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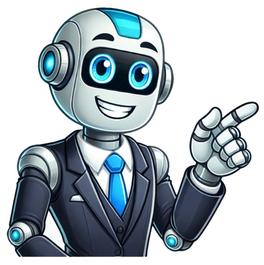

ClassTracks is an online vocabulary solution that triples the efficiency of vocabulary practice for English Language Learners and students with Limited English Proficiency. Start Your Free Trial Today “ClassTracks is minimal work on the teacher’s end, gives beautifully captured data on students and is more rigorous than other teaching platforms, while also providing individualized differentiation when needed. I was pretty blown away.” - Ms. Tedlock, Scuola Vita Nuava Charter School “One look and you will see that ClassTracks challenges students through a game-like interface to boost vocabulary and better prepare for every lesson at their own pace. Last year, I had the opportunity to introduce my class members to ClassTracks and I can say with certainty that they engage with the core portion of each class with greater energy and enthusiasm. I can only imagine their growth rate will continue to soar with your help.” - Dr. Bonner, Buck Lodge Middle School 1st PLACE FINALIST FINALIST 1st PLACE Duolingo is an online platform that consists of both a website and an app. It teaches multiple languages to speakers of a variety of languages, and there is the opportunity to take proficiency assessment exams. The company was founded in 2011 as a private beta and then released to the public the following year. It is now one of the biggest and most successful companies of its kind with more than 300 million users around the world. Since it was founded, the company has expanded rapidly, achieved any things, and has some unbelievable statistics. Here are 20 things that you probably didn’t know about Duolingo. 1. Luis Von Ahn is One of the Co-Founders Luis von Ahn is one of the co-founders of Duolingo and he is also the CEO of the company. This Guatemalan entrepreneur is also known for being one of the pioneers in crowdsourcing and as the founder of reCAPTCHA, which he sold in 2009 to Google. Although he was raised in Guatemala, he moved to the United States to study for a degree in mathematics from Duke University, and then studied for his Ph.D. in Computer Science at Carnegie Mellon University. Luis von Ahn is also a Consulting Professor in the Computer Science Department of Carnegie Mellon University. He has won multiple awards for his research and has been recognized as one of the most influential people in his field. 2. The Other Co-Founder is Severin Hacker Alongside Luis von Ahn, Duolingo’s other co-founder is Severin Hacker. Born in Zug, Switzerland, Hacker achieved his BS in Computer Science at ETH Zurich, When he had completed his degree, he moved to Pittsburgh to study for his Ph.D. in Computer Science at Carnegie Mellon University. This is where he met Luis von Ahn, who was his graduate advisor. The pair were initially trying to translate websites into other languages, and Duolingo was a by-product of their initial idea. Hacker has also been involved in the development of many other technology businesses and apps. He has won multiple awards for his research and innovations. 3. It Was Inspired by Poor Education in South America Luis von Ahn told Life Hacker that the idea doe Duolingo was inspired by his upbringing and education in Guatemala. For children growing up in Guatemala and many other areas of South America, there is only a 30 percent chance of them learning to read and write. One way that people who live in this part of the world try to broaden their learning opportunities is to learn English. Most who do this learn online or through local courses. However, these come at a cost, and this means that poor people do not have the same opportunities. Von Ahn wanted to give people from all socio-economic backgrounds the same opportunities to learn by providing a free language-learning platform. 4. Duolingo Was Funded by Grants Luis von Ahn was awarded a MacArthur fellowship for his innovative work in the field of computer science. The money from this fellowship along with a National Science Foundation grant was used to sponsor the development of Duolingo. Money was then raised from other sources to launch the product. They raised $15 million from a Series B second-round of funding while they were still an ‘Early Stage Venture’. This round of funding was led by New Enterprise Associates. Their total funding was brought to $18.3 million thanks to the participation of Union Square Ventures. In 2014, the venture entered its ‘Late Stage Venture’ phase and raised a further $20 million, led by Kleiner, Caufield, and Byers. The following year, a further round of funding led to investment from Google capital and brought the total funding raised to $83.3 million. 5. The Courses Are Free Most language-learning platforms make money by selling their courses. However, Duolingo is different because all the language courses are completely free. This does not mean that the company does not make money, though, as they have income streams from several sources. Some of their money is made from advertising revenue. They also make money from add-ons and exams. Although users must pay to take the exams, these are priced much lower than the exams provided by competitors. 6. They Focus on the Product Von Ahn told Geek Wire that the reason they stand out from the competition is that they focus on the product. He used competitor Rosetta Stone as an example of how his company differs. Rosetta Stone was already a well-established language-learning platform when Duolingo was founded. This company had more than 1,000 employees and much of the focus was on marketing to make money from course sales. Von Ahn says the focus at Duolingo has always been on the product and this is what helped them to surpass the results of their competitors. Most of the workforce at Duolingo works on product improvement. 7. Volunteers Create Courses Although almost half of the staff at Duolingo work directly on the product rather than on marketing, technology, or any other aspect of the business, it is not only the employees who contribute to the content of the course. There are also volunteers who provide course content because they are passionate about the mission of the company. Many of these are users of the app who are trying to learn new languages. 8. There Are More Than 200 Employees Duolingo began as just Luis von Ahn and Severin Hacker working together. The product was then developed with the involvement of Vicki Cheung, Antonio Navas, Brendan Meeder, Marcel Uekermann, Jose Fuentes, and Hector Villafuerte. Now, the company has more than 200 employees. Von Ahn has said that although the headquarters of the company is based in Pittsburgh, approximately 85 percent of the employees are from elsewhere. They attract the best employees by offering them an excellent package, which includes relocation fees for when they move to Pittsburgh for the job. 9. Duolingo Uses Amazon Web Services Duolingo uses a wide range of services that are part of the Amazon Web Services suite of products. Some of these include Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, Amazon Relational Database Services, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Simple Storage Service. 10. A Green Owl is the Mascot The mascot for Duolingo is a green cartoon owl called Duo. This mascot has been the subject of an Internet meme. In the meme, users of the app are threated and stalked if they do not continue to use the app. Duolingo acknowledged this meme as part of an April Fool’s Day joke when they released a video. The video featured a fictitious premium feature where are users are reminded to use the app by a visit from Duo in person. 11. It Was the Subject of an SNL Skit Duolingo has become a topic that has been highlighted in popular media. One example of this is when the website became the subject of a skit on Saturday Night Live, says the Duolingo Forum. In an episode of SNL that was hosted by Kristen Stewart, the skit parodied Duolingo in a skit that showed parents using a fictitious app on Duolingo called ‘Duolingo for Talking to Children’. 12. The App has Won Awards The Duolingo app has won multiple awards since it was launched. The first of these was in 2013 when Apple named it the iPhone App of the Year. Crunchies then awarded it the Best Education Startup Award in the following year. In both 2013 and 2014, Duolingo was the most downloaded app in the education category on Google Play. Finally, it won the 2015 Play & Learning category by Design to Improve Life. 13. The Company is Also Award-Winning The company itself has also won multiple awards and accolades. It has been listed as one of the 50 Most Innovative Companies, both of which are lists by Fast Company. IN 2018, the company won Inc. Magazine’s Best Workplaces Award and was included in Entrepreneur Magazine’s Top Company Culture List. In the same year and the following year, Duolingo was included on CNBC’s Disruptor 50 lists. Duolingo was named by Forbes as a Next Billion-Dollar Startup 2019 and TIME Magazine included it in their list of 50 Genius Companies. 14. Schools Can Use Duolingo Duolingo is not only something that individuals can use to teach themselves a new language, but also something that can be used as a learning tool by teachers in the classroom. Duolingo for Schools is a tool that teachers can create an account for and then use in the classroom as part of the learning experience. It allows teachers to monitor and track their students’ progress while learning a new language. 15. There Are Two Courses in Fictional Languages While most of the language courses available from Duolingo are for educational purposes and intended to serve a practical purpose, there are also some courses that are just for fun. These include the two courses in fictional languages; Klingon and High Valyrian. The former is the fictional language spoken by the Klingons in the Star Trek Universe. High Valyrian is a fictional language that is used in some of the novels by George R. R. Martin. 16. The English Course for Spanish Speakers Has the Most Active Users There are currently 96 language courses offered by Duolingo in 23 languages, with many more courses in beta or being developed. As of December 2020, the most popular course available teaches English to Spanish speakers. There are 27.3 learners who access this course on the app or website. This course was released in March 2012. 17. English is Available in the Most Languages The 23 languages that you can learn with Duolingo are delivered in a number of different languages. While some are available only for speakers of one or two languages, others are available to speakers of four, five or more languages. In most cases, the courses are available in at least English. The course that is available in the most language variations is Spanish as this is available for speakers of English, French, Italian, Portuguese, German, Catalan Guarini, Esperanto, Russian, and Swedish. The only courses that are not available to English speakers are the Catalan and Guarani courses, as these courses are currently only available to Spanish speakers. 18. The Duolingo Database is Constantly Updated According to the statistics on Expanded Ramblings, the Duolingo database is constantly updated to keep track of its users and statistics relating to the various courses. It is mindblowing to learn that the database is updated a staggering 300,000 times per second. This constant updating is important as the product is constantly being developed and it allows the company to track the popularity of different courses. 19. The Company is Worth $700 Million Considering all the Duolingo courses are free to users internationally, it is surprising to learn that this company has now been valued at a whopping $700 million. In terms of both usage and value, it has surpassed all its competitors in its field to become the most valuable online language education company in the world. As the popularity of Duolingo continues to grow and they are continuously adding more courses, it is likely that the value of this company will continue to increase. 20. Seven Billion Exercises Are Completed Each Month As more than 300 million people use Duolingo each month and each user spends approximately ten minutes per day learning a language, this amounts to a lot of exercises completed over the period of a month. In fact, the combined total of the number of exercises completed by all the users is approximately seven billion each month. This number will continue to increase as more courses are added and more people begin using Duolingo. Share on X (Twitter) Share on Facebook Share on Reddit Share on WhatsApp Here’s the ultimate Duolingo Plus discount that will help you save up to 50% on your purchase! Duolingo Plus is now officially known as Super Duolingo! With the premium version, you can unlock additional benefits and features. In this article, I have mentioned working with Duolingo Plus Discount (now Super Duolingo), along with a step-by-step guide to redeem your discount. So, let’s quickly get into it! Super Duolingo provides many discount offers and promo codes throughout the year. Currently, Duolingo is offering up to 50% off on its annual plans + 14-day free trial that you can claim! Besides the existing discount, Duolingo isn’t offering any official promo codes. Note: Since 2022, Duolingo Plus has been replaced with the Super Duolingo with more interactive theme. It provides precisely the same features as Duolingo Plus. Here is how: Duolingo PlanMonthly priceAnnual priceSavings1-Month plan$12.99/month––12-Month plan$6.99/month$83.99/year$71.89 annually Family plan $9.99/month$119.99$35.89 annually Compared to the monthly subscription, annual subscription, or family subscription plans, save more than 50% on your purchase. Now that you know the existing Duolingo offer, let’s help you grab your discount! Here is a step-by-step guide you can follow. Step 1: Go to the Super Duolingo website or open the Duolingo app on your device. Step 2: Log in to your Duolingo account or create a new one if you don’t have an account yet. Step 3: Now click on the “Start my two weeks free” option. Step 4: You will land on the pricing plan page, where you must select the suitable plan for you. Step 5: After selecting a plan, Duolingo will ask you to fill in the payment details. Step 6: Once you enter your payment details, your free trial will start, and you will have access to all the premium features of Super Duolingo. Note: You will be charged with the plan after the 14-day free trial. If you decide that you don’t want to continue with the paid plan, you can cancel your subscription before the end of the free trial period Duolingo offers a 2-week free trial of Super Duolingo to students through their partnership. It provides an ad-free experience with additional features such as unlimited guesses, fun quizzes to track mistakes, and monthly streak repairs. Simply put, Duolingo does not officially offer a student discount. However, students can take advantage of the annual plans and save 50% on their purchases. Duolingo offers a free version that works well to help you learn a new language. However, it comes with certain restrictions and limited features. In order to overcome limited features and use Duolingo at its full potential, you can upgrade to the premium version -Super Duolingo, starting from $6.99/month. Here is a complete breakdown of Super Duolingo pricing plans and its features: FeatureFreeSuper PlanSuper Family PlanMonthly Pricing–$6.99/month$9.99/monthAnnual Pricing–$83.99/month$119.99/monthLearning contentYes YesYesPersonalized PracticeNoYesYesYesUnlimited heartsNoYesYesYesUnlimited legendaryNoYesYesNo adsNoYesYes Duolingo offers a family plan that allows up to six people to share a subscription, which costs $19.99 per year. Tip: You can also explore other language-learning apps that might be the right fit for your needs! While the free version has received a lot of praise from people, it is worth wondering whether you should even consider upgrading to the paid version. As a Duolingo user, I started with the free version until I found premium features and their perks. Let’s look at some of the key differences between Duolingo Free and Super Duolingo. Duolingo FreeSuper DuolingoCompletely free to use.Costs $6.99 per month.Access to all lessons and language courses.Ad-free lessons provide an uninterrupted learning experience.Ad-supported, with occasional interruptions for ads.Offline access to lessons, allowing you to learn without an internet connection.Limited hearts (tries) on exercises, meaning mistakes have consequences and can lead to running out of hearts and waiting for them to regenerate.Unlimited hearts (tries) on exercises, so mistakes have no consequences.No offline access to lessons.You can track your progress.Ability to track your progress. See how Duolingo stands against its competitors with our comparison guides: Duolingo Plus discount is a great way to get your hands on the paid version with a massive discount! Instead of going with the monthly plan, you can opt for the annual plan and get a flat 50% discount. Additionally, before charging you, Duolingo lets you test out the platform for free with its 14-day free trial. In case of new and exciting discounts, I’ll make sure to keep this page updated. Until then, take advantage of the current discount and enjoy learning a new language! Is Duolingo Plus worth it? For those who enjoy the platform, investing in a Duolingo Plus subscription is worth it. Refilling lives and continuing to learn from their mistakes will make the experience smoother. Having offline access to the premium version is incredibly useful if you do not have a high-quality Internet connection. How to get Duolingo Plus for free? Its trial period lets you use Duolingo Plus free for 14 days. An alternative is utilizing the referral section. To elucidate, the application lets you access it for 7 days free of cost for every individual who uses your affiliate link to join. If you invite 5 friends only, you are liable to get access to 3 months free on Duolingo Plus. Also, you can download the Duolingo Plus apk free to access its paid content. Is a student discount available on Duolingo Plus? A free trial of 2 months is available on Duolingo Plus for students through a partnership with Unidays. There is also the scope to find out if other student discounts are available. What you can do is just contact the app through your .edu mail. What are the Duolingo Plus costs and discounts in various countries? The prices in different countries continue to fluctuate based on the currency.The United Kingdom $5.24/mo or $62.88/yearly, Australia $9.07/mo or $108.84/yearly, and Canada $8.90/mo or $83.88/yearly. Are Duolingo courses free? The mobile and desktop app of Duolingo is completely free of cost. That means you can learn whatever language you want for free with Duolingo. However, it will show you ads from time to time, which can break your flow. That’s why you should consider upgrading to Duolingo Plus. Can I become fluent in a language with Duolingo? There are two types of learning processes: Active learning and Passive learning. With Duolingo, you get active learning but very little passive learning. That’s why you can not become fluent by just learning with Duolingo. Which one is better — Duolingo or Babbel? Both Babbel and Duolingo are amazing language learning platforms, and they both offer plenty of course material and different teaching techniques to help their learners learn a new language. However, Babbel has an edge over Duolingo when it comes to the curriculum and teaching style. What are some good alternatives to Duolingo? Some good alternatives to Duolingo are Babbel, Rosetta Stone, LingoDeer, Memrise, Lingvist, and so on. Ottawa is a city best known for its history and culture, rather than as a beach destination. Therefore, spending time on the beach is possibly not your first thought if you are visiting this location.… The Pontiac Chieftain is a classic model that was sold during the late 1940s through the end of the 1950s. The model endured for three generations and there are still some good examples available for… Understanding how investors feel about the market is key to making smart trading decisions, and one of the most reliable early indicators is Nasdaq futures. Watching Nasdaq futures today can offer real-time insight into market… From the ‘60s till the mid ‘70s, the Swiss watchmaking industry was on fire. Almost a day didn’t go by without one of its brands putting out a new modern-day classic. But then the 80s… Buying a used car may seem like the smartest financial move. But that smart move can turn into a money pit if you don’t look beyond the surface. A glossy exterior or a smooth test… There is little question that the pandemic and the chaos and uncertainty it created has wreaked havoc with our bodies, minds and souls. Endless days quarantined, hours spent on Zoom conferences – often in less… There are many reasons that people visit Lima, Peru, including enjoying the vibe of the city, learning about Peruvian culture, and seeing the landmarks of Lima. Many people do not consider a place for a… When it comes to dirt biking, the first names that come to mind are KTM, Yamaha, Kawasaki, Suzuki, and Husqvarna but on the higher end of the spectrum, you shouldn’t discount the capabilities of Ducati… Cadillacs make the best limousines because of their plush luxury design. Some of the more spacious Cadillac models were ideal for fabrication and stretching the wheelbase to the limits, adding a solid infrastructure with more… How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites We have taken a practical approach to help you quickly grasp the basics of a language. We suggest starting by memorizing useful words and expressions that you can use daily at home and that will also be helpful when you travel. Practicing pronunciation out loud—numbers, for example—is an excellent exercise that can be done anytime throughout the day. This will get you used to the sounds of the language and make listening more familiar. Once you arrive in Rome or Venice for your vacation, you’ll be surprised at how familiar and easy to understand the language already feels. Moreover, having a pocket dictionary with you will always be useful when traveling, allowing you to look up unknown words and expand your vocabulary on a regular basis. Why speak Italian when traveling? Culture, fashion, soccer, cuisine, and economy A single title isn’t enough to list all the good reasons to learn Italian, a language as vibrant and cheerful as its people. Whether it’s to better understand the literary masters of yesterday and today (like Dante, Pirandello, or Umberto Eco) or to discover every ingredient in your favorite dishes, Italian is the language you need to broaden your skills and boost your career! Rich in history and culture, the territory of modern-day Italy was once home to the Etruscan, Greek, and Roman civilizations, which explains the impressive number of classical antiquity archaeological sites throughout the country. Millions of tourists who flock to Italy year-round are also dazzled by the works of masters such as Da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Botticelli, as well as by the architecture that turns cities like Florence and Ferrara into open-air museums. Fashion is another iconic draw for the country, one of the world’s leading exporters of luxury products like Ferrari, Maserati, Prada, Gucci, Dolce & Gabbana, Armani, Azimut, Riva, and more. Elegance and design are likewise promoted through events like Milan Fashion Week. Italian cuisine is indispensable to the country’s appeal. It’s Europe’s favorite cuisine and one of the most popular worldwide, fueling a growing trend in Italy’s wine and gastronomic tourism. The allure of fresh, well-seasoned ingredients is so strong that the Mediterranean diet was declared an intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO in 2010. History and food enthusiasts have many reasons to rejoice during a stay in Italy: in addition to traditional pasta, cheese, and charcuterie, the country is responsible for two major inventions of modern cuisine—the ice cream cone and espresso coffee. A language for business Ranked as the 8th largest economy in the world and the 4th largest in Europe, Italy is home to major corporations like Fiat, Benetton, and Luxottica, which operate worldwide. This alone underscores the advantage of speaking Italian, one of the official languages of the European Union and seven other countries, with more than 61 million speakers. The language of Dante is also spoken in several Italian-speaking communities around the world, such as in Brazil and the United States. So, what are you waiting for to dive in? A complete guide to learning Italian effectively Below is a detailed, comprehensive guide with concrete tips and useful tricks to help you get started and make quick progress in learning Italian: 1. Immerse yourself in the language every day Immersion is essential for rapid progress in Italian. Here’s how you can immerse yourself daily: Podcasts: Listen regularly to Italian podcasts such as Coffee Break Italian, News in Slow Italian, or Italiano Automatico. Start with just 10 minutes a day and gradually increase. TV series and films: Watch popular Italian series on Netflix with Italian subtitles. Social media: Follow Italian Instagram accounts and comment in Italian. Radio: Listen to Radio Italia or Rai Radio 2 during your commute or while doing chores. Newspapers: Read news articles on websites like Il Post or ANSA. 2. Learn through active practice Regular practice is crucial for making progress. Here’s how to practice actively: Loecsen.com: Use the interactive method to learn thematic vocabulary in context. Browse illustrated vocabulary lists and listen to how common phrases are pronounced. Practice reading and repeating each phrase using our unique Read Aloud tool. Evaluate yourself by recording your voice and comparing it to the native speaker audio. Conversation groups: Join Meetup groups or participate in online language exchanges. Language exchange: Find a partner on Tandem or HelloTalk and schedule regular sessions. Online lessons: Take classes with native speakers on italki or Preply. 3. Focus on useful vocabulary A solid vocabulary is key to communicating effectively. Here’s how to expand it: Use Loecsen to learn the essential basics: Work on crucial themes (greetings, restaurants, travel, emergencies, etc.). Review and test your knowledge with interactive exercises. Use dedicated tools: Read Aloud on Loecsen to improve your fluency by repeating key sentences. Idiomatic expressions: Learn common idioms and include them in your daily life. 4. Work on your pronunciation Good pronunciation is essential for being understood. Here’s how to refine it: Use Loecsen’s “Read Aloud” page: Select a sentence, listen to the native pronunciation, and repeat it out loud. Record yourself and compare your pronunciation to the original. Repeat multiple times until your pronunciation is smooth. Other exercises: Practice challenging sounds (the rolled r, double consonants, stress accents, etc.). Use Forvo to hear different regional accents. 5. Immerse yourself in Italian culture Understanding Italian culture will help you grasp the language more easily. Here’s how to immerse yourself: Literature: Read simple short stories and progress to short novels. Music: Examine the lyrics of Italian songs. Cooking: Follow recipes in Italian while you cook. History and art: Enroll in free online courses or take virtual museum tours. 6. Structure your learning A structured approach helps you make steady progress: Goals: Set SMART goals (e.g., “Reach B1 level in 6 months”). Planning: Incorporate Loecsen into your daily routine: Monday: 15 minutes of Loecsen vocabulary + 10 minutes of reading aloud. Tuesday: 20 minutes of conversation on Tandem. Wednesday: 10 minutes of active listening + 20 minutes of Loecsen exercises. Thursday: 15 minutes of grammar + 10 minutes of speaking practice. Friday: 30 minutes of watching a video in Italian. Weekend: Review and free practice. Monitoring: Track your progress in a journal and adjust your methods if necessary. 7. Additional resources Loecsen.com: One of the best platforms for contextual vocabulary learning. Dictionary:WordReference for accurate translations. YouTube channels:Learn Italian with Lucrezia, Italy Made Easy, etc. Apps:Reverso Context for viewing words in context. By following this guide and making the most of Loecsen.com, you’ll make significant progress in Italian. Don’t forget to include reading aloud in your daily learning to improve your pronunciation and fluency. Buona fortuna! Second-most populous city in Pennsylvania, U.S. This article is about the city in Pennsylvania. For the region, see Greater Pittsburgh. For other uses, see Pittsburgh (disambiguation). Not to be confused with Pittsburg. City in Pennsylvania, United StatesPittsburghCityDowntown PittsburghDuquesne InclinePhipps ConservatoryMexican War StreetsPNC ParkCathedral of LearningCarnegie Museums of Pittsburgh FlagSealCoat of armsNicknames: City of Bridges, Steel City,City of Champions, The 'Burgh, The Paris of AppalachiaMotto: Benigno Numine ("With the benevolent deity")Interactive map of PittsburghPittsburghShow map of PennsylvaniaPittsburghShow map of the United StatesCoordinates: 40°26′23″N 79°58′35″W / 40.43972°N 79.97639°W / 40.43972; -79.97639Country United StatesState PennsylvaniaCounty AlleghenyFoundedNovember 27, 1758; 266 years ago (1758-11-27) (fort)Municipal incorporation April 22, 1794; 231 years ago (1794-04-22) (borough) March 18, 1816; 209 years ago (1816-03-18) (city) Founded byJohn ForbesNamed afterWilliam Pitt, 1st Earl of ChathamGovernment • TypeMayor-council • MayorEd Gainey (D) • City Council List Bobby WilsonTheresa Kail-SmithRobert Charland IIIAnthony CoghillBarbara Greenwood WarwickDaniel Lavelle (President)Deborah GrossErika StrassburgerKhari Mosley Area[1] • City58.35 sq mi (151.12 km2) • Land55.38 sq mi (143.42 km2) • Water2.97 sq mi (7.70 km2)Highest elevation1,370 ft (420 m)Lowest elevation710 ft (220 m)Population (2020)[2] • City302,971 • Estimate (2024)[3]307,668 • Rank68th in the United States2nd in Pennsylvania • Density5,200/sq mi (2,000/km2) • Urban1,745,039 (US: 30th) • Urban density1,924.7/sq mi (743.1/km2) • Metro[4][5]2,457,000 (US: 26th)Demonym(s)Pittsburgher, YinzerGDP[6] • Pittsburgh (MSA)$159.6 billion (2023)Time zoneUTC−5 (Eastern Standard Time) • Summer (DST)UTC−4 (Eastern Daylight Time)ZIP Code 76 ZIP Codes: 15122, 15201-15244, 15250-15255, 15257-15262, 15264-15265, 15267-15268, 15270, 15272, 15274-15279, 15281-15283, 15286, 15289-15290, 15295 Area codes412, 724, 878FIPS code42-61000GNIS feature ID1213644Websitepittsburghpa.gov Pennsylvania Historical MarkerDesignated1946[7] Pittsburgh (/ˈpɪtsbɜːrɡ/ PITS-burg) is a city in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, United States, and its county seat. It is the second-most populous city in Pennsylvania (after Philadelphia) and the 68th-most populous city in the U.S., with a population of 302,971 as of the 2020 census. The city is located in southwestern Pennsylvania at the confluence of the Allegheny River and Monongahela River, which combine to form the Ohio River.[8] It anchors the Pittsburgh metropolitan area, which had a population of 2.457 million residents and is the largest metro area in both the Ohio Valley and Appalachia, the second-largest in Pennsylvania, and the 26th-largest in the U.S. Pittsburgh is the principal city of the greater Pittsburgh–Weirton–Steubenville combined statistical area which includes parts of Ohio and West Virginia. Pittsburgh is known as "the Steel City" for its dominant role in the history of the U.S. steel industry.[9] It developed as a vital link of the Atlantic coast and Midwest, as the mineral-rich Allegheny Mountains led to the region being contested by the French and British empires, Virginians, Whiskey Rebels, and Civil War raiders.[10] For part of the 20th century, Pittsburgh was behind only New York City and Chicago in corporate headquarters employment; it had the most U.S. stockholders per capita.[11] Deindustrialization in the late 20th century resulted in massive layoffs among blue-collar workers as steel and other heavy industries declined, coinciding with several Pittsburgh-based corporations moving out of the city.[12] However, the city divested from steel and, since the 1990s, Pittsburgh has focused its energies on the healthcare, education, and technology industries.[13][14] Pittsburgh is home to large medical providers, including the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center and Allegheny Health Network, as well as 68 colleges and universities, including Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh.[15] The area has served as the federal agency headquarters for cyber defense, software engineering, robotics, energy research, and the nuclear navy.[16] The city is home to ten Fortune 500 companies and seven of the largest 300 U.S. law firms. Pittsburgh is sometimes called the "City of Bridges" for its 446 bridges.[9] Its rich industrial history left the area with renowned cultural institutions, including the Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Zoo & Aquarium, Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens, the National Aviary, and a diverse cultural district.[17] The city's major league professional sports teams include the Pittsburgh Steelers, Pittsburgh Penguins, and Pittsburgh Pirates. Pittsburgh is additionally where Jehovah's Witnesses traces its earliest origins, and was the host of the 2009 G20 Pittsburgh summit. Main article: Name of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh was named in 1758, by Scottish General John Forbes, in honor of British statesman William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham. As Forbes was a Scotsman, he probably pronounced the name /ˈpɪtsbərə/ PITS-bər-ə (similar to Edinburgh).[18][19] Pittsburgh was incorporated as a borough on April 22, 1794, with the following Act:[20] "Be it enacted by the Pennsylvania State Senate and 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."[21] From 1891 to 1911, the city's name was federally recognized as "Pittsburg", though use of the final h was retained during this period by the city government and other local organizations.[22][18] After a public campaign, the federal decision to drop the h was reversed.[18] The Pittsburg Press continued spelling the city without an h until 1921.[23] Main article: History of Pittsburgh For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Pittsburgh. Historical claims Kingdom of France 1690s–1763 Great Britain 1681–1781 United States 1776–present The area of the Ohio headwaters was long inhabited by the Shawnee and several other settled groups of Native Americans.[24] Shannopin's Town was an 18th-century Lenape (Delaware) town located roughly from where Penn Avenue is today, below the mouth of Two Mile Run, from 30th Street to 39th Street. According to George Croghan, the town was situated on the south bank of the Allegheny, nearly opposite what is now known as Washington's Landing, formerly Herr's Island, in what is now the Lawrenceville neighborhood.[25]:289 Further information: Pennsylvania in the American Revolution Fort Pitt Block House, built by the British in 1764, is the oldest extant structure in Pittsburgh. The first known European to enter the region was the French explorer Robert de La Salle from Quebec during his 1669 expedition down the Ohio River.[26][better source needed] 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 established area posts and settlements.[27] In 1749, French soldiers from Quebec launched an expedition to the forks to unite Canada with French Louisiana via the rivers.[27] During 1753–1754, the British hastily built Fort Prince George before a larger French force drove them off. The French built Fort Duquesne based on LaSalle's 1669 claims. The French and Indian War, the North American front of the Seven Years' War, began with the future Pittsburgh as its center. British General Edward Braddock was dispatched with Major George Washington as his aide to take Fort Duquesne.[28] The British and colonial force were defeated at Braddock's Field. General John Forbes finally took the forks in 1758. He began construction on Fort Pitt, named after William Pitt the Elder, while the settlement was named "Pittsborough".[29] During Pontiac's War, a loose confederation of Native American tribes laid siege to Fort Pitt in 1763; the siege was eventually lifted after Colonel Henry Bouquet defeated a portion of the besieging force at the Battle of Bushy Run. Bouquet strengthened the defenses of Fort Pitt the next year.[30][31][32][33] During this period, the powerful nations of the 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, the Penns were allowed to purchase the modern region from the Iroquois. A 1769 survey referenced the future city as the "Manor of Pittsburgh".[34] Both the Colony of Virginia and the 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 westward, placing Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania. On March 8, 1771, 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.[35][36] William Teagarden was the first constable, and William Troop was the first clerk.[37] Following the American Revolution, the village of Pittsburgh continued to grow. One of its earliest industries was boat building for settlers of the Ohio Country. In 1784, Thomas Vickroy 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 was started, and in 1787, the Pittsburgh Academy was chartered. Unrest during the 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 arrived after crossing the Appalachian Mountains or through the Great Lakes. Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) at the source of the Ohio River became the main base for settlers moving into the Northwest Territory. Further information: Pennsylvania in the American Civil War The Monongahela River and its surroundings in 1857Lithograph of Pittsburgh by Otto Krebs (before 1874) The federal government recognizes Pittsburgh as the starting point for the Lewis and Clark Expedition.[38] Preparations began in Pittsburgh in 1803 when Meriwether Lewis purchased a keelboat that would later be used to ascend the Missouri River.[39] The 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. It was served by numerous river steamboats that increased trading traffic on the rivers. In the 1830s, many Welsh people from the Merthyr steelworks immigrated to the city following the aftermath of the Merthyr Rising. By the 1840s, Pittsburgh was one of the largest cities west of the Allegheny Mountains. The Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroyed over a thousand buildings in 1845. The city rebuilt with the aid of Irish immigrants who came to escape the Great Famine. 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, with the most coming from Germany. Burning of Union Depot during the Pittsburgh railroad strike of 1877 Because Pennsylvania had been established as a free state after the Revolution, enslaved African Americans sought freedom here through escape as refugees from the South, or occasionally fleeing from travelers they were serving who stayed in the city. There were active stations of the Underground Railroad in the city, and numerous refugees were documented as getting help from station agents and African-American workers in city hotels. The Drennen Slave Girl walked out of the Monongahela House in 1850, apparently to freedom.[40] The Merchant's Hotel was also a place where African-American workers would advise slaves the state was free and aid them in getting to nearby stations of the Underground Railroad.[41] Sometimes refugee slaves from the South stayed in Pittsburgh, but other times they continued North, including into Canada. Many slaves left the city and county for Canada after Congress passed the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act, as it required cooperation from law enforcement even in free states and increased penalties. From 1850 to 1860, the black population in Allegheny County dropped from 3,431 to 2,725 as people headed to more safety in Canada.[40] The American Civil War boosted the city's economy with increased iron and armament demand by the Union. Andrew Carnegie began steel production in 1875 at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works in North Braddock, Pennsylvania, which evolved into the Carnegie Steel Company. He adopted the Bessemer process to increase production. Manufacturing was key to growth of Pittsburgh and the surrounding region. Railroad lines were built into the city along both rivers, increasing transportation access to important markets. An aerial view of Pittsburgh in 1902[42]Steel mills in the Strip District in 1906 In 1901, J. P. Morgan and attorney Elbert H. Gary merged Carnegie Steel Company and several other companies into U.S. Steel. By 1910, Pittsburgh was the nation's eighth-largest city, accounting for between one-third and one-half of national steel output. The Pittsburgh Agreement was subscribed in May 1918 between the Czech and Slovak nationalities, as envisioned by T. G. Masaryk, concerning the future foundation of Czechoslovakia.[43] The city suffered severe flooding in March 1936. The city's population swelled to more than a half million, attracting numerous European immigrants to its industrial jobs. By 1940, non-Hispanic whites were 90.6% of the city's population.[44] Pittsburgh also became a main destination of the African-American Great Migration from the rural South during the first half of the 20th century.[45] Limited initially by discrimination, some 95% percent of the men became unskilled steel workers.[46] During World War II, demand for steel increased and area mills operated 24 hours a day to produce 95 million tons of steel for the war effort.[29] 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"[47][48] was being overshadowed by James Parton's 1868 observation of Pittsburgh being "hell with the lid off."[49] Following World War II, 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 implosion during national industrial restructuring. There were massive layoffs from mill and plant closures.[12] In the later 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, 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 metropolitan statistical area (MSA) experienced over 10% appreciation in housing prices, the highest appreciation of the largest 25 metropolitan statistical areas in the United States, with 22 of the largest 25 metropolitan statistical areas experiencing depreciations in housing values.[50] In September 2009, the 2009 G20 Pittsburgh summit was held in Pittsburgh.[51] See also: Pittsburgh metropolitan area § Regional identity The Duquesne Incline from Mount Washington Pittsburgh has an area of 58.3 square miles (151 km2), of which 55.6 square miles (144 km2) is land and 2.8 square miles (7.3 km2), or 4.75%, is water. The 80th meridian west passes directly through the city's downtown. The city is located on the Allegheny Plateau, within the ecoregion of the Western Allegheny Plateau.[52] The Downtown area (also known as the Golden Triangle) sits where the Allegheny River flows from the northeast and the Monongahela River from the southeast to form the Ohio River. The convergence is at Point State Park and is referred to as "the Point." The city extends east to include the Oakland and Shadyside sections, which are home to the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Mellon University, Chatham University, Carnegie Museum and Library, and many other educational, medical, and cultural institutions. The southern, western, and

in Deadly Force," "Excessive Force Complaints Upheld," "Discrimination Complaints Upheld," "Criminal Misconduct Complaints Upheld," "Arrest Rate for Low Level Offenses," and "Racial Disparities in Drug Arrests." This is 10 out of 15 categories.[225] See also: List of colleges and universities in Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning at the University of PittsburghMain campus of Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh is home to many colleges, universities and research facilities, the most well-known of which are Carnegie Mellon University, the University of Pittsburgh, and Duquesne University. Also in the city are Carlow University, Chatham University, Point Park University, the Community College of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and the Pittsburgh Institute of Mortuary Science. The campuses of Carlow, Carnegie Mellon, and the University of Pittsburgh are near each other in the Oakland neighborhood that is the city's traditional cultural center. Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) is a private research university founded by Andrew Carnegie and Andrew Mellon.[226] CMU contains the Mellon College of Science, School of Computer Science, College of Engineering, School of Business, Heinz College, College of Fine Arts, writing, Social and Decision Sciences, information systems, statistics, and psychology programs. The University of Pittsburgh, established in 1787 and popularly referred to as "Pitt", is a state-related school with one of the nation's largest research programs.[15] Pitt is known for the Kenneth P. Dietrich School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh School of Information Sciences, Swanson School of Engineering, University of Pittsburgh College of Business Administration, University of Pittsburgh School of Law, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh School of Social Work, and other biomedical and health-related sciences.[226][227][228][229][230] Carlow University is a small private Catholic university that while coeducational, has traditionally educated women. Chatham University, a liberal arts college that was founded as a woman's college but became fully coeducational in 2015,[231] is in the Shadyside neighborhood, but also maintains a 388-acre (157 ha) Eden Hall Farm campus in the North Hills. Duquesne University, a private Catholic university in the Bluff neighborhood and is noted for its song and dance troupe, the Duquesne University Tamburitzans, as well as programs in law, business, and pharmacy. Point Park University was founded in 1961 and is well known for its Conservatory of Performing Arts and its Pittsburgh Playhouse. Further information: Pittsburgh Public Schools Taylor Allderdice High School in Pittsburgh in November 2006 Pittsburgh Public Schools teachers are paid well relative to their peers, ranking 17th in 2000 among the 100 largest cities by population for the highest minimum salary. In 2018, the starting teacher salary offered to teachers with a BA was $46,920. The maximum annual salary for a teacher with a master's degree was $95,254.[232] Local public schools include many charter and magnet schools, including City Charter High School (computer and technology focused), Pittsburgh Montessori School (formerly Homewood Montessori), Pittsburgh Gifted Center, Barack Obama Academy of International Studies 6–12, Pittsburgh Creative and Performing Arts 6–12, Pittsburgh Science and Technology Academy, the Western Pennsylvania School for Blind Children, and the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf. Private schools in Pittsburgh include Bishop Canevin High School, Central Catholic High School, Oakland Catholic High School, Winchester Thurston School, St. Edmund's Academy, Hillel Academy of Pittsburgh, Yeshiva Schools and The Ellis School. Shady Side Academy maintains a PK–5 primary school campus in the Point Breeze neighborhood, in addition to its 6–12 middle and upper school campuses in nearby suburban Fox Chapel. Other private institutions outside of Pittsburgh's limits include North Catholic High School and Seton-La Salle Catholic High School. The city also has an extensive library system, both public and university. Most notable are the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the University of Pittsburgh's University Library System, which rank as the ninth-largest public and 18th-largest academic libraries in the nation, respectively.[233][234] Main articles: Media in Pittsburgh, List of films shot in Pittsburgh, and List of television shows shot in Pittsburgh KDKA-AM's studios at Gateway Center There are two major daily newspapers in Pittsburgh: the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review online only (no longer in print for Pittsburgh Area). Weekly papers in the region include the Pittsburgh Business Times, Pittsburgh City Paper, Pittsburgh Catholic, Pittsburgh Jewish Chronicle, The New People, and the New Pittsburgh Courier. Independent student-written university-based newspapers include The Pitt News of the University of Pittsburgh, The Tartan of Carnegie Mellon University, The Duquesne Duke of Duquesne University, and The Globe of Point Park University. The University of Pittsburgh School of Law is also home to JURIST, the world's only university-based legal news service.[235] The Pittsburgh metro area is served by multiple local television and radio stations. The Pittsburgh designated market area (DMA) is the 22nd-largest in the U.S. with 1,163,150 homes (1.045% of the total U.S.).[236] The major network television stations include KDKA-TV 2 (CBS), WTAE 4 (ABC), WPXI 11 (NBC), WINP-TV 16 (Ion), WPKD-TV 19 (Independent), WPNT 22 (The CW/MyNetworkTV), WPCB 40 (Cornerstone), and WPGH-TV 53 (Fox). KDKA-TV, WINP-TV, and WPCB are owned-and-operated by their respective networks. WQED 13 is the local PBS member station in Pittsburgh. It was established on April 1, 1954, and was the first community-sponsored television station and the fifth public station in the United States. The station has produced much original content for PBS, including Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood, several National Geographic specials, and Where in the World is Carmen Sandiego?[237] A wide variety of radio stations serve the Pittsburgh market. The first was KDKA 1020 AM, also the world's first commercially licensed radio station, which began airing on November 2, 1920.[238] Other stations include KQV 1410 AM (news), WBGG 970 AM (sports), KDKA-FM 93.7 FM (sports), WKST-FM 96.1 FM (Top 40), WAMO-AM 660 AM and 107.3 FM (urban contemporary) WBZZ 100.7 FM (adult contemporary), WDVE 102.5 FM (album rock), WPGB 104.7 FM (Country), and WXDX 105.9 FM (modern rock). There are also three public radio stations in the area: WESA 90.5 FM (National Public Radio affiliate), WQED 89.3 FM (classical), and WYEP 91.3 FM (adult alternative). Three non-commercial stations are run by Carnegie Mellon University (WRCT 88.3 FM), the University of Pittsburgh (WPTS 92.1 FM), and Point Park University (WPPJ 670 AM). Pittsburgh's 116-year-old film industry accelerated after the 2006 passage of the Pennsylvania Film Production Tax Credit.[239] According to the Pittsburgh Film Office, over 124 major motion pictures have been filmed, in whole or in part, in Pittsburgh, including The Mothman Prophecies, Wonder Boys,[240] Dogma,[240] Hoffa, The Silence of the Lambs,[240] Sudden Death, Flashdance,[240] Southpaw, Striking Distance, Mrs. Soffel, Jack Reacher, Inspector Gadget, The Next Three Days, The Perks of Being a Wallflower,[240] Zack and Miri Make a Porno, and Fences.[240][241] Pittsburgh became "Gotham City" in 2011 during filming of The Dark Knight Rises.[146] George A. Romero shot nearly all his films in the area, including his Living Dead series.[242] From 2017 to 2023, Pittsburgh welcomed a series of major film and television productions like Fences, Mindhunter, Ma Rainey's Black Bottom, Sweet Girl, and I'm Your Woman, significantly contributing to the local economy.[243][244] Film production in Pittsburgh has notably impacted the region's economy and job creation, largely due to the 25% tax credit incentive established in 2007.[245][246] The Pittsburgh Film Office states that the film and television industry provides employment to over 10,000 people and pays over $500 million in wages in southwestern Pennsylvania.[247] Furthermore, the industry supports over 345,000 local businesses and contributes over $41 billion to them.[246] Pittsburgh is home to several film festivals, film schools, and organizations that encourage and promote independent and diverse filmmakers. Notable film festivals include the Three Rivers Film Festival, the Pittsburgh Shorts Film Festival, the JFilm Festival, the ReelAbilities Film Festival, and the Black Bottom Film Festival.[248][249] The local film schools include Pittsburgh Filmmakers, Point Park University - Cinema & Digital Arts, and University of Pittsburgh - Film Studies.[250][251] Moreover, Pittsburgh is developing a robust film studio infrastructure, with several sound stages and production facilities available for hire. Prominent film studios in Pittsburgh are 3 Rivers Studios, Cinelease Studios, Post Script Films, Deeplocal, and The Videohouse.[252][253][254][255][256] There are also plans in the pipeline to develop a new film studio complex at the Carrie Furnace site in Rankin and Swissvale.[257] Further information: Allegheny County Sanitary Authority The city is served by Duquesne Light, one of the original 1912 power companies founded by George Westinghouse.[258] Water service is provided by the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority[259] and Pennsylvania American Water. Natural gas is provided by Equitable Gas, Columbia Gas, Dominion Resources, Direct Energy, and Novec.[260] See also: List of hospitals in Pittsburgh UPMC PresbyterianAllegheny General Hospital The two largest area health care providers are the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC) (since 1893) and Allegheny Health Network (since 1882). The first military hospital in U.S. history and the first west of the Atlantic Plain—General Edward Hand Hospital—served the area from 1777 to 1845.[261] Since 1847, Pittsburgh has hosted the world's first "Mercy Hospital".[262] This was followed by West Penn hospital in 1848, Passavant Hospital in 1849,[27] the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine in 1883, Children's Hospital in 1887, and Magee Womens Hospital in 1911. In 1954, Allegheny General (AGH) was among the first to administer Cobalt therapy.[263] In 1980, UPMC announced a $250 million ($1.08 billion today) expansion and also hired transplant pioneer Thomas Starzl.[264] In 1984, Allegheny General surgeons pioneered modern brain surgery. Starzl arranged the 1985 liver transplant of 5-year-old Amie Garrison as a UPMC surgery team flew to Baylor University, starting its transplant program.[265] Also in 1985, UPMC surgeons Drs. Griffith, Hardesty, and Trento revealed a new device after a heart-lung transplant. In 1986, UPMC announced a $230 million ($660 million today) modernization. In 1996, UPMC's planned Sicily ISMETT branch was approved by the Italian government as transplant surgeons to supervise and deliver the world's third (both earlier ones done at UPMC)--and first public—cross species marrow transplant at University of California, San Francisco.[266] UPMC's Thomas Detre founded the International Society for Bipolar Disorders at a world medical conference in Pittsburgh in 1999.[267] The $80 million ($146 million today) UPMC Sports Performance Complex for the Pittsburgh Panthers & Pittsburgh Steelers opened in 2000. In 2002, AGH opened its $30 million ($53.3 million today), 5-floor, 100,000 sq. ft., cancer center. The $130 million ($227 million today) 350,000 sq. ft. Hillman Cancer Center opened in 2003 as UPMC entered into an 8-year, $420 million ($699 million today) agreement with IBM to upgrade medical technologies & health information systems.[citation needed] In 2009, the $600 million ($876 million today) UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh opened. The campus was featured in world news in 2012 for several unique approaches to patient care.[268] UPMC officially adopted in Erie, Pennsylvania's Hamot Medical Center in 2010. The Pittsburgh Penguins announced a state of the art training facility with UPMC in 2012.[269] UPMC announced in 2013 it had partnered with Nazarbayev University to help found its medical school.[270] While he was a professor at the University of Pittsburgh, American virologist Jonas Salk developed one of the first successful polio vaccines, which came into use in 1955. UPMC has pioneered several world firsts including the first known cystic fibrosis heart-lung transplant (1983), the world's first simultaneous liver and heart transplant operation on a child (6-year-old Stormie Jones in 1984), the youngest heart-lung transplant (9 years old in 1985), the world's first heart-liver-kidney transplant (1989), the world's first heart-liver transplant on an infant (1997),[271] the first pediatric heart-double lung-liver transplant (1998), the nation's first double hand transplant (2009), and the first total forearm and hand transplant (2010), as well as the state's first heart transplant (1968).[272][273] The Lancet published a 2012 UPMC study of two 9-year quadriplegics being able to move a robotic arm by thought, to pick up objects, shake hands, and even eat. Wiring the brain around spine damage to restore arm and leg muscle function was successful using robotic arms controlled via an embedded computer to translate signals near a small group of neurons with 200 needles.[274] Main article: Transportation in Pittsburgh Aerial view of some of Pittsburgh's numerous bridges Pittsburgh is a city of bridges. With 446,[275] it has three bridges more than Venice, Italy, which has historically held the title "City of Bridges".[276] Around 40 bridges cross the three rivers near the city. The Smithfield Street Bridge was the world's first lenticular truss bridge. The city's Three Sisters Bridges offer a picturesque view of the city from the North. The southwestern "entrance" to Downtown for travelers coming in from Interstate 79 and the Pittsburgh International Airport is through the Fort Pitt Tunnel and over the Fort Pitt Bridge. The Fort Duquesne Bridge carrying Interstate 279 is the main gateway from Downtown to both PNC Park, Acrisure Stadium and the Rivers Casino. The Panhandle Bridge carries Pittsburgh Regional Transit's Blue/Red/Silver subway lines across the Monongahela River. The renovated J&L Steel Company bridge has been a key traffic/running-biking trail conduit connecting the Southside Works and Pittsburgh Technology Center. Over 2,000 bridges span the landscape of Allegheny County.[277] Pittsburgh is served by Pittsburgh Regional Transit, the 26th-largest transit agency in the country prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The average amount of time people spend commuting with public transit in Pittsburgh, for example to and from work, on a weekday is 73 minutes, while 23% of public transit riders ride for more than two hours every day. The average amount of time people wait at a stop or station for public transit is 17 minutes, while 33% of riders wait for over 20 minutes on average every day. The average distance people usually ride in a single trip with public transit is 3.9 mi (6.3 km), while 11% travel for over 7.5 mi (12 km) in a single direction.[278] Expressways Other Highways Parkway North US 19 PA 88 Parkway East & West TruckUS 19 PA 121 Crosstown PA 8 PA 130 Allegheny Valley Expressway PA 50 PA 380 Ohio River Boulevard PA 51 PA 837 PA 60 PA 885 I-279 Locals refer to the interstates fanning out from downtown Pittsburgh as the "parkways." Interstate 376 is both the "parkway east" connecting to Interstate 76 (Pennsylvania Turnpike) and the "parkway west" connecting to Interstate 79, the Pittsburgh International Airport, the Ohio end of the Turnpike and Interstate 80. The "parkway north" is Interstate 279 connecting to I-79. The "crosstown" is Interstate 579 allowing access to the heart of downtown, the Liberty Tunnels and the PPG Paints Arena. The 45-mile-long and 70-mile-long expressway sections of Pennsylvania Route 28 and U.S. Route 22 also carry traffic from downtown to the northeast and western suburbs, respectively. Interstate 70, 79 and 76 (the Turnpike) roughly form a triangular-shaped "beltway" with Interstate 68 and 80 within the media market's northern and southern limits. Turnpike spurs such as the Mon–Fayette Expressway, Pennsylvania Route 576 and Route 66 also help traffic flow. The non-expressway Pittsburgh/Allegheny County Belt System serves navigation in the region. Main article: Pittsburgh metropolitan area § Airports Pittsburgh International Airport provides commercial passenger service from over 15 airlines to the Pittsburgh metropolitan area. Arnold Palmer Regional Airport also provides limited commercial passenger service and is 44 miles (71 km) east of Pittsburgh. Other airports that have or have had scheduled commercial service include Morgantown Municipal Airport (79 miles (127 km) south of Pittsburgh), Youngstown–Warren Regional Airport (81 miles (130 km) northwest of Pittsburgh), Akron–Canton Airport (120 miles (190 km) northwest of Pittsburgh), Johnstown–Cambria County Airport (60 miles (97 km) east of Pittsburgh) and Erie International Airport (123 miles (198 km) north of Pittsburgh). Main articles: Union Station (Pittsburgh) and Grant Street Transportation Center Amtrak provides intercity rail service to Pittsburgh Union Station, via the Capitol Limited between Chicago and Washington, D.C., and the Pennsylvanian to New York City. Megabus, Greyhound Lines, and Fullington Trailways connect Pittsburgh with distant cities by bus; Greyhound and Fullington Trailways buses stop at the Grant Street Transportation Center intercity bus terminal. Popular destinations include Philadelphia, New York City, and Washington, D.C.[279] Until declines in passenger travel in the 1950s and 1960s, several stations served Pittsburgh: Baltimore & Ohio Station, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Station, Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal and Pittsburgh Union Station. Main articles: Pittsburgh Light Rail and Port Authority of Allegheny County § Bus rapid transit Steel Plaza subway station Pittsburgh Regional Transit, formerly known as the Port Authority of Allegheny County, is the region's mass transit system. While serving only a portion of the Pittsburgh area, the nation's 20th-largest metropolitan area, it is the 11th-largest transit agency in the United States.[280] Pittsburgh Regional Transit runs a network of intracity and intercity bus routes, the Monongahela Incline Funicular railway (more commonly known as an "incline") on Mount Washington, a light rail system that runs mostly above-ground in the suburbs and underground as a subway in the city, and one of the nation's largest busway systems.[281] Pittsburgh Regional Transit owns the Duquesne Incline but it is operated by a non-profit preservation trust,[282] but accepts Pittsburgh Regional Transit passes and charges PRT fares. The Bus System lines are labeled by number and letter. These are the largest portion of Pittsburgh Regional Transit and serve on streets and designated busways. Buses serve most of the county, extending as far as Pittsburgh International Airport, Monroeville, McCandless, and the borders of Westmoreland County and Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, the light rail system (commonly known as the "T") runs along both new tracks and those refurbished from the streetcar era. The light rail runs from Acrisure Stadium to South Hills Village and Library, taking commuters through one of two routes: one which serves Castle Shannon, Mt. Lebanon, and Beechview, and the other is an express line using railways through Overbrook. Union Station, built in 1903 Pittsburgh's rail industry dates to 1851 when the Pennsylvania Railroad first opened service between the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad entered the city in 1871. In 1865, Andrew Carnegie opened the Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, which manufactured for the industry until 1919. Carnegie also founded the Union Railroad in 1894 for heavy freight services and it still serves the area's steel industry, while George Westinghouse's Wabtec has been a leader in rail engines and switching since 1869. Pittsburgh is home to one of Norfolk Southern Railway's busiest freight corridors, the Pittsburgh Line, and operates up to 70 trains per day through the city. The suburban Conway Rail Yard, built in 1889, was the largest freight rail center in the world from 1956 until 1980 and is today the nation's second-largest. CSX, the other major freight railroad in the eastern U.S., also has major operations around Pittsburgh. The Port of Pittsburgh ranks as the 20th-largest port in the United States with almost 34 million short tons of river cargo for 2011. The port ranked ninth-largest in the U.S. when measured in domestic trade.[283] Main article: List of people from Pittsburgh Pittsburgh's sister cities are:[284] Bilbao, Spain Da Nang, Vietnam Fernando de la Mora, Paraguay Gaziantep, Turkey Glasgow, Scotland Karmiel, Israel Matanzas, Cuba Misgav, Israel Naucalpan, Mexico Ostrava, Czech Republic Prešov, Slovakia Saarbrücken, Germany Saitama, Japan San Isidro, Nicaragua Sheffield, England[g] Skopje, North Macedonia Sofia, Bulgaria Wuhan, China Zagreb, Croatia Pennsylvania portalCities portal Greater Pittsburgh Region List of fiction set in Pittsburgh List of municipalities in Pennsylvania List of people from Pittsburgh ^ The neighborhoods are Arlington Heights, Bluff, Brighton Heights, Crafton Heights, Duquesne Heights, East Hills, Fineview, Highland Park, Middle Hill, Mount Oliver, Mount Washington, Northview Heights, Perry North (also known as Observatory Hill), Perry South (also known as Perry Hilltop), Polish Hill, Ridgemont, South Side Slopes, Spring Hill-City View, Squirrel Hill, Stanton Heights, Summer Hill, Troy Hill, and Upper Hill. ^ The warmest daily minimum at the current observation location, Pittsburgh Int'l, is only 77 °F (25 °C) on July 23, 2010, and July 16, 1980.[75] ^ Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the highest and lowest temperature readings during an entire month or year) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020. ^ Records kept September 1874 to June 1935 at the Weather Bureau Office across the Allegheny River from downtown, at Allegheny County Airport from July 1935 to 14 September 1952, and at Pittsburgh Int'l (KPIT) since 15 September 1952. Due to its river valley and urban location as well as elevation, many of the summertime warm minima temperature records set at the WBO have not even come close to being matched at KPIT, which is at-elevation and located in the western suburbs. For more information, see Threadex ^ a b From 15% sample ^ The Pittsburgh Power of the Arena Football League and the Pittsburgh Passion of the Independent Women's Football League (IWFL) use these colors as well. ^ Pittsburgh and Sheffield are both known as Steel City for their connections with the steel industry. ^ "ArcGIS REST Services Directory". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved October 16, 2022. ^ a b "Census Population API". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved October 12, 2022. ^ a b "Pittsburgh city, Pennsylvania". QuickFacts. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 15, 2025. ^ "2020 Population and Housing State Data". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved November 14, 2021. ^ Deto, Ryan (August 8, 2023). 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