/wiki/Mario_Lemieux) has served as Penguins owner. Until moving into the [Consol Energy Center](/wiki/Consol_Energy_Center) in 2010 the team played their home games at the world's first retractable domed stadium, the [Civic Arena](/wiki/Civic_Arena_(Pittsburgh)), or in local parlance "The Igloo".[[146]](#cite_note-146)