## Click to verify



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Currently, the company does not provide a Visible phone number dedicated to customer service offers alternative ways to connect with their customer care team. This will open a chat
window on the bottom right corner of the page, managed by ConnAI, Visible's chatbot affectionately referred to as Connie. To initiate the live chat feature, you must input your name and email address if you are not logged in. After clicking "Continue," communicate your inquiries to ConnAI, who will try to provide the necessary assistance. If the
Visible Chat's virtual assistant cannot address your issues, you are guided to a live person. While phone support is unavailable, the Visible Customers have continuous access to support around the clock. Visible Wireless has been shaking up the mobile industry with its straightforward, all
digital approach to cell service. Owned by Verizon, Visible offers affordable, contract-free phone plans with unlimited talk, text, and data—all with the reliability of Verizon's expansive network.*This post may contain affiliate links. As an Amazon Associate we earn from qualifying purchases. In this guide, we'll explore the origins of Visible, details
about its headquarters, career opportunities, customer service options, and how it stacks up against the competition. Visible Wireless launched in 2018 as a digital-first mobile carrier designed for simplicity. Instead of traditional brick-and-mortar stores, Visible operates entirely online. This means no physical locations, no paper bills, and no waiting in
line at a retail store—just affordable, easy-to-use phone service. One of the biggest things that set Visible apart from other budget carriers is that it's owned by Verizon Communications, one of the largest telecom giants in the U.S. While it runs as an independent brand, Visible benefits from Verizon's extensive 5G and LTE network, offering solid
coverage at a fraction of Verizon's main plan prices. One Plan, One Price: Unlike traditional carriers that offer multiple plans with hidden fees, Visible keeps it simple—unlimited everything for a flat monthly rate. No Physical Stores: Everything, from signing up to troubleshooting issues, is done online or through the Visible app. Party Pay (Now
Retired): Visible used to offer a unique discount system where users could lower their monthly bill by joining a "party" with friends or strangers. It was phased out in 2022 in favor of a simpler pricing model. eSIM-Ready: New users can sign up and activate service instantly using eSIM, eliminating the need for a physical SIM card. Cloud-Based
Customer Service: All customer support is handled via chat, social media, or online forums—there's no 1-800 number to call. Unlike traditional carriers with sprawling corporate offices, Visible Wireless operates as a digital-first company with a smaller, more agile team. However, its headquarters is located in Denver, Colorado, where much of its
operations, marketing, and product development take place. Address: Visible Wireless 2525 16th St. Denver, CO 80211, USA Capital and consolidated city-county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and county in Colorado, United States This article is about the city and city are city and city article i
consolidated city-countyDowntown Denver Skyline16th Street Mall and Colorado State CapitolDenver Art MuseumDenver Union StationRed Rocks AmphitheatreCoors FieldDenver Millennium Bridge FlagSealLogoNicknames: The Mile High City[2]Queen City of the Plains[3]Wall Street of the West[4]Show DenverShow ColoradoShow the United
StatesDenverShow map of the United StatesDenverShow map of ColoradoCoordinates: 39°44′21″N 104°59′06″W / 39.7392°N 104.9849°W / 39.7392°N 104.9849°W / 39.7392; -104.9849 (City and County Denver[1]PlattedNovember 17, 1858; 166 years ago (1858-11-17), asDenver City, Kansas
Territory[6]IncorporatedNovember 7, 1861; 163 years ago (1861-11-07), as Denver City, Colorado Territory[7]ConsolidatedDecember 1, 1902; 122 years ago (1902-12-01), as the City and county of Denver[8][9]Named afterJames W. DenverGovernment • TypeConsolidated city and county[10] • BodyDenver City Council • MayorMike Johnston (D)
[11]Area[12][13] • Total154.726 sq mi (400.739 km2) • Land153.075 sq mi (396.463 km2) • Water1.651 sq mi (4.276 km2) • Wate
 • Rank58th in North America19th in the United States1st in Colorado • Density4,674/sq mi (1,805/km2) • Urban [17]2,686,147 (US: 19th) • CSA[19]3,623,560 (US: 17th) • Front Range5,055,344DemonymDenveriteGDP[20][21] • Total$118.569 billion
(2023) • Metro$311.876 billion (2023)Time zoneUTC-07:00 (MST) • Summer (DST)UTC-06:00 (MDT)ZIP Codes80012, 80244, 80246-80252, 80256-80257, 80259-80261, 80263-80266, 80271, 80273-80274, 80279-80281, 80290-80291, 80293-80295, 80299[22]Area
codes303/720/983FIPS code08-20000GNIS feature ID201738[23]Websitewww.denvergov.orgCapital and most populous city of the U.S. state of Colorado. It is located in the Western United States, in the South Platte River Valley
on the western edge of the High Plains east of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains.[10] With a populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and the fifth most populous city in the United States and United States and
includes over 3 million people), as well as the economic and cultural center of the broader Front Range, home to more than 5 million people. Denver's downtown district lies about 12 miles (19 kilometers) east of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Named after James W. Denver, the governor of the Kansas Territory at the time, Denver was founded
at the confluence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte River in 1858 during the Gold Rush era. Nicknamed the "Mile High City" because its official elevation is exactly one mile (5280 feet or 1609.344 meters) above sea level, Denver grew beyond its prospecting origins to become the principal commercial and transportation hub for a broad region
spanning the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain West.[a][25] The 105th meridian west of Greenwich, the longitudinal reference for the Mountain Time Zone, passes directly through Denver Union Station. As the most populous metropolitan area in a 560-mile (900 km) radius, Denver is a major cultural hub with a variety of museums and cultural
institutions, including the Denver Performing Arts Complex and Denver Art Museum. Denver also has sports teams in all five major professional leagues. While the 12-county Denver-Aurora, CO Combined Statistical Area had a population of
3,623,560 at the 2020 United States census, Denver functions as the principal city of the 18-county Front Range Urban Corridor, an oblong urban region stretching across Colorado and Wyoming with a population of 5,055,344 at the 2020 U.S. census.[12] Regarded for its sunny weather and access to nature, Denver was named the best place to live
in the United States by U.S. News & World Report in 2016.[26] Main article: History of Denver For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Denver. Former Kansas Territorial Governor James W. Denver wisited his namesake city in 1875 and in 1882. The "Bronco Buster", a variation of Frederic Remington's "Bronco Buster" Western sculpture at the
Denver capitol grounds, a gift from J.K. Mullen in 1920 The greater Denver area was inhabited by several Indigenous peoples such as Apaches, Utes, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. [27] By the terms of the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie between the United States
unilaterally defined and recognized Cheyenne and Arapaho territory as ranging from the North Platte River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska southward to the Arkansas River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska River in present-day Wyoming and Nebraska River in Present-day Wyomi
Rocky Mountains in Colorado[29] (then part of the western Kansas Territory)[30] brought on a gold rush and a consequent flood of white immigration across Cheyenne and Arapaho lands.[20] In the summer of 1858, during the Pike's
Peak Gold Rush, a group of gold prospectors from Lawrence, Kansas, established Montana City as a mining town on the banks of the South Platte River in what later became the city of Denver. But the site faded quickly,
and by the summer of 1859 it was abandoned in favor of Auraria (named after the gold-mining town of Auraria, Georgia) and St. Charles City.[31] On November 22, 1858,[contradictory] General William Larimer and Captain Jonathan Cox, both land speculators from eastern Kansas Territory, placed cottonwood logs to stake a claim on the bluff
overlooking the confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, across the creek from the existing mining settlement of Auraria, and on the site of the existing townsite of St. Charles. Larimer hoped the townsite Denver City to curry favor with Kansas Territorial Governor James W. Denver.[32] Larimer hoped the townsite of St. Charles.
selected as the county seat of Arapahoe County, but unbeknownst to him, Governor Denver had already resigned from office. The location was accessible to existing trails and was accessible to existing trails and was accessible to existing trails and was accessible to exist now occupied by Confluence Park near
downtown Denver. Edward W. Wynkoop came to Colorado in 1859 and became one of the city's founders. Wynkoop Street in Denver is named after him.[33][34] Larimer, along with associates in the St. Charles City Land Company, sold parcels in the town to merchants and miners, with the intention of creating a major city that would cater to new
immigrants. Denver City was a frontier town, with an economy based on servicing local miners with gambled away by miners in Auraria.[32] In May 1859, Denver City residents donated 53 lots to the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express
in order to secure the region's first overland wagon route. Offering daily service for "passengers, mail, freight, and gold", the Express reached Denver on a trail that trimmed westward travel time from twelve days to six. In 1863, Western Union furthered Denver's dominance of the region by choosing the city for its regional terminus. On February 18,
1861, six chiefs of the Southern Cheyenne and four of the Arapaho signed the Treaty of Fort Wise with the United States[35] at Bent's New Fort at Big Timbers near what is now Lamar, Colorado. They ceded more than 90 percent of the lands designated for them by the Fort Laramie Treaty, including the area of modern Denver.[30] Some Cheyennes
opposed to the treaty, saying that it had been signed by a small minority of the chiefs without the consent or approval of the tribe, that they signed, and that they signed, and that they signed, and that they signed to sign by a large distribution of gifts. The territorial government of Colorado, however, claimed the treaty was a "solemn
obligation" and considered that those Indians who refused to abide by it were hostile and planning a war.[36] Ten days later, on February 28, 1861, the Colorado Territory was created,[37] Arapahoe County was formed on November 1, 1861,[38] Denver City served as the Arapahoe County
Seat from 1861 until consolidation in 1902.[39] In 1867, Denver City became the acting territorial capital, and in 1881 was chosen as the permanent state capital in a statewide ballot. With its newfound importance, Denver City shortened its name to Denver.[39] On August 1, 1876, Colorado was admitted to the Union. This disagreement on the
validity of Treaty of Fort Wise escalated to bring about the Colorado War of 1864 and 1865, during which the brutal Sand Creek massacre against Cheyenne and Arapaho peoples occurred. The aftermath of the war was the dissolution of the reservation in Eastern Colorado, the signing of Medicine Lodge Treaty which stipulated that the Cheyenne and
Arapaho peoples would be relocated outside of their traditional territory. This treaty term was achieved, even though the treaty was not legally ratified by the tribal members, as per the treaty was not legally ratified by the tribal members, as per the treaty was not legally ratified by the tribal members, as per the treaty was not legally ratified by the tribal members, as per the treaty was not legally ratified by the tribal members, as per the treaty was not legally ratified by the tribal members, as per the treaty was not legally ratified by the tribal members, as per the treaty was not legally ratified by the tribal members.
Colorado" statue at The Denver Post building Although by the close of the 1860s Denver residents could look with pride at their success establishing a vibrant supply and service center, the decision to route the nation's first transcontinental railroad through Cheyenne City, rather than Denver, threatened the prosperity of the young town. The
transcontinental railroad passed a daunting 100 miles (160 kilometers) away, but citizens mobilized to build a railroad to connect Denver to it. Spearheaded by visionary leaders, including Territorial Governor John Evans, David Moffat, and Walter Cheesman, fundraising began. Within three days, $300,000 had been raised, and citizens were
optimistic. Fundraising stalled before enough was raised, forcing these visionary leaders to take control of the debt-ridden railroad. Despite challenges, on June 24, 1870, citizens cheered as the Denver Pacific completed the link to the transcontinental railroad.
by rail, Denver prospered as a service and supply center. The young city grew during these years, attracting millionaires with their mansions, as well as a mixture of crime and poverty of a rapidly growing city. Denver citizens were proud when the rich chose Denver and were thrilled when Horace Tabor, the Leadville mining millionaire, built a
business block at 16th and Larimer, as well as the elegant Tabor Grand Opera House. Luxurious hotels, including the much-loved Brown Palace Hotel, soon followed, as well as splendid homes for millionaires, such as the Croke, Patterson, Campbell Mansion at 11th and Pennsylvania and the now-demolished Moffat Mansion at 8th and Grant [42]
Intent on transforming Denver into one of the world's great cities, leaders wooed industry and attracted laborers to work in these factories. Soon, in addition to the elite and a large middle class, Denver had a growing population of immigrant German, Italian, and Chinese laborers, soon followed by African Americans from the Deep South and Hispanic
workers. The influx of the new residents strained available housing. In addition, the Silver Crash of 1893 unsettled political, social, and economic balances. Competition among the different ethnic groups was often expressed as bigotry, and social tensions gave rise to the Red Scare. Americans were suspicious of immigrants, who were sometimes
allied with socialist and labor union causes. After World War I, a revival of the Ku Klux Klan attracted white, native-born Americans who were anxious about the many changes in society. Unlike the earlier organization that was active in the rural South, KKK chapters developed in urban areas of the Midwest and West, including Denver, and into Idaho
and Oregon. Corruption and crime also developed in Denver, 1898 Between 1880 and 1895, the city underwent a huge rise in corruption, as crime bosses, such as Soapy Smith, worked side by side with elected officials and the police to control elections, gambling, and bunco gangs. [44] The city also suffered a
depression in 1893 after the crash of silver prices. In 1887, the precursor to the international charity United Way was formed in Denver's poor.[45] By 1890, Denver had grown to be the second-largest city west of Omaha, Nebraska.[46] In 1900, whites
represented 96.8% of Denver's population.[47] The African American and Hispanic populations increased with migrations of the 20th century. Many African Americans first came as workers on the railroad, which had a terminus in Denver, and began to settle there. Between the 1880s and 1930s, Denver's floriculture industry developed and thrived.
[48][49] This period became known locally as the Carnation Gold Rush.[50] A bill proposing a state constitutional amendment to allow home rule for Denver and other municipalities was introduced in the legislature in 1901. On December 1 that year, Governor
James Orman proclaimed the amendment part of the state's fundamental law. The City and County of Denver came into being on that date and was separated from Arapahoe and Adams counties.[8][9][51] From 1953 to 1989, the Rocky Flats Plant, a DOE nuclear weapon facility that was about 15 miles from Denver, produced fissile plutonium "pits"
for nuclear warheads. A major fire at the facility in 1957, as well as leakage from nuclear waste stored at the site between 1958 and 1968, resulted in the contamination of some parts of Denver, to varying degrees, with plutonium-239, a harmful radioactive substance with a half-life of 24,200 years. [52] A 1981 study by the Jefferson County health
director, Carl Johnson, linked the contamination to an increase in birth defects and cancer incidence in central Denver and nearer Rocky Flats. Later studies confirmed many of his findings.[53] It presents risks to building the envisioned
Jefferson Parkway,[56] which would complete Denver's automotive beltway. Downtown Denver cityscape, 1964. Includes Denver's oldest church (Trinity United Methodist), first building of the Mile High Center complex, Lincoln Center, old brownstone part of the Brown Palace Hotel, and Cosmopolitan Hotel - since demolished. In 1970, Denver was
selected to host the 1976 Winter Olympics to coincide with Colorado's centennial celebration, but in November 1972, Colorado voters struck down ballot initiatives allocating public funds to pay for the high costs of the games. They were moved to Innsbruck, Austria.[57] The notoriety of being the only city ever to decline to host an Olympiad after
being selected has made subsequent bids difficult. The movement against hosting the games was based largely on environmental issues and was led by State Representative Richard Lamm. He was subsequently elected to three terms (1975–87) as Colorado governor.[58] Denver explored a potential bid for the 2022 Winter Olympics, [59] but no bid
was submitted.[60] In 2010, Denver adopted a comprehensive update of its zoning code,[61] which was developed to guide development Strategic Plan, Greenprint Denver, and the Strategic Transportation Plan. Denver has hosted the Democratic National
Convention twice, in 1908 and 2008. It promoted the city on the national, political, and socioeconomic stage. [63] On August 10-15, 1993, Denver hosted the Catholic Church's 6th World Youth Day, which was attended by an estimated 500,000, making it the largest gathering in Colorado history. In 2015, a new commuter railway system commenced
operations in the Denver metropolitan area with a network operation of 25 kV 60 Hz. Denver has been known historically as the Queen City of the Plains region in eastern Colorado and along the foothills of the Colorado Front Range. Main
article: Geography of Denver Panorama of Denver Panorama of Denver Skyline. Central Downtown Denver and nearby mountains as seen from the rooftops of the Cherry Creek neighborhood Denver is in
the center of the Front Range Urban Corridor, between the Rocky Mountains to the west and the High Plains to the east. Its topography consists of plains in the city center with hilly areas to the north, west, and south. It is the only state capital in the United States that is a consolidated city-county. At the 2020 United States census, the City and
County of Denver had an area of 99,025 acres (400.739 km2), including 1,057 acres (4.276 km2) of water.[12] The City and County to the south and east, Arapahoe County to the south and east, Arapahoe County to the south and east, and Jefferson County to the west. Denver's nickname is the "Mile-High City", as its official
elevation is one mile (5,280 ft; 1,609 m) above sea level, defined by the elevation of the spot of a benchmark on the steps of the State Capitol building. The elevation of the entire city ranges from 5,130 to 5,690 feet (1,560 to 1,730 m). See also: List of neighborhoods in Denver Denver's 78 official neighborhoods The City and County of Denver has 78
official neighborhoods used for planning and administration. [64] The system of neighborhoods, most of which are unchanged since then. [65] Unlike some other cities, such as Chicago, Denver does not
have official larger area designations. Colloquially, names such as Northside and Westside are still in use, but not well-known.[66][67] Community planners have recently been using a set of 19 larger areas, all of which are groups of statistical neighborhoods, as part of the Area Planning process.[68] Construction along Cherokee Street in the Golden
Triangle neighborhood Denver also has a number of colloquial neighborhood names and boundaries reflecting how people in an area, or others such as community groups and real estate developers, have defined areas. Well-known non-administrative neighborhoods include the historic and trendy LoDo (short for "Lower Downtown"), part of the city's
Union Station neighborhood; Uptown, straddling North Capitol Hill and City Park West; Curtis Park and RiNo ("River North"), both part of the Five Points neighborhood; Alamo Placita, the northern part of the Speer neighborhood; Park Hill, a successful example of intentional racial integration; [69] and Golden Triangle, in the Civic Center. One of
Denver's newer neighborhoods was built on the site of Stapleton International Airport, named after former Denver mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton, a member of the Ku Klux Klan.[70] In 2020, the neighborhood's community association voted to change the name from Stapleton to Central Park[71] (see more in Politics section below). The Central Park
neighborhood itself has 12 "neighborhoods" within its boundaries.[72] North: Adams County, Berkley, Northglenn, Commerce City West: Jefferson County, Arvada, Wheat Ridge DenverEnclave: Arapahoe County, Glendale, Holly Hills Adams CountyEast: AuroraArapahoe County South
Average max. and min. temperatures in °F Precipitation totals in inches Metric conversion J F M A M J J A S O N D 10 7 -7 10 8 -7 23 13 -2 43 17 1 56 22 7 48 28 12 53 32 16 41 31 14 36 27 10 25 18 3 15 12 -3 10 7 -8 Average max. and min. temperatures in °C Precipitation totals
in mm Denver features a continental semi-arid climate (Köppen climate (Köppen climate classification: BSk, Trewartha: BSao) with generally low humidity and around 3,100 hours of sunshine per year, although humid microclimates can be found nearby depending on exact location. [73][74] It has four distinct seasons and receives most of its precipitation from April
through August. Due to its inland location on the High Plains, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, the region can be subject to sudden changes in weather. [75] July is the warmest month, with an average high temperature of 89.9 °F (32.2 °C). [76] Summers range from warm to hot with occasional, sometimes severe, afternoon thunderstorms and high
temperatures reaching 90 °F (32 °C) on 38 days annually, and occasionally 100 °F (38 °C). December, the coldest month of the year, has an average daily high temperature of 44 °F (6.7 °C). Winters consist of periods of snow and very low temperatures alternating with periods of milder weather due to the warming effect of Chinook winds. In winter,
daytime highs occasionally exceed 60 °F (16 °C), but they also often fail to reach 32 °F (0 °C) during periods of cold weather. Occasionally, daytime highs can even fail to reach 32 °F (0 °C) during periods of cold weather. Occasionally, daytime highs can even fail to reach 32 °F (0 °C) during periods of cold weather. Occasionally, daytime highs can even fail to reach 32 °F (0 °C) during periods of cold weather.
measurable (\geq 0.1 in or 0.25 cm) snow is October 17 through April 27; however, measurable snowfall has occurred as early as September 4 and as late as June 3.[81] Extremes in temperature range from -29 °F (-34 °C) on January 9, 1875, up to 105 °F (41 °C) as recently as June 28, 2018.[82] Due to the city's high elevation and aridity, diurnally 10 cm.
temperature variation is large throughout the year. Tornadoes are rare west of the I-25 corridor; one notable exception was an F3 tornado that struck 4.4 miles (7.1 km) south of downtown on June 15, 1988. On the other hand, the suburbs east of Denver and the city's east-northeastern extension (Denver International Airport) can see a few tornadoes
often weak landspout tornadoes, each spring and summer, especially during June, with the enhancement of the Denver Convergence Vorticity Zone (DCVZ). The DCVZ, also known as the Denver Cyclone, is a variable vortex of storm-forming air flow usually found north and east of downtown, and which often includes the airport.[83][84] Heavy
weather from the DCVZ can disrupt airport operations.[85][86] In a study looking at hail events in areas with a population of at least 50,000, Denver was found to be ranked 10th most prone to hail storms in U.S. history, on July 11, 1990; July 20, 2009, and in the continental United States.[87] In fact, Denver was found to be ranked 10th most prone to hail storms in the continental United States.
and May 8, 2017. Based on 30-year averages obtained from NOAA's National Climatic Data Center for the months of December, January and February, Weather Channel ranked Denver the 18th-coldest major U.S. city as of 2014[update].[88] Denver's official weather station is at Denver International Airport, roughly 20 miles (32 km) from downtown.
A 2019 analysis showed the average temperature at Denver International Airport, 50.2 °F (10 °C), was significantly cooler than downtown, 53.0 °F (12 °C). Many of the suburbs also have warmer temperatures and there is controversy regarding the location of the official temperature readings.[89] View of downtown Denver after a snowstorm in
March 2016, looking northwest from Cheesman Park vteClimate data for Denver (DIA; elev 5414 ft), 1991-2020 normals, [b] extremes 1872-present[c] Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °F (°C) 76(24) 80(27) 84(29) 90(32) 95(35) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105(41) 105
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Average precipitation days (\geq 0.01 in) 4.4 5.5 6.2 9.0 10.4 8.1 8.3 7.5 6.0 5.3 4.6 4.4 79.7 Average snowy days (\geq 0.1 in) 5.0 5.3 4.8 4.1 0.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 1.8 4.6 51.7 49.3 50.1 49.2 56.3 56.6 52.0 Average dew point °F (°C) 12.7(-10.7) 16.2(-8.8) 19.9(-6.7) 26.2(-3.2) 35.8(2.1)
1.81(46)\ 1.20(30)\ 1.16(29)\ 0.78(20)\ 0.48(12)\ 1.585(401)\ Average\ snowfall\ inches\ (cm)\ 5.5(14)\ 8.4(21)\ 9.2(23)\ 5.0(13)\ 0.9(2.3)\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0.00\ 0
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0.53(13) 1.12(28) 1.67(42) 2.29(58) 1.68(43) 2.12(54) 1.83(46) 1.51(38) 0.98(25) 0.70(18) 0.47(12) 15.36(390) Average snowfall inches (cm) 0.47(12) 15.36(390) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51(38) 1.51
Demographics of Denver and History of the Jews in Denver Historical population CensusPop.Note%± 18604,749—
Census As of the 2020 census, the population of the City and County of Denver was 715,522, making it the 19th most populous U.S. city.[97] The Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metropolitan statistical area,[98] and the larger
Denver-Aurora-Boulder Combined Statistical Area had an estimated 2013 population of 3,277,309 and ranked as the 18th most populous U.S. metropolitan area.[98] Denver is the most populous city within a radius centered in the city and of 550-mile (890 km) magnitude.[98] Denver is the most populous U.S. metropolitan area.
According to the 2020 census, the City and County of Denver contained 715,522 people and 301,501 households. The population density was 3,922.6 inhabitants per square mile (1,514.5 inhabitants per square mile (676 units/km2). [99] However, the
average density throughout most Denver neighborhoods tends to be higher. Without the 80249 zip code (47.3 sq mi, 8,407 residents) near the airport, the average density increases to around 5,470 per square mile. Map of racial distribution in Denver, 2010 U.S. Census. Each dot is 25 people: White, Black, Asian, Hispanic, or Other (yellow) Historical
racial composition 2020[100] 2010[101] 1990[47] 1970[47] 1940[47] White (Non-Hispanic) 54.9% 52.2% 61.4% 74.5% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 9.7% 12.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% 15.2% n/a Black 9.8% 97.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% 31.8% 23.0% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% All hispanic or Latino 29.3% Hispanic or Latino 29.3% All hispanic or La
follows:[102] White: 60.6\% (Non-Hispanic Whites: 54.3\%) Hispanic or Latino (of any race): 27.9\%; Mexican Americans made up 20.3\% of the city's population.[103] Black or African American: 8.9\% Asian: 3.9\% (0.82\% Vietnamese, 0.11\% Burmese, 0.11\% Filipino, 0.21\% Filipino, 0.21\% Filipino, 0.21\% Filipino, 0.21\% Filipino, 0.31\% F
Afghan, 0.09% Cambodian)[103] Native American: 1.5% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander: 0.2% Two or more races: 13.5% Denver, Colorado - Racial and ethnic compositionNote: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category.
Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race. Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic) Pop 2000[104] Pop 2010[105] Pop 2020[106] % 2000 % 2010 % 2020 White alone (NH) 59,921 58,388 61,098 10.80% 9.73% 8.54% Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH) 3,846
3,525 3,740 0.69\% 0.59\% 0.59\% 0.59\% 0.59\% 0.52\% Asian alone (NH) 15,137 19,925 27,198 2.73\% 3.32\% 3.80\% Pacific Islander alone (NH) 473 495 1,395 0.09\% 0.59\% 0.59\% 0.59\% 0.59\% 0.59\% 0.19\% Other race alone (NH) 975 1,208 3,746 0.18\% 0.20\% 0.52\% Mixed race or Multiracial (NH) 10,583 12,640 30,121 1.91\% 2.11\% 4.21\% Hispanic or Latino (any race) 175,704 190,965 199,460
31.68% 31.82% 27.88% Total 554,636 600,158 715,522 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% Approximately 70.3% of the population (over five years old) spoke only English at home. In terms of ancestry, 31.8% were Hispanic or Latino, 14.6% of the population were of German ancestry, 9.7% were
of Irish ancestry, 8.9% were of English ancestry, and 4.0% were of Italian ancestry, and 4.0% were married couples living together, 10.8% had a female householder with no husband present, and 50.1% were mon-families. 39.3% of all households were
made up of individuals, and 9.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.27, and the average family size was 3.14. Age distribution was 22.0% under the age of 18, 10.7% from 18 to 24, 36.1% from 25 to 44, 20.0% from 45 to 64, and 11.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was
33 years. Overall there were 102.1 males for every 100 females. Due to a skewed sex ratio wherein single men outnumber single men outnu
females. The per capita income for the city was $24,101. 19.1% of the population and 14.6% of families were below the poverty line. Out of the total population, 25.3% of those under the age of 18 and 13.7% of those 65 and older were living below the poverty line. [108] Denver has one of the largest populations of Mexican-Americans in the entire
United States. Approximately one third of the city is Hispanic, with the overwhelming majority of them being of Mexican descent. Many of them speak Spanish at home. English, German, Irish, Swedish, Italian, Polish, Chinese, Japanese, Greek, and Russian immigrants immigrants immigrants immigrants immigrants immigrants immigrants immigrants immigrants. [109] As of 2010[update], 72.28% (386,815) of them being of Mexican descent. Many of them speak Spanish at home.
Denver residents aged five and older spoke only English at home, while 21.42% (114,635) spoke Spanish, 0.85% (4,550) Vietnamese, 0.57% (2,073) African languages, 0.53% (2,845) Russian, 0.50% (2,681) Chinese, 0.47% (2,527) French, and 0.46% (2,465) German. In total, 27.72% (148,335) of Denver's population aged five and older spoke a
language other than English.[110] Panorama of downtown Denver, c. 2006, looking east along Speer Blvd According to a report in the Journal of the American Medical Association, residents of Denver had a 2014 life expectancy of 80.02 years.[111] See also: List of tallest buildings in Denver This section needs additional citations for verification.
Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (November 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The 17th street district includes many financial, business and corporate buildings.[112] The United States Mint in Denver (2010) Republic Plaza
Colorado's tallest building Wells Fargo "Cash Register" building 1144 15th St: One of Denver's newest skyscrapers The Denver MSA had a gross metropolitan product of $311.9 billion in 2023, making it the 18th largest metro economy in the United States.[113] Additionally, the 12-County Denver-Aurora, CO Combined Statistical Area had a GDP of
$377.7 billion in 2023 while the broader Front Range had a GDP of $474.6 billion.[114] Denver's economy is based partially on its geographic position and its connection to some of the country's major transportation systems. Because Denver is the largest city within 500 miles (800 km), it has become a natural location for storage and distribution of
goods and services to the Mountain States, Southwest states, as well as all western states, as well as all western states, as well as all western states. Another benefit for distribution is that Denver is nearly equidistant from large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the West Coast, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the West Coast, such as Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the West Coast, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest, such as Chicago and St. Louis and some large cities of the Midwest and some large cities of the Midwest
large corporations in the central United States, making Denver a key trade point for the country. Several well-known companies originated in or have relocated to Denver. William Ainsworth opened the Denver Instrument Company in 1895 to make analytical balances for gold assayers. Its factory is now in Arvada. Aimco is headquartered in Denver.
Samsonite began in Denver in 1910 as Shwayder Trunk Manufacturing Company, but Samsonite closed its NE Denver factory in 2001, and moved its headquarters to Massachusetts after a change of ownership in 2006. Qwest Corporation, founded in Denver in 1911 as Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, is now a part of Lumen
Technologies (previously CenturyLink). On October 31, 1937, Continental Airlines, now United Airlines, moved to its current home in Chicago). Robert F. Six arranged to have the headquarters moved to Denver from El Paso, Texas because Six believed that
the airline should have its headquarters in a large city with a potential base of customers. Continental later moved to Houston from Denver, but merged with United Airlines in 2013. Throughout that time, the company held a large employee base in the Denver area, which is home to the United Airlines Flight Training Center in the Central Park
neighborhood. MediaNews Group purchased the Denver Post in 1987; the company is based in Denver. The Gates Corporation, the world's largest producer of automotive belts and hoses, was established in S. Denver in 1919. Russell Stover Candies made its first chocolate candy in Denver in 1923, but moved to Kansas City in 1969. The original
Frontier Airlines began operations at Denver's old Stapleton International Airport in 1954. Village Inn restaurants began as a single pancake house in Denver in 1958. Big O Tires, LLC, of Centennial opened its first franchise in
1962 in Denver. The Shane Company sold its first diamond jewelry in 1971 in Denver. In 1973 Re/Max made Denver its headquarters to Denver from New York in 1972. CH2M Hill, an engineering and construction firm, relocated from Oregon to the
Denver Technological Center in 1980. The Ball Corporation sold its glass business in Indiana in the 1990s and moved to suburban Broomfield; Ball has several operations in greater Denver. Molson Coors Brewing Company established its U.S. headquarters in Denver in 2005, but announced its departure in 2019. Its subsidiary and regional wholesale
distributor, Coors Distributing Company, is in NW Denver. The Newmont Mining Corporation, the second-largest gold producer in Denver area employers and one of the largest in the world, is headquartered in Denver. MapQuest, an online site for maps, directions and business listings, is headquartered in Denver's LoDo district. Large Denver-area employers
that have headquarters elsewhere include Lockheed Martin Corp., United Airlines, Kroger Co. and Xcel Energy, Inc. Development in the bustling Union Station section of downtown Geography also allows Denver to have a considerable government presence, with many federal agencies based or having offices in the Denver area. Along with federal
agencies come many companies based on US defense and space projects, and more jobs are brought to the capital of the state of Colorado. The Denver Federal Building and United States Courthouse, the Denver
Mint, and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. In 2005, a $310.7 million expansion of the Colorado Convention Center was completed, doubling its size. The hope was the center's expansion would elevate the city to one of the top 10 cities in the nation for holding a convention. [115] Denver's position near the mineral-rich Rocky Mountains
encouraged mining and energy companies to spring up in the area. In the early days of the city, gold and silver booms and busts played a large role in the city's economic success. In the 1970s and early 1980s, the energy crisis in America and resulting high oil prices created an energy boom in Denver captured in the soap opera Dynasty. Denver was
built up considerably during this time with the construction of many new downtown skyscrapers. When the price of oil dropped from $34 a barrel in 1986, the Denver economy also dropped, leaving almost 15,000 oil industry workers in the area unemployed (including former mayor and governor John Hickenlooper, a former
geologist), and the nation's highest office vacancy rate (30%).[116] The industry has recovered and the region has 700 employed petroleum engineers.[117] Advances in hydraulic fracturing have made the DJ Basin of Colorado into an accessible and lucrative oil play. Energy and mining are still important in Denver's economy today, with companies
such as Ovintiv, Halliburton, Smith International, Rio Tinto Group, Newmont Mining, and Chevron Corporation, headquartered or having significant operations. Denver is in 149th place in terms of the University of Denver Denver's west-central
geographic location in the Mountain Time Zone (UTC-7) also benefits the telecommunication with both North America, Europe, and Asia on the same business day. Denver's location on the 105th meridian at over one mile (1.6 km) in elevation also enables it to be the largest city in the U.S.
to offer a "one-bounce" real-time satellite uplink to six continents in the Same business day. Qwest Communications now part of CenturyLink, Dish Network Corporation, Starz, DIRECTV, and Comcast are a few of the many telecommunications companies with operations in the Denver area. These and other high-tech companies had a boom in Denver
in the mid to late 1990s. After a rise in unemployment rate for the Denver-Aurora-Broomfield MSA is 2.6%. [120] The Downtown region has seen
increased real estate investment[121][needs update] with the construction of several new skyscrapers from 2010 onward and major development around Denver Union Station. Denver has also enjoyed success as a pioneer in the fast-casual restaurant industry, with many popular national chain restaurants founded and based in Denver. Quiznos and
Smashburger were founded and headquartered in Denver, but have moved their headquarters to the suburbs of Wheat Ridge, Broomfield, and Golden, respectively. Chipotle Mexican Grill was founded in Denver, but moved its headquarters to
Newport Beach, California in 2018. In 2015, Denver based Ibotta's initial public offering (IPO) was the largest tech IPO in Colorado's history.[123] As of the city's 2023 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, [124] Denver's top employers are: # Employer
Number of employees 1 City and County of Denver 13,584 2 Denver Public Schools 12,693 3 State of Colorado Central Payroll Agent (HCA Health One) 4,592 7 University of Denver 4,548 8 USDA National Finance Center 4,496 9 Southwest Airlines 4,247 10
ADP TotalSource 2,535 See also: Landmarks of Denver, Music in Denver, Music in Denver, Music in Denver, and Denver Center for Performing Arts Colorado Convention Center Apollo Hall opened soon after the city's founding in 1859 and staged many plays for eager settlers.[39] In the 1880s Horace Tabor built Denver, Music in Denver, and Denver, Music in Denver, and Denver Center for Performing Arts Colorado Convention Center Apollo Hall opened soon after the city's founding in 1859 and staged many plays for eager settlers.
July 1982, Denver hosted the World Theatre Festival[125] at the Denver Center for Performing Arts, which comprised a program of 114 performances of 18 plays, by theatre companies from 13 countries, across 25 days.[126] In 1988, voters in the Denver Metropolitan Area approved the Scientific and Cultural Facilities Tax (commonly known as
SCFD), a 0.1% (1 cent per $10) sales tax that contributes money to various cultural and scientific facilities and organizations throughout the Metro area. [127] The tax was renewed by voters in 1994 and 2004 and allowed the SCFD to operate until 2018. [128] Ballot issue 4B in 2016 won approval 62.8 percent to 37.2 percent, by Denver metro area.
voters, to extend the SCFD sales tax until 2030.[129] Denver is home to a wide array of museums.[130] Many are nationally recognized, including a new wing for the Denver Art Museum by architect Daniel Libeskind, the nation's second-largest Performing Arts Center after Lincoln Center in New York City, and bustling neighborhoods such as LoDo
filled with art galleries, restaurants, bars and clubs. That is part of the reason Denver was, in 2006, recognized for the third year in a row as the best city for singles.[131] Its neighborhoods also continue their influx of diverse people and businesses while the city's cultural institutions grow and prosper. The city acquired the estate of abstract
expressionist painter Clyfford Still in 2004 and built a museum to exhibit his works near the Denver Mart, at 451 E. 58th Avenue, hosts a gement and Science holds an aquamarine specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million, as well as specimen valued at over $1 million valued at
and mineral show.[133] The state history museum, History Colorado Center, opened in April 2012. It features hands-on and interactive exhibits, artifacts and programs about Colorado history.[135] History Colorado's Byers-Evans
House Museum and the Molly Brown House are nearby. Denver has numerous art districts, including Denver's Art District (RiNo).[136] While Denver may not be as recognized for historical music
 scene, which has nurtured several artists and genres to regional, national, and even international attention. Of particular note is Denver's importance in the folk scene of the 1960s and 1970s. Well-known folk artists such as Bob Dylan, Judy Collins and John Denver lived in Denver at various points during this time and performed at local clubs.[137]
Three members of the widely popular group Earth, Wind, and Fire are also from Denver. More recent Denver-based artists include India Arie, Nathaniel Rateliff & the Night Sweats, The Lumineers, Air Dubai, The Fray, Flobots, Cephalic Carnage, Axe Murder Boyz, Deuce Mob, Havok, Bloodstrike, Primitive Man, and Five Iron Frenzy.[citation needed]
Denver is also home to the Denver Record Collectors event. Because of its proximity to the mountains and generally sunny weather, Denver has gained a reputation as being a very active, outdoor-oriented city. Many Denver residents spend the weekends in the mountains; skiing in the winter and hiking, climbing,
kayaking, and camping in the summer. Denver and surrounding cities are home to a large number of local and national breweries, and some larger brewers offer tours, including Coors and New Belgium Brewing Company. The city also welcomes visitors from around the world when it hosts the
annual Great American Beer Festival each fall. Denver used to be a major trading center for beef and livestock when ranchers would drive (or later transport) cattle to the Denver Union Stockyards for sale. As a celebration of that history, for more than a century Denver has hosted the annual National Western Stock Show, attracting as many as
10,000 animals and 700,000 attendees. The show is held every January at the National Western Complex northeast of downtown. Denver has one of the country's largest populations of Mexican Americans and hosts four large Mexican-American celebrations: Cinco de Mayo (with over 500,000 attendees),[138] in May; El Grito de la Independencia, in
September; the annual Lowrider show, and the Dia De Los Muertos art shows/events in North Denver's Highland neighborhood, and the Lincoln Park neighborhood in the original section of West Denver. Denver is known for its dedication to New Mexican cuisine and the Chile. It is best known for its green and red chile sauce, Colorado burrito,
Southwest (Denver) omelette, breakfast burrito, empanadas, chiles rellenos, and tamales. Denver is also known for other types of food such as Rocky Mountain oysters, rainbow trout, and the Denver sandwich. The Dragon Boat Festival in July, Moon Festival in September and Chinese New Year are annual events in Denver for the Chinese and Asian-
American communities. Chinese hot pot (huo quo) and Korean BBQ restaurants have been growing in popularity. The Denver area has two Chinese News.[139] A Korean Newspaper, the "Colorado Chinese News.[139] A Korean Newspapers, the "Colorado Chinese News.[139] A Korean Newspaper, the "Colorado Chinese News" is also based in Denver.[140] Denver has long been a place tolerant of the
LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer) community. Many gay bars can be found on Colfax Avenue and on South Broadway. Every June, Denver hosts the annual Denver PrideFest in Civic Center Park, the largest LGBTQ Pride festival in the Rocky Mountain region.[141] Denver is the setting for The Bill Engvall Show, Tim Allen's Last
Man Standing, and the 18th season of MTV's The Real World. It was also the setting for the prime time drama Dynasty from 1981 to 1989 (although the show was mostly filmed in Los Angeles). From 1981 to 1989 (although the show was mostly filmed in Los Angeles).
specials and the current Animal Planet series E-Vet Interns. The city is also the setting for the Disney Channel sitcom Good Luck Charlie. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver. Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver Pavilions is a popular arts, entertainment, and shopping center on the 16th Street Mall in downtown Denver Denve
central library in background Main article: Sports in Denver metro area is the smallest metropolitan area in the country to have a team in all four major sports leagues). Including MLS soccer, it is also one of 10 U.S. cities to
have five major sports teams. The Denver Broncos of the National Football League have drawn crowds of over 70,000 since their origins in the early 1960s, and continue to draw fans today to their current home Empower Field at Mile High. The Broncos have sold out every home game (except for strike-replacement games) since 1970.[142] The
Broncos have advanced to eight Super Bowls and won back-to-back titles in 1993 and Coors Field opened in 1995. The Rockies advanced to the playoffs that year but were eliminated in the first round. In 2007, they advanced to the playoffs as a
wild-card entrant, won the NL Championship Series, and brought the World Series to Denver for the first time but were swept in four games by the Boston Red Sox. Denver has been home to two National Hockey League teams. The Colorado Rockies played from 1976 to 1982, but later moved to the New York metropolitan area to become the New
Jersey Devils. The Colorado Avalanche joined in 1995, after relocating from Quebec City. While in Denver, they have won three Stanley Cups in 1996, 2001, and 2022. The Denver Nuggets joined the American Basketball Association in 1967 and the National Basketball Association in 1976. The Nuggets won their first NBA championship in 2023. The
Avalanche and Nuggets have both played at Ball Arena (formerly known as Pepsi Center) since 1999. The Major League Soccer team Colorado Rapids play in Dick's Sporting Goods Park, an 18,000-seat soccer-specific stadium opened for the 2007 MLS season in the Denver suburb of Commerce City. [143] The Rapids won the MLS Cup in 2010. Major
League sports teams Club League Venue Attendance Attend
NHL Ball Arena 17,991[147] 13th of 32 1995 1996, 2001, 2022 Colorado Rapids MLS Dick's Sporting Goods Park 15,409[148] 28th of 29 1996 2010 Denver has several additional professional teams. In 2006, the Denver Outlaws
won the Western Conference Championship and then won their first championship in 2014 eight years later. They also won in 2016 and 2018 and would fold in 2020 with the MLL-PLL merger. The Colorado Mammoth of the National Lacrosse League play at Ball Arena. They won championships in 2006 and 2022. In 2018, the Denver Bandits were
established as the first professional football team for women in Colorado and will be a part of the initial season for the Women's National Football Conference (WNFC) in 2019. Denver was awarded a National Women's National Football Conference (WNFC) in 2019.
it the distinction of being the first city to back out after having won its bid to host the Olympics. [57] Denver and Colorado Springs hosted the 1962 World Ice Hockey Championships. Empower Field at Mile High, home of the Denver Broncos of the National Basketball
Association (NBA), the Colorado Avalanche of the National Hockey League (NHL), and the Colorado Rockies of Major League Baseball (MLB) Dick's Sporting Goods Park, home of the Colorado Rockies of Major League Soccer (MLS) As of 2006[update], Denver had
over 200 parks, from small pocket parks all over the city to the giant 314-acre (1.27 km2) City Park.[149] Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident's recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident's recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and programming for resident and relaxation.[150] Many of Denver also has 29 recreation centers providing places and relaxation centers providing places and relaxation centers providing places and relaxation centers places are provided places and relaxation centers places are providing places and relaxation centers places are provided places and relaxation centers places are provided places and relaxation centers places are places and relaxation centers places are places are places and relaxation centers places are 
Beautiful movement, and Denver mayor Robert Speer (1904-12 and 1916-18) set out to expand and beautify the city's first landscaping genius to Washington Park, Cheesman Park, and City Park among others. Speer used Schuetze as well as other
landscape architects such as Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. and Saco Rienk DeBoer to design not only parks such as Civic Center Park, but many city parkways and tree-lawns. Cheesman Park neighbor the Denver Botanic Gardens displays the beauty and versatility of micro-climates within the semi-arid Denver Basin. All of these parks were fed with
South Platte River water diverted through the city ditch.[151] In addition to the parks within Denver, the city acquired land for mountain parks starting in the 1911s.[152] Over the years, Denver has acquired, built and maintained approximately 14,000 acres (57 km2) of mountain parks, including Red Rocks Park, which is known for its scenery and
musical history revolving around the unique Red Rocks Amphitheatre. [153] [154] Denver also owns the mountain on which the Winter Park Resort ski area operates in Grand County, 67 miles (110 km) west of Denver. [155] City parks are important places for Denverites and visitors, inciting controversy with every change. Denver continues to grow its
park system with the development of many new parks along the Platte River through the city, and with Central Park and Bluff Lake Nature Center in the Central Park and allow what was once a dry plain to be lush, active, and green. Denver is also home to a
large network of public community gardens, most of which are managed by Denver Urban Gardens, a non-profit organization. Since 1974, Denver and its tributaries for recreational use by hikers and cyclists. The main stem of the South Platte River Greenway runs along
the South Platte 35 miles (56 km) into Adams County in the north. The Greenway project is recognized as one of the best urban reclamation projects in the U.S., winning, for example, the Silver Medal Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence in 2001.[156] As of 2022[update], Park Score by the Trust for Public Land, a national land conservation
organization, reported Denver as having the 18th best park system among the 50 most populous U.S. cities. The report noted that 89% of Denverites live within a 10-minute walk of a park.[157] Further information: Urban Land Conservancy Cheesman Park started as a cemetery. The Carla Madison Recreation Center, completed in 2017 Red Rocks is
a Denver park and world-famous amphitheater in the foothills. Washington Park Genesee Park is the largest of the Denver Mountain Parks. Main article: Government of Denver City and County Building Colorado Supreme Court, just before completion Colorado State Capitol looking east Denver is a consolidated city-county with a mayor
elected on a nonpartisan ballot, a 13-member city council, and an auditor. The Denver City Council is elected from 11 districts with two at-large council members and is responsible for passing and changing all laws, resolutions, and ordinances, usually after a public hearing. The city council can also call for misconduct investigations of Denver's
departmental officials. All elected officials have four-year terms, with a maximum of three terms. The current mayor is Mike Johnston. Denver has a strong mayor/weak city council, makes sure all contracts with the city are kept and performed, signs all
bonds and contracts, is responsible for the city budget, and can appoint people to various city departments, organizations, and commissions. The council can override the mayor's veto with a nine votes all expenditures and may refuse to
allow specific ones, usually for financial reasons. [158] The Denver Department, and Denver Sheriff Department, Denver Sheriff Department, and Denver Sheriff Department Departme
Denver elections are nonpartisan, Democrats have long dominated the city's politics; most citywide officials are known to be registered with the Democrats income the state legislature are held by Democrats. In statewide elections, the city also
tends to favor Democrats, though Republicans were occasionally competitive until the turn of the millennium. The last Republican governor to receive at least 40% of Denver's vote.[160] The last Republican
Senator to carry Denver was William L. Armstrong during his 1984 landslide.[161] The last statewide Republican officeholder to carry Denver was Secretary of State Victoria Buckley in 1994 by 1.2% margin; she was, at the time, the highest ranking African-American Republican woman in the United States.[162][163] In federal elections, Denver is a
Democratic stronghold. It has supported a Democrat for president in every election since 1984. Despite then-president Ronald Reagan's landslide that year both nationally and in Colorado, Democrat Walter Mondale won Denver by a margin of 2.32%, and since then the party has increased its margin in almost every election. At the federal level,
Denver is the heart of Colorado's 1st congressional district, which includes all of Denver and parts of Arapahoe County. It is the most Democratic district in the Mountain West and has been in Democratic district, which includes all of Denver and parts of Arapahoe County. It is the most Democratic district in the Mountain West and has been in Democratic district in the Mountain West and has been in Democratic district in the Mountain West and has been in Democratic district.
Indian Creek neighborhood and a small part of the Virginia Village neighborhood, is in Colorado's 6th congressional district, represented by Democrat Jason Crow. Benjamin F. Stapleton was the mayor of Denver for two periods, from 1923 to 1931 and from 1935 to 1947. He was responsible for many civic improvements, notably during his second
term, when he had access to funds and manpower from the New Deal. During this time, the park system was considerably expanded and the Civic Center completed. His signature project was the construction of Denver Municipal Airport in his honor.
Today, the airport has been replaced by a neighborhood initially named Stapleton. In 2020, during the George Floyd protests, because of Stapleton's demonstrated racism and prominent membership in the Ku Klux Klan, neighborhood residents changed the name to Central Park.[164][165] During the 1960s and 1970s, Denver was one of the centers
of the Chicano Movement. The boxer-turned-activist Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales formed an organization called the First National Chicano Youth Liberation Conference in March 1969.[166] In recent years, Denver has taken a stance on
helping people who are or become homeless, particularly under the administrations of mayors John Hickenlooper and Wellington Webb. At a rate of 19 homeless per 10,000 residents for the four metro areas with the highest rate of homelessness, [167] Denver's homeless population and rate of
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homeless are both considerably lower than many other major cities. But residents of the city streets suffer Denver winters – which, although mild and dry much of the time, can have brief periods of extremely cold temperatures and snow. In 2005, Denver became the first major U.S. city to vote to make the private possession of less than an ounce of marijuana legal for adults 21 and older.[168] The city voted 53.5 percent in favor of the marijuana legalization measure, which, as then-mayor John Hickenlooper pointed out, was without effect, because the city cannot usurp state law, which at that time treated marijuana possession in much the same way as a speeding ticket, with fines of up to \$100 and no jail time.[168] Denver passed an initiative in the fourth quarter of 2007 requiring the mayor to appoint an 11-member review panel to monitor the city's compliance with the 2005 ordinance.[169] In May 2019, Denver became the first U.S. city to decriminalize psilocybin mushrooms after an initiative passed with 50.6% of the vote. The measure prohibits Denver from using any resources to prosecute adults over 21 for personal use of psilocybin mushrooms, though such use remains illegal under state and federal law.[170][171] Denver hosted the C7

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summit between June 20 and 22 in 1997 and the 2000 National Convention of the Green Party.[172][173] In 1972, 1981, and 2008, Denver also hosted the Libertarian Party of the United States National Convention. The 1972 Convention was notable for nominating Tonie Nathan for vice president, the first woman, as well as the first Jew, to receive an
electoral vote in a United States presidential election. On October 3, 2012, the University of Denver hosted the first of the three 2012 presidential debates.[174] In July 2019, Mayor Hancock said that Denver will not assist U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents with immigration raids.[175] United States presidential election results for
Denver County, Colorado[176] Year Republican Democratic Third party(ies) No. % No. %
1.50\% 2004 69,903 29.27\% 166,135 69.56\% 2,788 1.17\% 2000 61,224 30.87\% 122,693 61.86\% 14,430 7.28\% 1996 58,529 30.04\% 120,312 61.76\% 15.97\% 40,540 18.60\% 1988 77,753 37.13\% 127,173 60.72\% 4,504 2.15\% 1984 105,096 47.83\% 110,200 50.15\% 4,442 2.02\% 1980 88,398 42.19\% 85,903
41.00\% 35,207 16.80\% 1976 105,960 46.73\% 112,229 49.50\% 8,549 3.77\% 1972 121,995 54.14\% 98,062 43.52\% 5,278 2.34\% 1968 92,003 43.54\% 106,081 50.20\% 13,233 6.26\% 1964 73,279 33.57\% 143,480 65.73\% 1,529 0.70\% 1960 109,446 49.59\% 109,637 49.68\% 1,618 0.73\% 1956 121,402 55.91\% 93,812 43.21\% 1,907 0.88\% 1952 119,792
56.09\% 92,237 43.19\% 1,534 0.72\% 1948 76,364 45.17\% 89,489 52.93\% 3,214 1.90\% 1944 86,331 48.75\% 90,001 50.82\% 759 0.43\% 1932 59,372 43.48\% 72,868 53.36\% 4,318 3.16\% 1928 73,543 63.40\% 41,238 35.55\% 1,221 1.05\% 1924 59,077
63.44% 15,764 16.93% 18,282 19.63% 1920 43,581 62.03% 22,839 32.51% 3,838 5.46% 1916 23,185 33.84% 43,029 62.81% 2,298 3.35% 1912 8,155 13.59% 26,690 44.47% 25,171 41.94% 1908 30,193 45.95% 33,145 50.44% 2,369 3.61% 1904 32,667 51.73% 28,958 45.85% 1,528 2.42% The City and County of Denver levies an occupational
privilege tax (OPT or head tax) on employee and employee and employee and employee and employee and employee performs work in the city limits and is paid over $500 for that work in a single month, the employee and employee per month and
the employee is liable for $5.75 per month. It is the employer can be held liable for both portions of the OPT as well as penalties and interest. See also: List of higher education institutions in Denver Public Schools (DPS) is the public
school system in all of Denver.[177] It educates approximately 92,000 students in 92 elementary schools, 44 K-8 schools, 34 middle schools, 18 high schools, and 19 charter schools, 18 high schools, and 19 charter schools, 44 K-8 schools, and 19 charter schools, 18 high schools,
directional high schools (West, North, and South), made up the first four high schools in Denver.[179] The district serves some areas with Denver postal addresses that are outside the city limits.[180][181] Denver's many colleges and universities range in age and
study programs. Three major public schools constitute the Auraria Campus: the University of Denver, Metropolitan State University of Denver, and Community College of Denver, and Community College of Denver, Metropolitan State University of Denver, and Community College of Denver, and College of Denver, and College of Denver, and College of Denver, and College o
institutions include Johnson & Wales University, Catholic (Jesuit) Regis University, and the city has Roman Catholic and Jewish institutions, as well as a health sciences school. In addition to those schools within the city, there are a number of schools throughout the surrounding metro area. Denver East High School University of Colorado-Denver in
downtown The Ritchie Center at University of Denver Main article: Media in Denver The Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet. Denver metropolitan area is served by a variety of media outlets in print, radio, television, and the Internet.
channel 2, a CW O&O station owned by Nexstar Media Group, who also owns Fox affiliate KDVR 31. KWGN is run by KDVR management and is Colorado's first TV station, on the air since July 1952. KCDO-TV, channel 3, an independent station owned by the E. W. Scripps Company, who also own KMGH-TV as part of a duopoly. KCNC-TV, channel 4, a
CBS O&O station. KRMA-TV, channel 6, the flagship of Rocky Mountain PBS, a state network of five public TV stations throughout Colorado. KMGH-TV, channel 7, an ABC affiliate owned by the E. W. Scripps Company, previously owned by the McGraw-Hill company for 40 years prior to 2012. The station is part of a duopoly with KCDO-TV. KUSA-TV,
channel 9, an NBC affiliate owned by Tegna, who also owns KTVD 20, a MyNetworkTV affiliate. KBDI-TV, channel 12, a secondary PBS member station. KCEC, channel 50, a Univision affiliate. KETD, channel 53, an Estrella TV O&O station. Denver is also
served by over 40 AM and FM radio stations, covering a wide variety of formats and styles. Denver-Boulder radio is the No. 19 market in the United States, according to the Spring 2011 Arbitron ranking (up from No. 20 in Fall 2009). For a list of Denver radio stations, see List of radio stations in Colorado. After continued rivalry between Denver's two
main newspapers, The Denver Post and the Rocky Mountain News, the papers merged operations in 2001 under a joint operating agreement that formed the Denver Post and the Rocky Mountain News, closed the paper. There are also several
alternative or localized newspapers published in Denver, including the Westword, Law Week Colorado, Out Front Colorado, and the Intermountain Jewish News. Denver is home to multiple regional magazines such as 5280, which takes its name from the city's mile-high elevation (5,280 feet or 1,609 meters). The Colorado Times News is a Korean
language publication based in Denver.[140] Dawn over downtown Denver, viewed from the southern Front Range to the 
of Denver has a straightforward street grid oriented to the four cardinal directions. Blocks are usually identified in hundreds from the median, running north-south median, running east-west median, running north-south median, running east-west median, running north-south median, running east-west median, running east-west median, running north-south median, runni
through Denver, is 15 blocks (1500) north of the median. Avenues north of Ellsworth are numbered (with the exception of Colfax Avenue and several others, such as Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd and Montview Blvd.), while avenues south of Ellsworth are named. There is also an older downtown grid system that was designed to be parallel to the
confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek. Most of the streets downtown and in LoDo run northwest-southwest and northwest and northwest. This system has an unplanned benefit for snow removal; if the streets were in a normal N-S/E-W grid, only the N-S streets would receive sunlight. With the grid oriented to the diagonal directions, the
NW-SE streets receive sunlight to melt snow in the morning and the NE-SW streets receive it in the afternoon. This idea was from Henry Brown the founder of the Brown Palace Hotel. There is now a plaque across the streets are named.
The named streets start at the intersection of Colfax Avenue and Broadway with the block-long Cheyenne Place. The numbered streets on this grid. There are also a few vestiges of the old grid system in the normal grid, such as Park Avenue, Morrison Road
and Speer Boulevard. Larimer Street, named after William Larimer Jr., the founder of Denver, which is in the downtown grid system are streets (e.g., 16th Street, Stout Street), except for the five NE-SW roads nearest the
intersection of Colfax Avenue and Broadway: Cheyenne Place, Cleveland Place, Court 
direction (more commonly north and south). Smaller roads are sometimes referred to as places, drives (though not all drives are smaller capacity roads; some are major thoroughfares), or courts. Most streets outside the area between Broadway and Colorado Boulevard are organized alphabetically from the city's center. East of Colorado Boulevard,
the naming convention of streets takes on a predictable pattern of going through the alphabet by using each letter twice (i.e. AA, BB, CC, DD, through YY - there is no Z). The first street is almost always named after a plant or fruit, the second street is almost always named after a foreign place or location. For example, Jersey Street / Jasmine Street
Quebec Street / Quince Street, and Syracuse Street, and Syracuse Street (Yosemite), and there is no Z. This double-alphabet naming convention continues in some form into Aurora, Colorado. Some Denver streets have bicycle lanes, leaving a patchwork of disjointed routes throughout the city. There are over
850 miles (1,370 km)[184] of paved, off-road, bike paths in Denver parks and along bodies of water, like Cherry Creek and the South Platte. This allows for a significant portion of Denver being known as a bicycle-friendly city.[185] Some residents strongly oppose bike lanes, which has
caused some plans to be watered down or nixed. The review process for one bike line on Broadway will last over a year before city council members will make a decision. In addition to the many bike paths, Denver launched B-Cycle - a citywide bicycle sharing program - in late April 2010. The B-Cycle network was the largest in the United States at
the time of its launch, boasting 400 bicycles.[186] The Denver Boot, a car-disabling device, was first used in Denver.[187] The League of American Bicyclists rated Colorado as the sixth most bicycle-friendly state in the nation for 2024. This is due in large part to Front Range cities like Boulder, Fort Collins and Denver placing an emphasis on
legislation, programs and infrastructure developments that promote cycling as a mode of transportation. [188] Walk Score has rated Denver as the fourth most bicycle-friendly large city in the United States. [189] According to data from the 2011 American Community Survey, Denver ranks 6th among US cities with populations over 400,000 in terms of
the percentage of workers who commute by bicycle at 2.2% of commuters.[190] B-Cycle - Denver's citywide bicycle sharing program - was the largest in the United States at the time of its launch in 2010, boasting 400 bicycles.[186] B-Cycle ridership peaked in 2014, then steadily declined. The program announced it would cease operations at the end
of January 2020.[191][192][193] The city announced plans to seek one or more new contractors to run a bike-share program starting mid-2020.[194][195] In 2018, electric scooters appeared on Denver streets in May, causing an uproar. In June,
the city ordered the companies to remove them[196] and acted quickly to create an official program, including a requirement that scooters be left at RTD stops and out of the public right-of-way. Lime and Bird scooters then reappeared in late July, with limited compliance. Uber's Jump e-bikes arrived in late August, followed by Lyft's nationwide
electric scooter launch in early September.[197] Lyft says that it will, each night, take the scooters to the warehouse for safety checks, maintenance and charging. Additionally, Spin and Razor each were permitted to add 350 scooters.[198] 2017 rankings by Walk Score placed Denver twenty-sixth among 108 U.S. cities with a population of 200,000 or
greater.[189] City leaders have acknowledged the concerns of walkability advocates that Denver has serious gaps in its sidewalk funding, plus $400 million for trails.[199] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves: Pedestrians" plan outlines a need for approximate $1.3 billion in sidewalk funding, plus $400 million for trails.[199] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves: Pedestrians" plan outlines a need for approximate $1.3 billion in sidewalk funding, plus $400 million for trails.[199] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves: Pedestrians" plan outlines a need for approximate $1.3 billion in sidewalk funding, plus $400 million for trails.[199] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves: Pedestrians" plan outlines a need for approximate $1.3 billion in sidewalk funding, plus $400 million for trails.[199] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves: Pedestrians" plan outlines a need for approximate $1.3 billion in sidewalk funding, plus $400 million for trails.[199] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves: Pedestrians" plus $400 million for trails.[199] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves: Pedestrians" plus $400 million for trails.[190] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves" plus $400 million for trails.[190] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves" plus $400 million for trails.[190] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves" plus $400 million for trails.[190] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves" plus $400 million for trails.[190] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves" plus $400 million for trails.[190] In 2022, Denver voters passed Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves" plus $400 million for trails.[190] Initiative 307, dubbed "Denver Moves" plus $400 million for trails.[190] Initiative 307, 
Deserves Sidewalks", to complete sidewalk construction and repair by shifting responsibility for sidewalk maintenance from property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and imposing a new fee on property owners to the city and i
percent of Denver households lacked a car, and in 2016, this was virtually unchanged (9.4 percent). The national average of 1.8.[202] Denver is primarily served by the interstate freeways I-25 and I-70. The problematic intersection of the two
interstates is referred to locally as "the mousetrap" because, when viewed from the air, the junction (and subsequent vehicles) resemble mice in a large trap. Interstate 25 traverses neighboring Aurora. I-225 was designed to link Aurora with I-25 in the southeastern corner
of Denver, and I-70 to the north of Aurora, with construction starting May 1964 and ending May 21, 1976. Interstate 70 runs east-west from Utah to Maryland. It is also the primary corridor on which motorists access the mountains. Interstate 270 runs concurrently with US 36 from an interchange with Interstate 70 in northeast Denver to an
interchange with Interstate 25 north of Denver. The freeway continues as US 36 from the city and runs northeast to Nebraska where it ends at I-80. US 6 follows the alignment of 6th Avenue west of I-25, and connects downtown
Denver to the west-central suburbs of Golden and Lakewood. It continues west through Utah and Nevada to Bishop, California. To the east, it continues as far as Provincetown, on Cape Cod in Massachusetts. US 285 ends its 847-mile (1,363 km) route through New Mexico and Texas at Interstate 25 in the University Hills neighborhood. US 85 also
travels through Denver. This highway is often used as an alternate route to Castle Rock instead of taking Interstate 25. U.S. Route 87 runs north-south and through Denver. It is concurrent with I-25 the entire length in the state. US 36 connects Denver to Boulder and Rocky Mountain National Park near Estes Park. It runs east into Ohio, after
crossing four other states. State Highway 93 starts in the western Metropolitan area in Golden, Colorado, and travels almost 19 miles (31 km) to meet with SH 119 in central Boulder. This highway is often used as an alternate route to Boulder instead of taking US 36. State Highway 470 (C-470, SH 470) is the southwestern portion of the Denver metro
area's beltway. Originally planned as Interstate 470 in the 1960s, the beltway project was attacked on environmental impact grounds and the interstate beltway was never built. The portion of "Interstate 470" built as a state highway is the present-day SH 470, which is a freeway for its entire length. Denver also has a nearly complete beltway known
as "the 470's". These are SH 470 (also known as C-470), a freeway in the southwest Metro area, and two toll highways, E-470 to US 36). SH 470 was intended to be I-470 and built with federal highway funds, but the funding was redirected to complete conversion of
downtown Denver's 16th Street to a pedestrian mall. As a result, construction was delayed until 1980 after stake through it and kill it. A highway expansion and transit project for the southern I-25
corridor, dubbed T-REX (Transportation Expansion Project), was completed on November 17, 2006.[204] The project also includes a light rail line that traverses from downtown to the south end of the metro area at Lincoln Avenue.[205] The project
spanned almost 19 miles (31 km) along the highway with an additional line traveling parallel to part of I-225, stopping just short of Parker Road. Metro Denver RTD light rail and bus lines Denver Union Station Mass transportation
R, and W, with a total of 113 miles (182 km) of track, serving 77 stations, 35 of which are located within the City of Denver proper. The D, E, H, L, R, and W Lines are light rail, and bus expansion project approved by voters in 2004, which will serve neighboring
suburbs and communities. The W Line, or West line, opened in April 2013 serving Golden/Federal Center. The commuter rail A Line from Denver Union Station to Denver International Airport opened in April 2016 with ridership exceeding RTD's early expectations. [207] The light rail R Line through Aurora opened in April 2017. [208] The G Line to
the suburb of Arvada (originally planned to open in the Fall of 2016) opened on April 26, 2019. [209] The N Line to Commerce City and Thornton opened on September 21, 2020. [210] An express bus service, known as the Flatiron Flyer, serves to connect Boulder and Denver. The service, billed as bus rapid transit, has been accused of bus rapid transit
creep for failing to meet the majority of BRT requirements, including level boarding and all-door entry. A commuter rail connection to Boulder and its suburb of Longmont, also part of the FasTracks ballot initiative and an extension of the B Line, is planned to be finished by RTD, but no construction funds have yet been identified prior to 2040.[211]
RTD is currently considering an interim commuter service which would run rush-hour trains from Longmont to Denver. The Colorado Department of Transportation runs Bustang, a bus system that offers weekday and weekend service connecting Denver with many locations across the state, including Grand Junction, Colorado Springs, Fort Collins,
and Gunnison.[212] Commuter rail station at Denver International Airport Greyhound Lines, the intercity bus operator, has a major hub in Denver, with routes to New York City, Portland, Reno, Las Vegas, and their headquarters, Dallas. Subsidiary Autobuses Americanos provides service to El Paso. Allied bus operators Express Arrow, and Burlington
Trailways provide service to Billings, Omaha, Indianapolis, and Alamosa. Amtrak, the national passenger rail system, provides service to Denver, operating its California, across the bay from San Francisco. Amtrak Thruway service operated by private bus companies links the
Denver station with Rocky Mountain points. In 2017 the Colorado legislature reinvigorated studies of passenger rail service along the Front Range, potentially connecting Denver to Fort Collins and Pueblo, or further to Amtrak connections in Cheyenne, Wyoming and Trinidad. [213] Front Range Passenger Rail is a current proposal (as of 2023) to link
the cities from Pueblo in the south, north to Fort Collins and possibly to Cheyenne, Wyoming.[214] At Albuquerque, New Mexico, Denver Thruway connections are made daily with the Amtrak Southwest Chief. Additionally, the Ski Train operated on the former Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, which took passengers between Denver and the
Winter Park Ski Resort, but it is no longer in service. The Ski Train made its final run to Winter Park on March 29, 2009. The service was revived on a trial basis in 2016 with a great amount of local fanfare. Further development of a mountain corridor rail option, though publicly popular, has been met with resistance from politicians, namely the
director of Colorado Department of Transportation. [215][failed verification] The Ski Train did return to service under Amtrak with the name "Winter Park Express" in 2017 and greatly expanded service for the 2024-2025 ski season, doubling capacity and increasing service to run Thursday-Monday during the winter ski seasons. The Colorado
Department of Transportation plans to eventually expand service to Steamboat Springs and Craig as part of the Mountain Rail project. [216] Denver's early years as a major train hub of the west are still very visible today. Trains stop in Denver at historic Union Station, where travelers can access RTD's 16th Street Free MallRide or use light rail to
tour the city. Union Station will also serve as the main juncture for rail travel in the metro area, at the completion of FasTracks. The city also plans to invest billions to bringing frequent public transit in Denver and Boulder,
Colorado—for example, to and from work, on a weekday—is 77 minutes; 31% 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 14 minutes, while 25% 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 6.96 miles (11.20 km), while 31% travel over 7.46 miles (12.01 km) in a single direction. [218] Inside the main terminal of Denver International Airport (IATA: DEN, ICAO: KDEN), commonly known as DIA, serves as the primary airport for the Front
Range Urban Corridor surrounding Denver. DIA is 18.6 miles (30 km) east-northeast of the Colorado State Capitol and opened in 1995. DIA is the 3rd busiest airport in the world with 58.8 million passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number of passengers in 2021;[219] it had the 5th highest number
square miles (135.7 km2), making it the largest airport by land area in the United States and larger than the island of Manhattan. [221] DIA serves as a major focus city and the fastest-growing market for Southwest Airlines. In 2017, Denver International
Airport was rated by Skytrax as the 28th-best airport in the world, falling to second place in the United States behind Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport in the world. Three general aviation airports serve the
Denver area. Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Airport (KBJC) is 13.7 miles (22 km) north-northwest, Centennial Airport (KAPA) is 13.7 miles (22 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (22 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (22 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (22 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (22 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (22 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (22 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (22 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (22 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (23 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport, is 23.7 miles (23 km) south-southeast, and Colorado Air and Space Port (KCFO), formerly Front Range Airport (KCFO), formerly Front R
two cargo airlines. In the past, Denver has been home to several other airports that are no longer operational Airport was closed in 1995 when it was replaced by DIA. Lowry Air Force Base was a military flight training facility that ceased flight operations in 1966, with the base finally closing in 1994. Both Stapleton and Lowry Air Force Base was a military flight training facility that ceased flight operations in 1966, with the base finally closing in 1994. Both Stapleton and Lowry Air Force Base was a military flight training facility that ceased flight operations in 1966, with the base finally closing in 1994. Both Stapleton International Airport was closed in 1995 when it was replaced by DIA.
have since been redeveloped into primarily residential neighborhoods. Buckley Space Force Base is the only military facility in the Denver area. Main article: List of people from Denver Base is the only military facility in the Denver area. Main article: List of people from Denver Base is the only military facility in the Denver area. Main article: List of people from Denver Base is the only military facility in the Denver area.
High School, visited World War II-ravaged Brest. When she returned, she shared her experiences in the city with her students, and her class raised $32,000 to help rebuild the children's wing of Brest's hospital. The gift led to the development of the sister city program with Brest. [223] There were serious efforts in the early 2000s, in both Denver and
Sochi, Russian Federation, to establish sister-city ties, but the negotiations did not come to fruition. Since then, Denver has established relationships with additional sister cities: [224] Brest, France (1948) Takayama, Japan (1960) Nairobi, Kenya (1975) Karmiel, Israel (1977) Cuernavaca, Mexico (1983) Potenza, Italy (1983) Chennai, India (1984)
Kunming, China (1985) Axum. Ethiopia (1995) Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (2001) Akureyri, Iceland (2012)[225] Colorado portal National Register of Historic Places listings in Denver has maintained its official mile-high elevation of 5,280 feet (1,609,344 m) for more than a century. When the
National Geodetic Survey makes adjustments to its national elevation measurements, the State of Colorado moves the official mile-high elevation point up or down the west steps of the Colorado moves the official mile-high elevation measurements, the State of Colorado moves the official mile-high elevation measurements, the State of Colorado moves the official mile-high elevation measurements, the State of Colorado moves the official mile-high elevation measurements and lowest steps of the Colorado moves the official mile-high elevation measurements.
temperature readings during an entire month or year) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020. ^ The official weather records for Denver from January 1950 to February 1995, and at Denver International Airport since
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componentS&P 100 componentS&P 500 componentISINUS92343V1044IndustryTelecommunicationsPredecessorsNYNEX CorporationGTE CorporationGTE CorporationFrontier Communications (2026)FoundedOctober 7, 1983; 41 years ago (1983-10-07)Headquarters1095 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, New York, U.S.Area servedUnited StatesKey
peopleHans Vestberg (chairman & CEO)Tony Skiadas (EVP & CFO)ProductsFixed telephonyMobile telephonyMobile telephonyBroadbandDigital televisionInternet televisionInte
 billion (2024)Number of employees99,600 (2024)Divisions Verizon Consumer Verizon Business SubsidiariesYahoo (10%)Verizon FiosTracFone WirelessVerizon Communications Inc. (/vəˈraɪzən/ və-RY-zən), is an American telecommunications
company headquartered in New York City.[4] It is the world's second-largest telecommunications company by revenue and its mobile network is the largest wireless carrier in the United States, with 146 million subscribers as of March 31, 2025.[11] The company was formed in 1983 as Bell Atlantic as a result of the Bell System into
seven companies, each a Regional Bell Operating Company (RBOC), commonly referred to as "Baby Bells." [12] The company was originally headquartered in Philadelphia and operated in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. In 1997, Bell Atlantic expanded into New York and the New England states
by merging with fellow Baby Bell NYNEX. While Bell Atlantic was the surviving company, the merged company moved its headquarters from Philadelphia to NYNEX's old headquarters in New York City. In 2000, Bell Atlantic acquired GTE, which operated telecommunications companies across most of the rest of the country not already in Bell
Atlantic's footprint. Bell Atlantic, the surviving entity, changed its name to Verizon, a portmanteau of veritas (Latin for "truth") and horizon.[13] In 2015, Verizon expanded into content ownership by acquiring AOL,[14][15] and two years later, it acquired Yahoo! Inc.[16] AOL and Yahoo were amalgamated into a new division named Oath Inc.,[17]
which was rebranded as Verizon Media in January 2019, and was spun off and rebranded to Yahoo! Inc. after its sale to Apollo Global Management. As of 2016[update], Verizon is one of three remaining companies with roots in the former Baby Bells. The other two, like Verizon, exist as a result of mergers among fellow former Baby Bell members. SBC
Communications bought the Bells' former parent AT&T Corporation and took on the AT&T name, and CenturyLink acquired Qwest (formerly US West) in 2011 and later became Lumen Technologies in 2020. In 1983, the US Department of Justice came to a settlement with the original AT&T to breakup the Bell System. Bell Atlantic Corporation was
created as one of the original "Baby Bell" Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs) in 1984.[18][19] Bell Atlantic's original roster of operating companies included: The Bell Telephone [22] C&P Telephone [22] C&P Telephone [22] C&P Telephone [22] C&P Telephone [23] In 1996, CEO and
Chairman Raymond W. Smith orchestrated Bell Atlantic's merger with fellow Baby Bell NYNEX, which had received New York Telephone and New England Telephone and New England Telephone in the breakup. [24] When it merged, it moved its corporate headquarters from Philadelphia to New York City. [24] NYNEX was consolidated into the Bell Atlantic name by 1997. [25]
First logo used from June 30, 2000 to September 1, 2015 In April 2000, two months before the Federal Communications, Bell Atlantic formed Verizon Wireless in a joint venture with the British telecommunications company Vodafone, which owned the mobile operator
AirTouch.[26][27][28] The companies established Verizon Wireless as its own business operated by Bell Atlantic, which owned 55% of the venture.[27] Vodafone retained 45% of the company.[27] The deal was valued at approximately $70 billion and created a mobile carrier with 23 million customers.[26][27] Verizon Wireless merged Bell Atlantic's
wireless network, Vodafone's AirTouch and PrimeCo holdings, and the wireless division of GTE.[27][29][30] Due to its size, Verizon Wireless was able to offer national coverage at competitive rates, giving it an advantage over regional providers typical of the time.[26] Bell Atlantic changed its name to Verizon Communications in June 2000, when the
FCC approved the US$64.7 billion merger with telephone company GTE, nearly two years after the deal was proposed in July 1998. The merger was announced on April 4.[31] The name Verizon derives from the combination of the words veritas, Latin for truth, and horizon.[32][33] The approval came with 25 stipulations to preserve competition
between local phone carriers, including investing in new markets and broadband technologies.[31] The new entity was headed by co-CEOs Charles Lee, former CEO of GTE, and Bell Atlantic CEO Ivan Seidenberg.[31] Verizon became the largest local telephone company in the United States, operating 63 million telephone lines in 40 states.[34] The
company also inherited 25 million mobile phone customers. [34] Additionally, Verizon offered internet services and long-distance calling in New York, before expanding long-distance operations to other states. [37] The
strike affected quarterly revenues,[38] resulting in Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company's initial public offering (IPO)[38] (the IPO was ultimately cancelled in 2003 because the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company's initial public offering (IPO)[38] (the IPO was ultimately cancelled in 2003 because the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company no longer needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the company needed to raise revenue for Verizon Wireless' postponement of the verizon with the verizon with the verigon with 
company employees, as most line technicians and user technicians of the company are in a union. Verizon launched 3G service in 2002, which doubled the Internet speed of the time to 144 kb per second. [40] In August 2002, Verizon began offering local, long-distance, and mobile calling, as well as Internet service, in a bundle. It was initially only
available to customers in New York and Massachusetts.[35] The Dow Jones Industrial Average added Verizon Communications to its stock market index in April 2004.[41] Verizon launched its Fios Internet service, which transmits data over
fiber optic cables, in Keller, Texas, in 2004.[42][43] The company launched Fios TV in September 2005, also in Keller. Twenty percent of qualified homes had signed up by the end of 2004.[44] By January 2006, Fios offered over 350 channels in seven states, including 20 high-definition television channels and video on demand.[44] Mail servers at
Verizon.net were configured in December 2004 to not accept connections from Europe by default in an attempt to reduce spam email that was originating from the region. Individual domains would only be unblocked upon request. [45] The move was criticized by its customers for disrupting their communications without notice, [46] causing them to
initiate a class-action lawsuit.[47] Verizon proposed a settlement in April 2006.[48] Beginning in 2005, Verizon reinforced its focus on its mobile phone, Internet, and TV businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a number of its U.S.-based wireline-focused businesses by selling a nu
New Hampshire and Vermont in January 2007, which were then purchased by FairPoint Communications for $2.72 billion.[49] Verizon also shed its telephone directory business in 2006.[51] In May 2009, the company spun off wirelines in Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington,
West Virginia, and Wisconsin into a company that then merged with Frontier Communications in a deal valued at $8.6 billion. [52][53] It sold its interests in telecommunications providers in the Dominican Republic (Verizon Dominicana, previously CODETEL), Puerto Rico and Venezuela to América Móvil. [54] A decade later, it would continue moves to
invest in wireless. In 2015, American Tower Corp. acquired the exclusive right to lease, acquire or otherwise operate and manage many of Verizon's wireless towers for an upfront payment of $5.1 billion, which also included payment for the sale of approximately 165 towers. Verizon used the funds from this sale to support a $10.4 billion purchase of
AWS-3 spectrum licenses at an FCC auction. [55] In 2016, Verizon sold its wireline operations in Texas, Florida, and California to Frontier. [56] Verizon began negotiations in 2005 to purchase long-distance carrier MCI, who accepted the company's initial $6.75 billion offer in February but then received a higher offer from Qwest Communications.
Verizon increased its bid to $7.6 billion, which MCI accepted on March 29, 2005.[57] The acquisition gave the company's business and international holdings, expanding Verizon's presence into global markets.[57][58] As a result, Verizon Business was established as a new division to serve the company's business and
government customers.[59] The FCC approved the deal on October 31, 2005, valuing it at $8.5 billion.[60] Verizon's 2006 revenues rose by as much as 20% following the purchase.[49] USA Today reported in May 2006 that Verizon, as well as AT&T and BellSouth, had given the National Security Agency landline phone records following the
September 11 attacks.[61][62] That same month, a $50 billion lawsuit was filed by two lawyers on behalf of all Verizon subscribers for privacy violations and to prevent the company from releasing additional records without consent or warrant.[61][62] Protesters staged the National Day of Out(R)age due in part to the controversy.[63] In 2007,
Verizon stated that it fulfilled only "lawful demands" for information, [64] but also acknowledged surrendering customer information to government agencies without court orders or warrants 720 times between 2005 and 2007. [65] Verizon won a lawsuit against Vonage for patent infringement in March 2007. The three patents named were filed by Bell
Atlantic in 1997, and relate to the conversion of IP addresses into phone numbers, a key technology of Vonage later lost an appeal and was ordered to pay Verizon $120 million.[67] In May 2007, Verizon acquired CyberTrust, a privately held provider
of global information security services.[68] In September 2007, Verizon Wireless reversed a controversial decision to deny NARAL Pro-Choice America a short code through which the organization could text consumers who had signed up for messaging from the group. The company had initially refused the group access to a code by reserving the right
to block "controversial or unsavory" messages. [69] Verizon opened its networks to third party apps and devices for the first time in 2007, [70] a decision that allowed it to participate in the FCC's 2008 700 MHz auction of "open access" spectrum. [70][71] During that auction, the company bid $9.4 billion and won the bulk of national and local licenses
for airwaves reaching approximately 469 million people.[71][72] Verizon utilized the increased spectrum for its 4G service.[71] Verizon announced it would purchase wireless carrier Alltel for $28.1 billion. The acquisition included 13 million
customers, which allowed Verizon Wireless to surpass AT&T in number of customers and reach new markets in rural areas. [74] 4chan began receiving reports on February 4, 2010, from Verizon Wireless customers that were having difficulties accessing the site's image boards. Administrators of the site found that only traffic on port 80 to the
boards.4chan.org domain was affected, leading them to believe the block was intentional. On February 7, 2010, Verizon Wireless confirmed that 4chan.org was "explicitly blocked" [75] after Verizon's security and external experts detected sweep attacks coming from an IP address associated with the 4chan network. Traffic was restored several days
later.[76] The chairmen of Verizon and Google agreed that network neutrality should be defined and limited in August 2010.[77][78] In October 2010, Verizon Wireless paid $77.8 million in refunds and FCC penalties for overcharging 15 million customers for data services. The company stated the overcharges were accidental and only amounted to a
few dollars per customer. [79][80] Verizon introduced its 4G LTE network in 38 markets, as well as airports in seven additional cities in December 2010. The company planned on a three-year continuous expansion of the 4G service. [81] Verizon logo used from September 2, 2015 to June 25, 2024. Still used as a secondary logo without a checkmark.
Verizon acquired Terremark, an information technology services company, for $1.4 billion in early 2011.[82] Ivan Seidenberg retired as Verizon's CEO on August 1, 2011, and was succeeded by Lowell McAdam.[83] In December 2011, the non-partisan organization Public Campaign criticized Verizon for its tax avoidance procedures after it spent
$52.34 million on lobbying while collecting $951 million in tax rebates between 2008 and 2010 for its top five executive while laying off 21,308 workers between 2008 and 2010.[84] However, in its Form 10-K filed with the SEC
on February 24, 2012, Verizon reported having paid more than $11.1 billion in taxes (including income, employment and property taxes) from 2009 to 2011. In addition, the company reported in the 10-K that most of the drop in employment and property taxes) from 2009 to 2011.
wireless features for automobiles, for $612 million in June 2012 as part of its strategy to expand into new growth areas in its wireless business.[86] The same month, Verizon's E-911 service failed in the aftermath of the June 2012 derecho storm in several northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C., with some problems lasting several days.[87] The
FCC conducted an investigation[87] and released a report detailing the problems that led to the failure in January 2013. Verizon reported that it had already addressed or was addressing a number of the issues related to the FCC report, including the causes of generator failures, conducting audits of backup systems, and making its monitoring
systems less centralized,[88] although the FCC indicated that Verizon still needed to make additional improvements.[89] The FCC ruled that Verizon had been charging users an added fee for using 4G smartphones and tablets as Wi-Fi hotspots (known as "tethering"). Verizon had been charging its customers, even those with "unlimited" plans, $20
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per month for tethering. As part of the 2012 settlement, Verizon made a voluntary payment of $1.25 million to the U.S. Treasury.[90] In August 2012, the Department of Justice approved Verizon's purchase of Advanced Wireless Services (AWS) spectrum from a consortium of cable companies, including Comcast, Time Warner Cable and Bright House
 Networks, for $3.9 billion.[91] Verizon began expanding its LTE network utilizing these extra airwaves in October 2013.[92] The Guardian reported it had obtained an order by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and approved by the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court that required Verizon to provide the National Security
 Agency (NSA) with telephone metadata for all calls originating in the U.S.[93][94] Verizon Wireless was not part of the NSA data collection for wireless accounts due to foreign ownership issues.[95] Verizon purchased Vodafone's 45% stake in Verizon in September 2013 for $130 billion.[96] The deal closed on February 21, 2014, and became the third
largest corporate deal ever signed, giving Verizon Communications sole ownership of Verizon Wireless. [97] On January 14, 2014, the DC Circuit Court of Appeals struck down the FCC's net neutrality rules after Verizon filed suit against them in January 2010. [98] [99] In June 2016, in a 184-page ruling, the United States Court of Appeals for the
District of Columbia Circuit upheld, by a 2-1 vote, the FCC's determination that broadband access is a public utility rather than a luxury. AT&T and the telecom industry said they would seek to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.[100] The Wall Street Journal reported that Verizon received more than 1,000
requests for information about its subscribers on national Security grounds via National Security Letters. In total, Verizon agreed to pay $90 million "to settle federal and state investigations into allegations mobile
customers were improperly billed for premium text messages."[102] Verizon Wireless launched the technology news website SugarString in October 2014. The publication attracted controversy after it was reported that its writers were forbidden from publishing articles related to net neutrality or domestic surveillance. Although Verizon denied that
this was the case, the site (described as being a pilot project) was shuttered in December.[103][104] In August 2015, Verizon launched Hum, a service and device offering vehicle diagnostic and monitoring tools for vehicles.[105] On August 1, 2016, Verizon announced its acquisition of Fleetmatics, a fleet telematics system company in Dublin, Ireland
for $2.4 billion, to build products that it offers to enterprises for logistics and mobile workforces.[106] On September 12, 2016, Verizon announced its acquisition of Sensity, a startup for LED sensors, in an effort to bolster its IoT portfolio.[107] A few months later, Verizon acquired mapping startup SocialRadar, whose technology would be integrated
 with MapQuest.[108] Verizon was accused by Communications Workers of America of deliberately refusing to maintain its copper telephone service in 2016. The organization released internal memos and other documents stating that Verizon workers in Pennsylvania were being instructed to, in areas with network problems, migrate voice-only
customers to VoiceLink, a system that delivers telephone service over the Verizon Wireless network, instead of repairing the copper lines. VoiceLink has limitations, including incompatibility with services or devices that require the transmission of data over the telephone line, and a dependency on battery backup in case of power failure. The memory of the transmission of data over the telephone service over the telephone 
warned that technicians who do not follow this procedure would be subject to "disciplinary action up to and including dismissal". A Verizon spokesperson responded to the allegations, stating that the company's top priority was to restore service to customers as quickly as possible, and that VoiceLink was a means of doing so in the event that larger
repairs had to be done to the infrastructure. The spokesperson stated that it was "hard to argue with disciplining someone who intentionally leaves a customer without service".[109][110] Verizon was reported to be in talks with Charter Communications in January 2017 to discuss a possible buyout.[111][112] Charter reportedly rejected the deal
around the end of May 2017, citing that the offer was too low for them to accept, and its largest shareholder Liberty Media stated that they were not ready to sell.[113] Verizon added to its fiber-optic network business.[114]
Verizon and Corning Inc. announced a deal in April 2017 whereby Verizon would purchase 12.4 million miles of optical fiber per year from Corning from 2018 through 2020.[114] Months later, Verizon was sued by New York City for
 violating its cable franchise agreement, which required the provider to pass a fiberoptic network to all households in the city by June 30, 2014. Verizon disputed the claims, citing landlords not granting permission to install the equipment on their properties, and an understanding with the government that the fiber network would follow the same and an understanding with the government that the fiber network would follow the same and an understanding with the government of the city by June 30, 2014. Verizon disputed the claims, citing landlords not granting permission to install the equipment on their properties.
routes as its copper lines, and did not necessarily mean it would have to pass the lines in front of every property.[116] Verizon Connect was created in 2018, Combining the individual Telematics, and Telogis units.[117][118][119] On December 10, 2018, Verizon announced that 10,400 managers had agreed to leave the company as part of
a "voluntary separation program" offered to 44,000 employees, resulting in a cut of around 7% of its workforce. At the same time, the company announced a $4.6 billion write-off on its media division, citing "increased competitive and market pressures throughout 2018 that have resulted in lower-than-expected revenues and earning."[120] Verizon
 underwent structural and organizational changes from 2018 to 2019. Hans Vestberg succeeded Lowell McAdam as CEO on August 1, 2018.[122] In early 2019, Verizon reorganized itself into three new divisions—Consumer, Business and Media.[122][123] Verizon began offering anti
 spam and robocalling features free of charge to all customers beginning in March 2019.[124] Verizon began rolling out its 5G mobile network in April 2019; the network was active in 30 cities by the end of the year.[125][126] Verizon uses millimeter-wave (mmWave) spectrum as part of its 5G network.[127] While capable of very high speeds,
mmWave has limited range and poor building penetration. [128][129] On January 14, 2020, Verizon announced the launch of its privacy-focused search engine OneSearch. [130][131] Verizon acquired videoconferencing service BlueJeans in May 2020 in order to expand its business portfolio offerings, particularly its unified communications offerings.
While the price of the acquisition was not announced, it was believed to be in the sub $500 million range. [132] In September 2020, Verizon announced its plans to acquire TracFone Wireless (a business unit of Mexican telecom business, América Móvil) for $6.25 billion. [133] The deal was approved by the FCC on November 22, 2021, and closed the
following day. In 2021, Verizon and AT&T delayed 5G network deployment because the service could interfere with airplane cockpit security systems.[134] In early January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[135] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[136] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[137] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies announced 5G deployment but agreed to a two-week delay.[138] In mid-January 2022, the companies and 2022 and 2022 and 2022 and 20
temporary restriction around airports. In late January 2022, the Federal Aviation Administration agreed with AT&T and Verizon on a list of measures that would make it possible to activate 5G on more towers.[136] As a result, carriers have been able to pinpoint areas around airports where the 5G signal should be attenuated, and the FAA reported
that about 90% of US commercial aircraft are equipped with approved radio altimeters, allowing them to land in areas of poor visibility with a deployed 5G network. The agency also said work is continuing to ensure that all aircraft can operate within range of the service. [137] Verizon more than doubled its existing mid-band spectrum holdings in
early 2021 by adding an average of 161 MHz of C-Band nationwide, purchased for $52.9 billion at an FCC C-Band auction. The company won between 140 and 200 MHz of C-Band auction announced plans to open a new global center of excellence in Limerick, Ireland, in early 2024, aiming
to create over 400 jobs in the next two years. This expansion, which adds to its existing workforce of 1,000 employees in Dublin, will offer various positions in technology and communications, including financial operations and network engineering. [139] In May 2024 Verizon announced a partnership to access direct-to-cell capabilities with satellite
 manufacturer AST SpaceMobile, which will improve cellular and broadband access in remote areas of the United States. [140] On September 5, 2024, Verizon announced its intent to acquire Frontier in an all-stock deal for $38.50 per-share, valuing the company at $20 billion. Vestberg stated that the proposed acquisition was a "strategic fit" to expand
its fiber network.[141] In May 2025, Verizon announced that they would end diversity, equity and inclusion programs after the Trump administration opened a probe into them.[142] Service van with Verizon's former logo and livery Verizon acquired AOL in 2015 at $50 per share, for a deal valued around $4.4 billion.[143][144] The following year,
 Verizon announced it would acquire the core internet business of Yahoo! for $4.83 billion.[16][145][146] Following the completion of the acquisitions, Verizon created a new division called Oath, which includes the AOL and Yahoo! Japan.[147][148] Verizon CEO Lowell
McAdam in 2017 confirmed the company plans to launch a streaming TV service.[149] The integrated AOL-Yahoo operation, housed under the newly created Oath division, would be organized around key content-based pillars.[150] Verizon sold its media group,
 including AOL and Yahoo, to Apollo Global Management for $5 billion in 2021,[152] with Verizon retaining a 10% stake in the division.[153] Alternate version of the 2024 Verizon reported earnings of US$17.95 billion, with an annual revenue of US$134.788
billion, an increase of 0.6% over the previous fiscal cycle. Verizon's shares traded at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over $45 per share, and its market cap
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2021 133,613 22,618 366,596 52.25 118,400 2022 136,835 21,748 379,680 39.40 117,100 2023 133,974 12,095 380,255 40.15 105,400 2024 134,788 17,949 374,711 38.90 99,600 The company offers Internet, traditional landline phone or VoIP, Home Security, Premium Television, Web Hosting and wholesale data in nine states' footprint across the
eastern United States.[155][156][157] Key markets include Delaware Maryland Baltimore Salisbury Massachusetts Boston New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Long Island New York Albany Auburn Binghamton Buffalo Glens Falls Saratoga Springs Saratoga Spri
Richmond Washington, DC Since its inception, Verizon Communications has run several marketing campaigns, including: The "Can you hear me now?" campaign, which was created for the newly formed Verizon Nireless, started running in 2001, and featured actor Paul Marcarelli in the role of "Test Man", a character based on a Verizon network
tester, who travels the country asking "Can you hear me now?".[158][159][160] The campaign, originally conceived by New York agency Bozell, ran from early 2001 to September 2010.[161][162] Data from the technology tracking firm The Yankee Group showed that, in the early years of the campaign, originally conceived by New York agency Bozell, ran from early 2001 to September 2010.[161][162] Data from the technology tracking firm The Yankee Group showed that, in the early years of the campaign, originally conceived by New York agency Bozell, ran from early 2001 to September 2010.[161][162] Data from the technology tracking firm The Yankee Group showed that, in the early years of the campaign, originally conceived by New York agency Bozell, ran from early 2001 to September 2010.[161][162] Data from the technology tracking firm The Yankee Group showed that, in the early years of the campaign, originally conceived by New York agency Bozell, ran from early 2001 to September 2010.[161][162] Data from the technology tracking firm The Yankee Group showed that, in the early years of the campaign, originally conceived by New York agency Bozell, ran from early 2001 to September 2010.[161][162] Data from the technology tracking firm The Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed that years agency Bozell for the Yankee Group showed the 
and 15% more to 37.5 million in 2003. In addition, customer turnover dropped to 1.8% in 2001, down from 2.5% in 2000.[160] In 2011, Marcarelli parted ways with Verizon, and became a spokesperson for Sprint.[163] The "There's a map for that" campaign was launched in late 2009, designed as a parody of AT&T's "There's an app for that"
campaign. The ads depicted a side-by-side comparison of Verizon and AT&T network coverage maps. [164] In early November 2009, AT&T filed a lawsuit in Atlanta federal court, claiming that the coverage maps being used in the ads were misleading. [165] The suit was dropped later that month in conjunction with Verizon dropping a similar suit
 against AT&T.[164] As of 2024[update]:[166] Hans Vestberg, chairman and CEO Sowmyanarayan Sampath, head of Verizon Foundation.[167] The company ran HopeLine, which had provided mobile phones to victims of
 domestic violence.[168][169] Verizon's educational initiatives include the Verizon Innovative Learning Schools program that provides children access to STEM education programs.[170] Between 2019 and 2023, Verizon issued five green bonds for a total of $5 billion. Proceeds from its 2023 issue were earmarked to transition to more environmentally
 friendly electrical grids.[171][172] In 2020, Verizon launched its "Citizen Verizon" plan with an outline of social and environmental goals.[173][170] Among this plan is a pledge to be completely carbon neutral by 2035. The plan also includes digital-skills training for young people.[173] According to Google Project Zero researcher Tavis Ormandy
 Verizon applies a simplistic certification methodology to give its "Excellence in Information Security Testing" award, e.g. to Comodo Group. It focuses on GUI functions instead of testing security relevant features. Not detected were Chromodo browser disabling of the same-origin policy, a VNC-delivered with a default of weak authentication, not provided in the same-origin policy.
enabling address space layout randomization (ASLR) when scanning, and using access control lists (ACLs) throughout its product.[174] Verizon was reported to have been affected by a 2024 attack from the Salt Typhoon advanced persistent threat linked to the Chinese government.[175] Verizon and Comcast have been actively lobbying for current
changes in the FCC's regulations that require internet service providers to offer all content at one internet service providers to offer all content at one internet service such as Netflix
and YouTube to a speed of 10 Mbit/s; Verizon stated to Ars Technica that it had been testing a system to "optimize the performance of video applications on our network", and that it would not affect video quality.[177][178] In May 2020, the Better Business Bureau criticized Verizon for claiming it was "building the most powerful 5G experience for
America" and recommended that the company make clear and conspicuous disclosures to consumers about the limited actual availability of its 5G network.[179] Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that Verizon had been cited by the Better Business Bureau in March 2019 for ads that "convey the message that "conv
 wireless 5G network" prior to 5G availability, falsely conveying that the technology was currently available. [180] Verizon was fined nearly $47 million by the FCC for illegally sharing access to customers' real-time location data. [182] Verizon is the title
sponsor of several large performance and sports venues as well as a sponsor of many major sporting organizations. In January 2007, Verizon secured exclusive marketing and promotional rights with the National Hockey League to provide
exclusive content through Verizon's GameCenter app.[184] In 2009 and 2010 Verizon sponsored Justin Allgaier in the NASCAR Nationwide Series, before they chose to opt out of a two-year-old NASCAR team sponsorship with Penske Racing in order to pursue an expanded presence with the IndyCar Series.[185] In March 2014 Verizon became title
sponsor of the series through 2018.[186] Verizon also sponsored a race in the 2021 NASCAR Cup Series season, the Verizon Communications joined with Vodafone Group in a joint partnership to replace Sprint as the official wireless telecommunications partner of the
 National Football League.[188] The four-year deal was estimated at $720 million. In June 2013, Verizon announced a four-year extension with the NFL in a deal reportedly valued at $1 billion. The new agreement gave Verizon the right to stream every NFL regular-season and playoff game.[189] In January 2020, Verizon became a founding partner of
 USA Team Handball through the year 2020, with an option to extend the deal until 2024. They are the jersey sponsor for the men's and women's national handball team and the men's and women's national beach handball team. They are presenter of the USA Team Handball teams. They are presenter of the USA Team Handball team and the men's and women's national beach handball team.
they are planning to create an American professional team handball league sponsored by Verizon.[191] They are planning to have the owners until the end of 2020. They are planning to have the owners in one-tenant arena
situations.[192] To create multisports clubs like FC Barcelona or Paris Saint-Germain.[193] In September 2024, Verizon announced they would be a sponsor for the 2026 FIFA World Cup in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, where they will provide access to their cellular network for visiting fans at stadiums, fan fests, and the metropolitan areas
of the host cities.[194][195] The main home concert hall of the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Kimmel Center for the Performing Arts is named Verizon Werizon Hall.[196] Verizon Was the former sponsor for a number of sporting and entertainment arenas, including Simmons Bank Arena (formerly Verizon Arena) in North Little Rock, Arkansas,[197] the Mayo
Clinic Health System Event Center (formerly Verizon Center) in Mankato, Minnesota, [198] and the SNHU Arena in Manchester, New Hampshire University acquired the naming rights for a period of at least 10 years. [199] Verizon was
also the title sponsor of entertainment amphitheaters in locations throughout the United States, including four individually referred to as the "Verizon Wireless Amphitheaters in locations throughout the United States, including four individually referred to as the "Verizon Wireless Amphitheaters in locations throughout the United States, including four individually referred to as the "Verizon Wireless Amphitheaters in locations throughout the United States, including four individually referred to as the "Verizon Wireless Amphitheaters" in Irvine, California, [200] Maryland Heights, Missouri, [201] Selma, Texas, [202] and Alpharetta, Georgia. [203] Verizon is a former sponsor of the Capital One Arena in
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(H3G)Company typeSubsidiaryIndustryTelecommunicationsFounded3 March 2003; 22 years ago (2003-03)FounderHutchison WhampoaHeadquarters) Area servedAustria (Drei Austria)Denmark (3 Danmark)Hong Kong (3 Hong
           Indonesia (Tri Indonesia)Ireland (Three Ireland)Italy (3 Italy)Macau (3 Macau)Sweden (Tre Sverige)United Kingdom (Three UK)Key peopleCanning FokProductsMobile telephony, fixed telephonyParentCK Hutchison HoldingsWebsitewww.three.com Hutchison 3G Enterprises S.A.R.L.,[1] commonly known as Hutchison 3G (acronym H3G) and
trading as 3 (Three), is the owner of a brand name that operates several mobile phone networks and broadband Internet providers in Hong Kong, Macau, Austria, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.[2] The brand was officially founded on 3 March 2003 in Hong Kong.[3][4] As of 2022[update], registered Three
customers worldwide numbered over 110 million.[5] All 3-branded network companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries of CK Hutchison Holdings (formerly Hutchison Holdings owns direct majority interests of six networks through 3 Group Europe, including Austria, Denmark, Italy, Ireland
Sweden and the United Kingdom. Hutchison Telecommunications Hong Kong Holdings operates the networks in Indonesia.[6][7][8] All 3-branded networks provide 4G and 3G services; some also run 2G networks and 5G services. CK Hutchison
 Holdings no longer holds a 3G licence in Israel which was formerly operated under the brand Orange, and in Norway where an unused licence was previously held by 3 Scandinavia. During the launch of the brand in 2002, when Hutchison Whampoa sold its 2G business to Orange, the brand name 3 (Three) represented their new 3G services.[9] In
2003. CK Hutchison Holdings stated that the name refers to their three global telecommunication services: 3G, GSM Dualband and CDMA.[10] The logo, which is a visual representation of the number "3", was originally three-dimensional and orange in colour. Throughout the years of operation, it has had different versions. In 2009, it was unified into
a flat black and white logo. The company describes the logo's design philosophy as "cool outside and hot inside".[11] Main article: 3 Hong Kong is operated by Hutchison Holdings. In May 2004, its affiliated 2G operator, Orange, re-branded its services and changed
its name to 3 Dualband, referring to the GSM product, and 3 CDMA, referring to the CDMA product. On 29 May 2008, Hutchison Telecommunications Hong Kong later that year under 3.[12] In 2012, a partnership with Vodafone was launched and 3
Hong Kong is a member of the Conexus Mobile Alliance. [13] Ownership: Hutchison Telecommunications International: 70.9% NTT DoCoMo: 24.1% NEC: 5% 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are
providing both 3G and 4G services. In the 2G and 3G eras, it was the second largest mobile operator in Macau. In the 2G era, its market share was approximately 33% in terms of the number of customers, as of 31 December 2008.[15] As of April 2024, 3 Macau is
the only carrier to offer VoWiFi in Macau. [16] Tri Indonesia was founded as a company in 2000, received a 3G licence in 2003, and began operations on 29 March 2007, initially in the Jakarta area only. Only after 9 months of operations on 29 March 2007, initially in the Jakarta area only.
awareness level as of April 2009.[17] As of April 2009.[17] As of April 2009, 3 Indonesia currently, the post-paid and post-paid service is available in Jakarta, Bandung, and Surabaya area. 3 Indonesia current slogan is "#IniWaktunyaKita (#ItsTimeForUs)", formerly, "Dunia Tri.
Kekuatanku (Tri World. My Power)", "Your mobile lifestyle provider", "Jaringan GSM-mu (Your Cellular Network)". Sometimes, 3 use "Mau? (Want it?)" and "Hanya di 3 (Only on 3)" slogan in their ads. 3 currently has full GSM coverage in Java, Sumatera, Bali, Lombok, and Riau Islands. And as of April 2009,
Kalimantan is covered in South Kalimantan and Sulawesi is covered in South Kalimantan and Sulawesi. By 2009, the 3 UMTS/HSDPA service was available in most parts of Java, especially big cities like Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung [18] 3 Indonesia launched its new unlimited text and MMS service for a fee with Facebook on 8 April 2009, so registered 3 customers can
update status, write on their "wall", or upload new pictures free of charge. Besides Facebook, 3 also cooperated with Yahoo! to give unlimited chat for a fee by SMS and downloadable app using Yahoo! Messenger service. Both of these were the first of their kind in Indonesia. In 2013, Charoen Pokphand divested its telecommunication business in
 Indonesia by selling its share of 3 to Garibaldi Thohir and private equity firm which jointly owned by Patrick Walujo and Glenn Sugita Northstar Group.[19] In September 2021, it was announced that the latter company would be merged with Indosat as the surviving
entity, [20] Ownership of Indosat: Ooredoo Hutchison Asia: 65,6% (jointly owned by Ooredoo and Hutchison Telecommunications in May 2003. The company promised to have 95% population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of
the population.[21] Outside the coverage of its own 3G-network (UMTS/HSDPA/HSPA+) it relies on national roaming). 3 Austria is the first in Austria to offer its customers so called "HD Mobile TV" based on the H.264 encoding standard, and
won IIR telcon awards for their eBay (2006)[23] and Xseries Gold (2007)[24] offerings. 3 Austria won a DVB-H license and launched the service in June 2008, with three devices and free usage of Mobile TV.[25][26] In September 2011 - 3 Austria launched HD voice[28] and
LTE[29] In January 2012, 3 Austria announced its national roaming agreement with T-Mobile, which will introduce from July 2012. Customers of 3 Austria announced its national roam on 3's UMTS-network where T-
Mobile's UMTS-network is not available. The roaming agreement with A1 will be continued parallel until year-end.[30] On 3 February 2012 Hutchison Whampoa announced that it had bought Orange for US$1.7 billion,[31] from France Télécom which owned a 35% stake, and private equity firm Mid Europa Partners, which held the remaining 65%.
The combined business will create a mobile carrier with 2.8 million customers and more than 20 percent market share in Austria.[32] [PMorgan Chase advised France Télécom and Mid Europa Partners.[33] This section needs to be updated. The reason given is: Latest information in this section is
from 2014. And is the network sharing with Telenor still current?. Please help update this article to reflect receive calls from Denmark
without paying roaming fees when they are on 3 Sweden's network and it does not cost extra to call Danish telephone numbers. 3 Scandinavia also previously had a license to build a network in Norway, but in 2011 decided against launching a 3G network in Norway, but in 2011 decided against launching a 3G network in Norway, but in 2011 decided against launching a 3G network in Norway. In 2008 both operations showed a positive EBITDA. In Sweden a small part of the
UMTS 2100 mobile network is shared with Telenor - except for cities like Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, Lund and Karlskrona where they handle their own 3G Network on the UMTS 900-band which will give a bigger coverage. UMTS 900 and LTE 800 is rolled out using
the same base stations. Today[when?] 3 Sweden covers about 98.5% of the Swedish population. In May 2012, 3 Sweden launched its first LTE network was launched with ZTE and according to ZTE, this is the world's first LTE network to use both FDD and TDD at
the same time. Later it was switched to Huawei and Ericsson and As of now in July 2022 with the roll out of 5G the whole network. At the beginning of 2022, 3 Sweden was Sweden's fastest growing mobile operator. 3 Sweden also operates its own
lower-cost flanker brand Hallon, launched in 2013.[34] 3 Denmark and 3 Sweden has "3 Like Home" which makes it possible to use the phone as home in 50+ countries like (Austria, Cyprus, USA, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Ireland, UK, Spain, Portugal, Malta, Puerto Rico, Greece, San Marino, Singapore, Switzerland, Netherlands, France, Hong Kong,
Italy, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Germany), Ownership: Hutchison Whampoa: 60% Investor: 40% Main article: Three Ireland Three Ireland Vodafone, O2 and Meteor, Service was initially offered as post-paid only, but on 16 May 2006 the introduction of a pre-paid service.
known as 3Pay, was announced. Three operates 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G services. Until 2015, Three had a roaming agreement with Vodafone to provide 2G coverage where its original 3G network was unavailable. On 24 June 2013, it was announced that CK Hutchison Holdings would acquire Telefónica's Irish mobile operations, O2, for €780 million, to be
merged into Three Ireland upon completion of the deal.[35][36][37] The European Commission approved the merger in 2014. Three launched its 4G network in Dublin, Cork, Galway, Limerick, Wexford and Waterford.[39] By March
2014, Three had expanded its 4G coverage to a further 11 towns. In 2016, Three started rolling out 4G+ claiming peak speeds of 225 Mbit/s.[40] 4G coverage currently sits at 97.3% as of March 2020. On 28 September 2020, Three launched its 5G network, claiming 35% population coverage on day one. Three has stated that this service will be
available in 121 locations but coverage is expected to expand over time.[41][42] See also: Wind Tre 3 Italy (formerly known as Andala[43][44]) was founded in November 1999 and controlled by Sardinian Internet company Tiscali, Franco Bernabè and Sanpaolo IMI. It was the first Italian mobile operator to offer 3G services (UMTS),[45][46] launched
in March 2003.[47] As of March 2010, 3 Italy had 9 million registered customers. It had a roaming agreement with TIM which allowed its customers to get a 2G service when they moved out of 3G coverage, allowing 3 to offer coverage to up to 99.8% of the population on 2G service. On 22 February 2006, 3 announced the first launch of HSDPA
technology in Italy, marketed as "ADSM" (a contraction of "ADSL Mobile"). On 14 May 2006, 3 was the first in Italy to launch digital mobile TV using DVB-H technology. From June 2008 to November 2011, 3 Italy offered free of charge the viewing of Rai 1, Rai 2, Canale 5, Italia 1, Rete 4, Sky Meteo 24, Current TV and La7 television channels with
DVB-H technology. In 2015, CK Hutchison Holdings and VimpelCom agreed to merge their telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy - 
of 2017, making it the country's largest mobile operator. [49] In 2018, CK Hutchison acquired the 50% stake owned by VEON (formerly VimpelCom), to gain 100% ownership of Wind Tre. [48] In the Italian market, services are now offered under the unified brand, officially unveiled on 6 March and commercially launched on 16 March 2020. [50] [51]
Main article: Three UK Three UK Three UK launched as the UK's first commercial video mobile network on 3 March 2003, the day that 3G services went live across the country, [52] and handsets went on sale later that month. On 9 December 2004, Three announced that it was the first network to meet its regulatory requirement of 80% population coverage in
the UK.[53] Three operates 3G, 4G and 5G services, and maintains a national roaming agreement with EE to provide 2G services where 3G is unavailable (until 2006, Three partnered with O2 for these services).[54] 2G fallback coverage was largely dropped as 3G became ubiquitous.[55] On 24 March 2015, Three announced its intention to acquire
the UK operations of Spanish operator O2 for £10.25 billion[56] but a year later, the EU Commission blocked the takeover.[57][58] Three's first retail stores (branded 3Store) opened at the Birmingham Mailbox. Three's handsets and contracts are
also sold by mobile telephony chains and independents throughout the UK, as well as online retailers. In 2005, an expansion of the 3Store portfolio saw stores opened in larger malls throughout the UK, such as the Bluewater shopping centre, and The Mall at Cribbs Causeway near Bristol.[59] On 24 October 2006, Three announced that it had
purchased 95 high street shops from O2 and The Link. [60] Three's UK division is owned entirely by CK Hutchison Holdings. In June 2023, it was announced that, subject to regulatory approval Vodafone UK and Three UK will merge to create Britain's biggest mobile network, with Vodafone owning 51% and CK Hutchison Holdings owning 49% of the
new service.[61] The merger received antitrust approval from the UK Competition and Markets Authority in December 2024, and is expected to close in the first half of 2025.[62] See also: Vodafone Australia Hutchison launched the Three Australia network in 2003. It operated a 2,100 MHz 3G network in a 50/50 partnership with Telstral 63] (the radio
networks were shared while the core networks were separate), covering approximately 56% of Australia's population. The 3G network covered Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, the Gold Coast, Canberra, Geelong, Frankston and Wollongong. On 9 February 2009, Three and Vodafone announced that they would be merging their
Australian operations into a 50-50 joint venture called Vodafone Hutchison Australia. All products and services offered by VHA would be marketed under the Vodafone Hutchison Australia was established in June 2009.[66] The Three and
 Vodafone networks remained separate until August 2009. Vodafone phased out the Three brand from late 2011 onwards.[67] No new registrations to the Three brand were made after this time,[67][68] and from 30 August 2013, all Three Mobile systems and accounts were closed.[69] Hutchison formerly operated an Australian CDMA network under
the Orange brand name, as Orange One. It allowed customers to use their 3-branded CDMA mobile phone as a home phone when at home. Calls made from their mobile were charged at rates similar to those of a landline. Customers also received a "Local Zone" number allowing them to be called on a Landline number whilst at home. Should the
phone be out of the Local zone, Calls made to the landline number either diverted to Voicemail on the mobile handset. These plans started at a very competitive price of $10.00 per month, and local zone to a local landline was charged at 20c per local call, making their service
cheaper than those of Telstra or Optus. The Orange One network was not as vast as others, and so Orange made arrangements with Telstra to allow the services of Orange One devices to roam to the Telstra network was closed as of 9 August 2006. 3 CDMA customers were offered
 special tariffs and incentives to continue as customers on the 3G network, all customers either moved over to 3's 3G network providers. This section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (March 2018) Like other mobile-provider Internet home pages, 3's portal is
 'free to browse' for some content in most 3 countries including Ireland, UK and Australia in most price plans; the user pays a fixed price for each video, text or application downloaded. Besides that, 3 UK and also 3 Ireland initially made the decision to block direct Internet access from handsets, while 3 Austria allowed access to the Internet since the
beginning. In 2004, 3 released a PC Card 3G Data Card ("NetConnect Card") for Windows-based laptops which allows Internet access through 3's network directly from the computer, accompanied by a range of data and business tariffs. Later, more cards and USB modems for HSDPA were introduced. Main article: 3 Skypephone Series In November
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2007, 3 started to sell the Skypephone, which was developed in conjunction with the Chinese phone manufacturer Amoi and Skype, combining the functionality of a UMTS handset with free voice calls and instant messages from Skype. The phones were sold exclusively by 3 on contract and on a prepaid basis. 3 also produced an application called
 "Skype on 3" which brought the same functionality to S60 and J2ME-capable phones (but not iPhone or Android, although some unofficial Android versions were distributed[70]). Unlike the non-3 versions of mobile Skype, "Skype on 3" does not use the phone's data connection for voice calls, but instead places a normal phone call to a special number
which 3 make available for this service.[71] 3 does not charge users for calls to this number.[72] This service is available in Australia, Ireland and the UK; it has been discontinued in Austria, Denmark, Hong Kong, Italy and Sweden.[73] A company called iSkoot was behind at least some of the clients and back-end servers[74] but iSkoot announced a
shutdown scheduled for 20 January 2011.[75] It appears this shutdown initially affected the J2ME version and some Skypephones (which now show a "click to upgrade" link which either doesn't function or takes you to a page saying an upgrade is not available), but some S60 versions were not affected. [76] Skype have started sending emails
indicating the Skype on 3 service will be terminated on 30 September 2014, in spite of Three's original "free for life" advertising. The recommended clients for smartphones will use the phone's data connection which may be liable to charges, instead of the dedicated access number used by the client, which was free to call. In February 2007, 3
introduced '3 Like Home', a service that in theory allows subscribers to use any 3-branded network (with the exception of 3 Indonesia) without having to pay additional roaming charges, instead paying the same amount for voice, data, and messaging services as they would do on their home network. This also allows users to use their free or inclusive
bundles and allowances while abroad. However, pre-pay customers do not benefit fully, as they cannot use each 3 branded networks, which provide service to other partners' customers free of internal roaming charges. This means that the
marginal cost of a roaming call is much the same as a call on the home network. At the end of April 2009, 3 UK announced that '3 Like Home' would no longer be available to customers of the 3 UK network from 30 June 2009. On 7 April 2010, 3 Sweden announced that '3 Like Home' would be discontinued on 23 May 2010. On 19 August 2013, 3
Austria announced at a press conference that '3 Like Home' would no longer be available for new customers, following their acquisition of Orange Austria. Existing plans were unaffected. [77] On 30 August 2013, 3 UK launched "Feel at Home" for UK customers visiting Austria. Existing plans were unaffected.
texts and data are charged at their standard UK rate. [78] The list of countries was later extended: 4 December 2013 - Indonesia, Macau, Sri Lanka and the USA[79] 1 July 2014 - France, Finland, Israel, Norway and Switzerland[80] 1 April 2015 - New Zealand and Spain[81] 8 September 2016 - a further 24 European destinations, including Germany
Portugal and Greece[82] 15 June 2017 - Brazil and Singapore In Sept 2014, 3 Denmark added France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland to its "Roam Like Home" package. May 2015 - added Portugal, Malta, Greece, Cyprus and Spain November 2015 - added USA and Singapore On 1 April 2017, 3 Ireland announced that they were discontinuing
their '3 Like Home' service, later announcing they would instead provide a "Roam Like Home" experience to Pay As You Go customers, allowing them to use their flexi units and a "chunk" of their data within the 30 EEA countries together with Andorra, Monaco, Norway, Switzerland, San Marino and UK. On Bill Pay Plans this scheme includes the 30
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Retrieved 7 May 2023. ^ "Three says auf wiedersehen to roaming charges in even more destinations". Archived from the original on 5 November 2016. Retrieved from " 3Global telecommunications brand "Orange Australia" redirects
03) Founder Hutchison Whampoa Headquarters Hong Kong (owner headquarters) Luxembourg (intellectual property management company headquarters) Luxembourg (intellectual prop
Kingdom (Three UK)Key peopleCanning FokProductsMobile telephony, fixed telephony as 3 (Three), is the owner of a brand name that operates several mobile phone networks and broadband
Internet providers in Hong Kong, Macau, Austria, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.[2] The brand was officially founded on 3 March 2003 in Hong Kong. [3][4] As of 2022[update], registered Three customers worldwide numbered over 110 million.[5] All 3-branded network companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries of
CK Hutchison Holdings (formerly Hutchison Holdings owns direct majority interests of six networks through 3 Group Europe, including Austria, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Hutchison Telecommunications Hong Kong Holdings operates the networks in Hong
Kong and Macau, while Hutchison Telecommunications International operates the network in Indonesia.[6][7][8] All 3-branded networks provide 4G and 3G services; some also run 2G networks provide 4G and 3G services; some also run 2G networks provide 4G and 3G services. CK Hutchison Holdings no longer holds a 3G licence in Israel which was formerly operated under the brand Orange, and in Norway where
an unused licence was previously held by 3 Scandinavia. During the launch of the brand in 2002, when Hutchison Whampoa sold its 2G business to Orange, the brand name 3 (Three) represented their new 3G services: 3G, GSM Dualband
and CDMA.[10] The logo, which is a visual representation of the number "3", was originally three-dimensional and orange in colour. Throughout the years of operation, it has had different versions. In 2009, it was unified into a flat black and white logo. The company describes the logo's design philosophy as "cool outside and hot inside".[11] Main
article: 3 Hong Kong 3 Hong Kong 3 Hong Kong is operated by Hutchison Telecommunications Hong Kong Holdings, a subsidiary of CK Hutchison Holdings. In May 2004, its affiliated 2G operator, Orange, re-branded its services and changed its name to 3 Dualband, referring to the GSM product, and 3 CDMA, referring to the CDMA product. On 29 May 2008,
Hutchison Telecommunications Hong Kong Holdings announced that it has signed an agreement with Apple to bring the iPhone to Hong Kong is a member of the Conexus Mobile Alliance.[13] Ownership: Hutchison Telecommunications International:
70.9% NTT DoCoMo: 24.1% NEC: 5% 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are providing both 3G and 4G services. In 2008, 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are providing both 3G and 4G services. In 2008, 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are providing both 3G and 4G services. In 2008, 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are providing both 3G and 4G services. In 2008, 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are providing both 3G and 4G services. In 2008, 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are providing both 3G and 4G services. In 2008, 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are providing both 3G and 4G services. In 2008, 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are providing both 3G and 4G services. In 2008, 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple. Till now, they are providing both 3G and 4G services. In 2008, 3 Macau brought the iPhone to Macau an agreement with Apple.
era, its market share was approximately 31%, as of December 31, 2003.[14] In the 3G era, its market share was approximately 33% in terms of the number of customers, as of 31 December 2008.[15] As of April 2024, 3 Macau is the only carrier to offer VoWiFi in Macau. [16] Tri Indonesia was founded as a company in 2000, received a 3G licence in
2003, and began operations on 29 March 2007, initially in the Jakarta area only. Only after 9 months of operations, 3 acquired about 2.2 million GSM customers area only. Only after 9 months of operations, 3 acquired about 2.2 million GSM customers area only. Only after 9 months of operations, 3 acquired about 2.2 million GSM customers area only.
offers both pre-paid and post-paid (contract) services. Currently, the post-paid service is available in Jakarta, Bandung, and Surabaya area. 3 Indonesia current slogan is "#IniWaktunyaKita (#ItsTimeForUs)", formerly, "Dunia Tri. Kekuatanku (Tri World. My Power)", "Your mobile lifestyle provider", "Jaringan GSM-mu (Your GSM Network)", "Jaringan
Selularmu (Your Cellular Network)". Sometimes, 3 use "Mau? (Want it?)" and "Hanya di 3 (Only on 3)" slogan in their ads. 3 currently has full GSM coverage in Java, Sumatera, Bali, Lombok, and Riau Islands. And as of April 2009, Kalimantan is covered in South Kalimantan and Sulawesi is covered in South Sulawesi. By 2009, the 3 UMTS/HSDPA
service was available in most parts of Java, especially big cities like Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung.[18] 3 Indonesia launched its new unlimited text and MMS service for a fee with Facebook on 8 April 2009, so registered 3 customers can update status, write on their "wall", or upload new pictures free of charge. Besides Facebook, 3 also cooperated with
Yahoo! to give unlimited chat for a fee by SMS and downloadable app using Yahoo! Messenger service. Both of these were the first of their kind in Indonesia. In 2013, Charoen Pokphand divested its telecommunication business in Indonesia by selling its share of 3 to Garibaldi Thohir and private equity firm which jointly owned by Patrick Walujo and
Glenn Sugita Northstar Group.[19] In September 2021, it was announced that the latter company would be merged with Indosat (which operates the IM3 networks); the merger closed on 4 January 2022 with Indosat as the surviving entity.[20] Ownership of Indosat: Ooredoo Hutchison Asia: 65,6% (jointly owned by Ooredoo and Hutchison
Telecommunications International) The Government of Indonesia: 9,6% Drei Austria started operations in May 2003. The company promised to have 95% population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the population coverage with HSDPA end of 2007. By 2008, 3's 3G coverage reached 94% of the 2008 end of 2008 end
 roaming on the network of T-Mobile Austria[22] (before Mid-2012, the network of A1 was used for national roaming). 3 Austria is the first in Austria to offer its customers so called "HD Mobile TV" based on the H.264 encoding standard, and won IIR telcon awards for their eBay (2006)[23] and Xseries Gold (2007)[24] offerings. 3 Austria won a DVB-H
license and launched the service in June 2008, with three devices and free usage of Mobile TV.[25][26] In September 2011 - 3 Austria launched HD voice[28] and LTE[29] In January 2012, 3 Austria announced its national roaming agreement with T-Mobile, which will
introduce from July 2012. Customers of 3 Austria will be able to roam on T-Mobile's GSM-network where 3's GSM-network where T-Mobile (including tele.ring) will be able to roam on 3's UMTS-network where T-Mobile's UMTS-network is not available. The roaming agreement with A1 will be continued parallel unti
year-end.[30] On 3 February 2012 Hutchison Whampoa announced that it had bought Orange for US$1.7 billion,[31] from France Télécom which owned a 35% stake, and private equity firm Mid Europa Partners, which held the remaining 65%. The combined business will create a mobile carrier with 2.8 million customers and more than 20 percent
market share in Austria.[32] JPMorgan Chase advised Hutchison on the deal, while Morgan Stanley advised France Télécom and Mid Europa Partners.[33] This section needs to be updated. The reason given is: Latest information in this section is from 2014. And is the network sharing with Telenor still current? Please help update this article to
reflect recent events or newly available information. (June 2022) 3 Danmark and Tre Sverige have a common network overing most of the two countries. Customers are "at home" on both networks, i.e. Danish customer receive calls from Denmark without paying roaming fees when they are on 3 Sweden's network and it does not cost extra to call
Danish telephone numbers. 3 Scandinavia also previously had a license to build a network in Norway, but in 2011 decided against launching a 3G network in Norway. In 2008 both operations showed a positive EBITDA. In Sweden a small part of the UMTS2100 mobile network is shared with Telenor - except for cities like Stockholm, Gothenburg,
Malmö, Lund and Karlskrona where they handle their own 3G networks. In spring 2011 Three started, without Telenor, to build their own 3G Network on the UMTS 900-band which will give a bigger coverage. UMTS 900 and LTE 800 is rolled out using the same base stations. Today[when?] 3 Sweden covers about 98.5% of the Swedish population. In
May 2012, 3 Sweden launched its first LTE services. The network was launched with ZTE and according to ZTE, this is the world's first LTE network to use both FDD and TDD at the same time. Later it was switched to Huawei and Ericsson and as of now in July 2022 with the
roll out of 5G the whole network is changed to Ericsson and Nokia Networks, due to the ban of using Huawei to build a 5G-network. At the beginning of 2022, 3 Sweden was Sweden has "3 Like Home"
which makes it possible to use the phone as home in 50+ countries like (Austria, Cyprus, USA, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Ireland, UK, Spain, Portugal, Malta, Puerto Rico, Greece, San Marino, Singapore, Switzerland, Netherlands, France, Hong Kong, Italy, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Germany). Ownership: Hutchison Whampoa: 60% Investor: 40%
Main article: Three Ireland Three Ireland Three Ireland launched on 26 July 2005 as Ireland's fourth mobile network operator behind Vodafone, O2 and Meteor. Service was initially offered as post-paid only, but on 16 May 2006 the introduction of a pre-paid service, known as 3Pay, was announced. Three operates 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G services. Until 2015, Three had
a roaming agreement with Vodafone to provide 2G coverage where its original 3G network was unavailable. On 24 June 2013, it was announced that CK Hutchison Holdings would acquire Telefónica's Irish mobile operations, O2, for €780 million, to be merged into Three Ireland upon completion of the deal.[35][36][37] The European Commission
approved the merger in 2014. The O2 brand was phased out and its operations fully merged into Three on 2 March 2015.[38] On 27 January 2014, Three had expanded its 4G coverage to a further 11 towns. In 2016, Three started rolling out and Waterford and Wa
4G+ claiming peak speeds of 225 Mbit/s.[40] 4G coverage currently sits at 97.3% as of March 2020. On 28 September 2020, Three launched its 5G network, claiming 35% population coverage is expected to expand over time.[41][42] See also: Wind Tre 3 Italy
(formerly known as Andala[43][44]) was founded in November 1999 and controlled by Sardinian Internet company Tiscali, Franco Bernabè and Sanpaolo IMI. It was the first Italian mobile operator to offer 3G services (UMTS),[45][46] launched in March 2003.[47] As of March 2010, 3 Italy had 9 million registered customers. It had a roaming
agreement with TIM which allowed its customers to get a 2G service when they moved out of 3G coverage, allowing 3 to offer coverage to up to 99.8% of the population on 2G service. On 22 February 2006, 3 announced the first launch of HSDPA technology in Italy, marketed as "ADSM" (a contraction of "ADSL Mobile"). On 14 May 2006, 3 was the
first in Italy to launch digital mobile TV using DVB-H technology. From June 2008 to November 2011, 3 Italy offered free of charge the viewing of Rai 1, Rai 2, Canale 5, Italia 1, Rete 4, Sky Meteo 24, Current TV and La7 television channels with DVB-H technology. In 2015, CK Hutchison Holdings and VimpelCom agreed to merge their
telecommunications businesses in Italy - 3 Italy and Wind Telecomunicazioni - and this was completed in December 2016.[48] The resulting company, 50% owned by each partner, rebranded as Wind Tre and had around 31 million mobile customers at the start of 2017, making it the country's largest mobile operator.[49] In 2018, CK Hutchison
acquired the 50% stake owned by VEON (formerly VimpelCom), to gain 100% ownership of Wind Tre.[48] In the Italian market, services are now offered under the unified brand, officially unveiled on 6 March and commercially launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[50][51] Main article: Three UK launched on 16 March 2020.[5
agreement with EE to provide 2G services where 3G is unavailable (until 2006, Three partnered with O2 for these services).[54] 2G fallback coverage was largely dropped as 3G became ubiquitous.[55] On 24 March 2015, Three announced its intention to acquire the UK operations of Spanish operator O2 for £10.25 billion[56] but a year later, the EU
Commission blocked the takeover.[57][58] Three's first retail stores (branded 3Store) opened at the Birmingham Mailbox. Three's handsets and contracts are also sold by mobile telephony chains and independents throughout the UK, as well as
online retailers. In 2005, an expansion of the 3Store portfolio saw stores opened in larger malls throughout the UK, such as the Bluewater shopping centre, and The Mall at Cribbs Causeway near Bristol.[59] On 24 October 2006, Three announced that it had purchased 95 high street shops from O2 and The Link.[60] Three's UK division is owned
entirely by CK Hutchison Holdings. In June 2023, it was announced that, subject to regulatory approval Vodafone UK and Three UK will merge to create Britain's biggest mobile network, with Vodafone owning 51% and CK Hutchison Holdings owning 49% of the new service. [61] The merger received antitrust approval from the UK Competition and
Markets Authority in December 2024, and is expected to close in the first half of 2025.[62] See also: Vodafone Australia Hutchison launched the Three Australia Hutchison launched the Three Australia network in 2003. It operated a 2,100 MHz 3G network in a 50/50 partnership with Telstra[63] (the radio networks were shared while the core networks were separate), covering
approximately 56% of Australia's population. The 3G network covered Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, the Gold Coast, Canberra, Geelong, Frankston and Wollongong. On 9 February 2009, Three and Vodafone Hutchison
Australia. All products and services offered by VHA would be marketed under the Vodafone Hutchison Australia was established in June 2009.[66] The Three and Vodafone networks remained separate until August 2009. Vodafone phased out the
Three brand from late 2011 onwards.[67] No new registrations to the Three brand were made after this time,[67][68] and from 30 August 2013, all Three Mobile systems and accounts were closed.[69] Hutchison formerly operated an Australian CDMA network under the Orange brand name, as Orange One. It allowed customers to use their 3-branded
CDMA mobile phone as a home phone when at home. Calls made from their mobile were charged at rates similar to those of a landline number whilst at home. Should the phone be out of the Local zone, Calls made to the landline number either diverted to the
Mobile number at a small fee, or was directed to Voicemail on the mobile handset. These plans started at a very competitive price of $10.00 per month, and local calls from the local Zone to a local landline was charged at 20c per local call, making their service cheaper than those of Telstra or Optus. The Orange One network was not as vast as others,
and so Orange made arrangements with Telstra to allow the services of Orange One devices to roam to the Telstra network. On 1 February 2006, it was rebranded as 3 CDMA, and this network was closed as of 9 August 2006. 3 CDMA customers were offered special tariffs and incentives to continue as customers on the 3G network, all customers
either moved over to 3's 3G network or to other network providers. This section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (March 2018) Like other mobile-provider Internet home pages, 3's portal is 'free to browse' for some content in most 3 countries including Ireland, UK and
Australia in most price plans; the user pays a fixed price for each video, text or application downloaded. Besides that, 3 UK and also 3 Ireland initially made the decision to block direct Internet access from handsets, while 3 Austria allowed access to the Internet since the beginning. In 2004, 3 released a PC Card 3G Data Card ("NetConnect Card") for
Windows-based laptops which allows Internet access through 3's network directly from the computer, accompanied by a range of data and business tariffs. Later, more cards and USB modems for HSDPA were introduced. Main article: 3 Skypephone Series In November 2007, 3 started to sell the Skypephone, which was developed in conjunction with
the Chinese phone manufacturer Amoi and Skype, combining the functionality of a UMTS handset with free voice calls and instant messages from Skype. The phones were sold exclusively by 3 on contract and on a prepaid basis. 3 also produced an application called "Skype on 3" which brought the same functionality to S60 and J2ME-capable phones
(but not iPhone or Android, although some unofficial Android versions were distributed [70]). Unlike the non-3 versions of mobile Skype, "Skype on 3" does not use the phone's data connection for voice calls, but instead places a normal phone call to a special number which 3 make available for this service. [71] 3 does not charge users for calls to this
number.[72] This service is available in Australia, Ireland and the UK; it has been discontinued in Austria, Denmark, Hong Kong, Italy and Sweden.[73] A company called iSkoot was behind at least some of the clients and back-end servers[74] but iSkoot announced a shutdown scheduled for 20 January 2011.[75] It appears this shutdown initially
affected the J2ME version and some Skypephones (which now show a "click to upgrade" link which either doesn't function or takes you to a page saying an upgrade is not available), but some S60 versions were not affected [76] Skype have started sending emails indicating the Skype on 3 service will be terminated on 30 September 2014, in spite of
Three's original "free for life" advertising. The recommended clients for smartphones will use the phone's data connection which may be liable to charges, instead of the dedicated access number used by the client, which was free to call. In February 2007, 3 introduced '3 Like Home', a service that in theory allows subscribers to use any 3-branded
network (with the exception of 3 Indonesia) without having to pay additional roaming charges, instead paying the same amount for voice, data, and messaging services as they would do on their home network. This also allows users to use their free or inclusive bundles and allowances while abroad. However, pre-pay customers do not benefit fully, as
they cannot use each 3 branded network for '3 Like Home'. This arrangement is possible because of the roaming charges. This means that the marginal cost of a roaming call is much the same as a call on the home network. At the end of
April 2009, 3 UK announced that '3 Like Home' would no longer be available to customers of the 3 UK network from 30 June 2009. On 7 April 2010, 3 Sweden announced that '3 Like Home' would no longer be available for new
customers, following their acquisition of Orange Austria. Existing plans were unaffected.[77] On 30 August 2013, 3 UK launched "Feel at Home" for UK customers visiting Australia, Italy, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Hong Kong and Ireland, where calls, texts and data are charged at their standard UK rate.[78] The list of countries was later extended: 4
December 2013 - Indonesia, Macau, Sri Lanka and the USA[79] 1 July 2014 - France, Finland, Israel, Norway and Switzerland[80] 1 April 2015 - New Zealand and Greece[82] 15 June 2017 - Brazil and Singapore In Sept 2014, 3 Denmark added
France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland to its "Roam Like Home" package. May 2015 - added USA and Singapore On 1 April 2017, 3 Ireland announced that they were discontinuing their '3 Like Home' service, later announcing they would instead provide a "Roam Like Home"
experience to Pay As You Go customers, allowing them to use their flexi units and a "chunk" of their data within the 30 EEA countries together with Andorra, Monaco, Norway, Switzerland, San Marino and UK. On Bill Pay Plans this scheme includes the 30 EEA countries together with Andorra, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Gibraltar, Monaco, San
Marino, UK and Vatican City. This was introduced as part of Regulation (EU) No 531/2012 which abolished roaming charges within the European Union. ^ "Home | Three.com". www.threebrandcentral.com. Retrieved 20 June 2021. ^ "History | Three.com". Three.com. Retrieved 20 June 2021. ^ "Home | Three.com".
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