[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-vandalism](/wiki/Template:Pp-vandalism) [Template:Use mdy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_mdy_dates) [Template:Infobox musical artist](/wiki/Template:Infobox_musical_artist)

**Blink-182** (often stylized as **blink-182**) is an American [rock](/wiki/Rock_music) band formed in [Poway, California](/wiki/Poway,_California) in 1992. The band currently consists of bassist and vocalist [Mark Hoppus](/wiki/Mark_Hoppus), drummer [Travis Barker](/wiki/Travis_Barker), and guitarist and vocalist [Matt Skiba](/wiki/Matt_Skiba). Founded by Hoppus, guitarist and vocalist [Tom DeLonge](/wiki/Tom_DeLonge), and drummer [Scott Raynor](/wiki/Scott_Raynor), the band emerged from the [Southern California punk scene](/wiki/Punk_rock_in_California) of the early 1990s and first gained notoriety for high-energy live shows and irreverent lyrical toilet humor. Blink-182 was initially known as **Blink** until [an Irish band of the same name](/wiki/Blink_(band)) threatened legal action; the band appended the meaningless number "-182".

In its early years, Blink-182 toured heavily behind the band's debut, [*Cheshire Cat*](/wiki/Cheshire_Cat_(Blink-182_album)) (1995). The group signed with major label [MCA Records](/wiki/MCA_Records) to co-distribute its second album, [*Dude Ranch*](/wiki/Dude_Ranch_(album)) (1997). Raynor was fired midway through a 1998 tour and replaced by Barker. The group's next two releases, [*Enema of the State*](/wiki/Enema_of_the_State) (1999) and [*Take Off Your Pants and Jacket*](/wiki/Take_Off_Your_Pants_and_Jacket) (2001), were enormous successes on the strength of radio and [MTV](/wiki/MTV) airplay. The [eponymously](/wiki/Eponym) titled [*Blink-182*](/wiki/Blink-182_(album)) followed in 2003 and marked a stylistic shift for the group. DeLonge quit in 2005, sending the band into what was termed an "indefinite hiatus". They reunited in 2009, producing the trio's sixth album, [*Neighborhoods*](/wiki/Neighborhoods_(Blink-182_album)) (2011). In 2015, DeLonge again exited and was replaced by [Alkaline Trio](/wiki/Alkaline_Trio) guitarist and vocalist [Matt Skiba](/wiki/Matt_Skiba). The band's seventh studio album, [*California*](/wiki/California_(Blink-182_album)), was released on July 1, 2016.

Blink-182 is considered a key group in the development of [pop punk](/wiki/Pop_punk); the band's combination of [pop](/wiki/Pop_music) melodies with fast-paced [punk rock](/wiki/Punk_rock) featured a more radio-friendly accessibility than prior bands. The trio has sold over thirteen million albums in the United States,[[1]](#cite_note-1) and over 35 million albums worldwide.[[2]](#cite_note-2) In 2011, *The New York Times* asserted, "no punk band of the 1990s has been more influential than Blink-182," and even as the band receded after its 2005 split, "its sound and style could be heard in the muscular pop punk of [Fall Out Boy](/wiki/Fall_Out_Boy) or in the current wave of high-gloss [Warped Tour](/wiki/Warped_Tour) punk bands, like [All Time Low](/wiki/All_Time_Low) and [The Maine](/wiki/The_Maine_(band))."[[3]](#cite_note-3)

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

### Formation and early years (1992–94)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[thumb|250px|The band formed in a suburb of](/wiki/File:San_Diego_1992.JPEG) [San Diego, California](/wiki/San_Diego,_California), seen here at the time of the group's creation in 1992. Blink-182 was formed in [Poway, California](/wiki/Poway,_California), a suburb outside of [San Diego](/wiki/San_Diego), in August 1992. Tom DeLonge was expelled from [Poway High](/wiki/Poway_High_School) for attending a basketball game drunk and was forced to attend another local school for one semester. At [Rancho Bernardo High School](/wiki/Rancho_Bernardo_High_School), DeLonge performed at a Battle of the Bands competition, where he was introduced to drummer [Scott Raynor](/wiki/Scott_Raynor).[[4]](#cite_note-4)[[5]](#cite_note-5) He also befriended Kerry Key, who too was interested in punk music. Key's girlfriend, Anne Hoppus, introduced her brother [Mark Hoppus](/wiki/Mark_Hoppus)—who had recently moved from [Ridgecrest](/wiki/Ridgecrest,_California) to work at a record store and attend college—to DeLonge on August 1, 1992.<ref name=p8-9>Hoppus, 2001. pp. 8–9</ref> The two clicked instantly and played for hours in DeLonge's garage, exchanging lyrics and co-writing songs—one of which became "[Carousel](/wiki/Cheshire_Cat_(Blink-182_album))".[[6]](#cite_note-6) One of the pair's early meetings was at a local skate park where Hoppus, in trying to impress his new bandmate, managed to fall from a lamppost and crack his ankles, an injury that put him in crutches for three weeks.<ref name=p10shoo>Shooman, 2010. pp. 10–11</ref> [Template:Quote box](/wiki/Template:Quote_box) The trio began to practice together in Raynor's bedroom, spending hours together writing music, attending punk shows and movies, and playing practical jokes.<ref name=p10-11>Hoppus, 2001. pp. 10–11</ref> Hoppus and DeLonge would alternate singing vocal parts. The trio first operated under a variety of names, including Duck Tape and Figure 8, until DeLonge rechristened the band "Blink".<ref name=p13shoo>Shooman, 2010. pp. 13-14</ref> Hoppus' girlfriend was angered by her boyfriend's constant attention to the band, and demanded he make a choice between the band and her, which resulted in Hoppus leaving the band shortly after formation.<ref name=p13-15>Hoppus, 2001. pp. 13–15</ref> Shortly thereafter, DeLonge and Raynor borrowed a [four-track recorder](/wiki/Multitrack_recording) from friend and collaborator Cam Jones and were preparing to record a [demo tape](/wiki/Demo_(music)), with Jones on bass.[[7]](#cite_note-7) Hoppus promptly broke up with his girlfriend and returned to the band.[[8]](#cite_note-8) *Flyswatter*—a combination of original songs and punk covers—was recorded in Raynor's bedroom in May 1993.<ref name=p16>Hoppus, 2001. p. 16</ref> [Southern California](/wiki/Southern_California) had a large punk population in the early 1990s, aided by an avid surfing, skating, and snowboarding scene.[[9]](#cite_note-9) In contrast to [East Coast](/wiki/East_Coast_of_the_United_States) punk music, the [West Coast](/wiki/West_Coast_of_the_United_States) wave of groups, Blink included, typically introduced more melodic aspects to the group's music.[[9]](#cite_note-9) [thumb|150px|The band performed constantly and soon became a mainstay at all-ages venue](/wiki/File:Soma_San_Diego_flyer.jpg) [Soma San Diego](/wiki/Soma_San_Diego); this poster is from 1994.<ref name=p15shoo>Shooman, 2010. pp. 15-17</ref> "New York is gloomy, dark and cold. It makes different music. The Californian middle-class suburbs have nothing to be that bummed about," said DeLonge.<ref name=p18shoo>Shooman, 2010. pp. 18–19</ref> San Diego at this time was "hardly a hotbed of [musical] activity", but the band's popularity grew as did [California punk rock](/wiki/Punk_rock_in_California) concurrently in the mainstream.[[10]](#cite_note-10) DeLonge called clubs constantly in San Diego asking for a spot to play, as well as calling up local high schools, convincing them that Blink was a "motivational band with a strong [antidrug](/wiki/Just_Say_No) message" in hopes to play at an assembly or lunch.<ref name=p21>Hoppus, 2001. p. 21-23</ref>

The band was on stage nearly every weekend, even at [Elks Lodges](/wiki/Benevolent_and_Protective_Order_of_Elks) and [YMCA](/wiki/YMCA) centers.[[11]](#cite_note-11) The band soon became part of a circuit that also included the likes of [Ten Foot Pole](/wiki/Ten_Foot_Pole) and [Unwritten Law](/wiki/Unwritten_Law), and the band found its way onto the bill as the opening band for local acts at [Soma](/wiki/Soma_San_Diego), a local all-ages venue located on Market Street which the band longed to headline.[[9]](#cite_note-9) Big-name acts such as [NOFX](/wiki/NOFX) and [Green Day](/wiki/Green_Day) played on the main floor, while smaller acts were relegated to the basement, an area referred to as "the Dungeon".[[11]](#cite_note-11) The original location closed its doors and relocated before the band would be promoted to the main stage (which required a 100+ crowd to attend). "Soma was like home away from home. All the punk kids who didn’t give a fuck about football games and proms or whatever came to hang out at Soma," claimed Hoppus.[[11]](#cite_note-11) The band's first big show on the main floor took place on a Thursday, where the band opened for [Face to Face](/wiki/Face_to_Face_(punk_band)).[[11]](#cite_note-11) Hoppus' manager at the record store, Patrick Secor, fronted him the money to properly record another demo at local studio Doubletime.<ref name=p24-27>Hoppus, 2001. pp. 24–27</ref> The result was [*Buddha*](/wiki/Buddha_(album)) (1994), which the members of the band viewed as the band's first legitimate release.[[12]](#cite_note-12)<ref name=p24-27>Hoppus, 2001. pp. 24–27</ref> By this time, the group had branched out to venues such as the Soul Kitchen in [El Cajon](/wiki/El_Cajon,_California), but Raynor's family relocated to [Reno, Nevada](/wiki/Reno,_Nevada), and he was briefly replaced by musician Mike Krull.<ref name=shooman24>Shooman, 2010. p. 24</ref> The band saved money and began flying Raynor out to shows, but eventually Raynor moved in with Hoppus for a summer in which the band would record its first album and music video and gain even more exposure.<ref name=p28>Hoppus, 2001. p. 28</ref>

### Early releases and touring (1994–98)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|Blink-182 at the Showcase Theater in](/wiki/File:Blink-182_at_the_Showcase_Theater_in_Corona_July_18,1995.jpg) [Corona, California](/wiki/Corona,_California) in 1995. The heart of the local independent music scene was [Cargo Records](/wiki/Cargo_Music), which offered to sign the band on a "trial basis," with help from O, guitarist for local punk band [Fluf](/wiki/Fluf), and Brahm Goodis, friend of the band whose father was president of the label.<ref name=p29>Hoppus, 2001. p. 29</ref> Hoppus was the only member to sign the contract, as DeLonge was at work at the time and Raynor was still a [minor](/wiki/Minor_(law)).<ref name=p30>Hoppus, 2001. p. 30</ref> The band recorded its debut album in three days at [Westbeach Recorders](/wiki/Westbeach_Recorders) in [Los Angeles](/wiki/Los_Angeles), fueled by both new songs and re-recordings of songs from previous demos.<ref name=p31>Hoppus, 2001. p. 31</ref> Although [*Cheshire Cat*](/wiki/Cheshire_Cat_(Blink-182_album)), released in February 1995, made very little impact commercially, it is cited by fans and musicians as an iconic release.[[13]](#cite_note-13) "[M+M's](/wiki/M+M's)", the band's first single, garnered local radio airplay from [91X](/wiki/XETRA-FM) and Cargo offered the band a small budget to film a music video for it.<ref name=p35-36>Hoppus, 2001. pp. 35–36</ref> Meanwhile, the record also drew the attention of Irish band [Blink](/wiki/Blink_(band)). Unwilling to engage in a legal battle, the band agreed to change its name.[[14]](#cite_note-14) Cargo gave the band a week, but the trio put off the decision for more than two afterward. Eventually, Cargo called Blink-182, demanding that the band "change the name or [we'll] change it for you," after which the band decided on a random number, 182.<ref name=name>[Template:Cite episode](/wiki/Template:Cite_episode)</ref>[[15]](#cite_note-15) The band soon had a manager, Rick DeVoe, who associated with larger bands such as [NOFX](/wiki/NOFX), [Pennywise](/wiki/Pennywise_(band)) and [The Offspring](/wiki/The_Offspring).<ref name=p39>Hoppus, 2001. p. 39</ref> In addition, the band crucially drew the attention of Rick and Jean Bonde of the Tahoe booking agency, who were responsible for "spreading the name of the band far and wide and getting the group as many gigs as humanly possible."[[14]](#cite_note-14)<ref name=shooman32>Shooman, 2010. pp. 32–33</ref> [Surf](/wiki/Surfing) film director [Taylor Steele](/wiki/Taylor_Steele_(filmmaker)), friend of DeVoe, was preparing a national tour to promote his new surf video *GoodTimes*, and the band signed on for its first national tour, which extended as far as the East Coast. The band members purchased their own tour van and embarked on the *GoodTimes* tour with Unwritten Law, [Sprung Monkey](/wiki/Sprung_Monkey) and [7 Seconds](/wiki/7_Seconds_(band)).<ref name=p44>Hoppus, 2001. p. 44</ref> The *GoodTimes* tour continued and the band was whisked away to [Australia](/wiki/Australia), with [Pennywise](/wiki/Pennywise_(band)) paying for the band's plane tickets.<ref name=p52-53>Hoppus, 2001. pp. 52–53</ref> [Fletcher Dragge](/wiki/Fletcher_Dragge), guitarist of Pennywise, believed in the band strongly. He demanded [Kevin Lyman](/wiki/Kevin_Lyman), founder of the [Warped Tour](/wiki/Warped_Tour), sign the band for the 1996 festival, telling him that "they're gonna be gigantic."[[16]](#cite_note-16) Australia was very receptive to the band and its humorous stage shows and pranks gained them a reputation, but also made them ostracized and considered a joke.[[3]](#cite_note-3)[[13]](#cite_note-13)[thumbnail|left|The band performing in Los Angeles in 1996](/wiki/File:Blink-182_at_the_Whiskey_in_Los_Angeles,_10-7-1996.jpg) By March 1996, the trio began to accumulate a genuine buzz among major labels, resulting in a bidding war between [Interscope](/wiki/Interscope_Records), [MCA](/wiki/MCA_Records) and [Epitaph](/wiki/Epitaph_Records).<ref name=shooman37>Shooman, 2010. p. 37</ref> MCA promised the group complete artistic freedom and eventually signed the band,<ref name=p64>Hoppus, 2001. p. 64</ref> but Raynor held a great affinity for Epitaph and began to feel half-invested in the band when it passed over the label.<ref name=shooman55>Shooman, 2010. p. 55</ref> The group, who were wary of purists attempting to define "punk" and discouraged by Cargo's lack of distribution and faith in the group, had no qualms about signing to a major label but were fiercely criticized in the punk community.<ref name=p44.1>Footman, 2002. p. 44</ref>[[17]](#cite_note-17)<ref name=p61>Hoppus, 2001. p. 61</ref> After nonstop touring, the trio began recording their sophomore follow-up, [*Dude Ranch*](/wiki/Dude_Ranch_(album)), over the period of a month in late 1996.<ref name=p69>Hoppus, 2001. p. 69</ref> The record hit stores the following summer and the band headed out on the 1997 Warped Tour. "[Dammit](/wiki/Dammit_(Growing_Up))", the album's [lead single](/wiki/Lead_single), received heavy airplay on modern rock stations.<ref name=latimes>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> *Dude Ranch* shipped [gold](/wiki/Music_recording_sales_certification) by 1998, but an exhaustive touring schedule brought tensions among the trio.<ref name=latimes>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> Raynor had been drinking heavily to offset personal issues, and he was fired by DeLonge and Hoppus in mid-1998 despite agreeing to attend rehab and quit drinking.<ref name=shooman56>Shooman, 2010. p. 56</ref>[[18]](#cite_note-18)[Template:Quotation](/wiki/Template:Quotation) [Travis Barker](/wiki/Travis_Barker), drummer for tour-mate [The Aquabats](/wiki/The_Aquabats), filled in for Raynor, learning the 20-song setlist in 45 minutes before the first show.<ref name=p85>Hoppus, 2001. p. 85</ref> He joined the band full-time shortly thereafter and the band entered the studio with producer [Jerry Finn](/wiki/Jerry_Finn) later that year to begin work on its third album.[[13]](#cite_note-13)

### Mainstream breakthrough and continued success (1999–2004)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[thumb|left|The music video for "What's My Age Again?" depicts the band running naked through the streets of](/wiki/File:WMAA_Blink.jpg) [Los Angeles](/wiki/Los_Angeles).[[15]](#cite_note-15)<ref name=p97>Hoppus, 2001. p. 97</ref> With the release of the group's third album [*Enema of the State*](/wiki/Enema_of_the_State) in June 1999, Blink-182 was catapulted to stardom and became the biggest [pop punk](/wiki/Pop_punk) act of the era.[[13]](#cite_note-13) Three singles were released from the record—"[What's My Age Again?](/wiki/What's_My_Age_Again?)", "[All the Small Things](/wiki/All_the_Small_Things)", and "[Adam's Song](/wiki/Adam's_Song)"—that became major radio hits and MTV staples.<ref name=p96>Hoppus, 2001. p. 96</ref> "All the Small Things" became a number-one hit on the [Modern Rock Tracks](/wiki/Modern_Rock_Tracks) chart, but also became a [crossover hit](/wiki/Crossover_hit) and peaked at number 6 on the [*Billboard* Hot 100](/wiki/Billboard_Hot_100) chart. Its video parodied [boy bands](/wiki/Boy_band) and pop music videos and won Best Group Video at the [2000 MTV Video Music Awards](/wiki/2000_MTV_Video_Music_Awards).[[15]](#cite_note-15)[[19]](#cite_note-19)<ref name=p98>Hoppus, 2001. p. 98</ref> Although the band was criticized as synthesized, manufactured pop only remotely resembling punk and pigeonholed as a joke act due to the puerile slant of its singles and associating music videos, *Enema of the State* was an enormous commercial success. The album has sold over 15 million copies worldwide and had a considerable effect on pop punk music, inspiring a "second wave" of the genre and numerous acolytes.[[13]](#cite_note-13)[[20]](#cite_note-20) After multi-platinum success, arena tours, and cameo appearances ([*American Pie*](/wiki/American_Pie_(film))), the band recorded [*Take Off Your Pants and Jacket*](/wiki/Take_Off_Your_Pants_and_Jacket) (2001), which debuted at number one in the United States, [Canada](/wiki/Canada), and [Germany](/wiki/Germany). Hit singles "[The Rock Show](/wiki/The_Rock_Show)","[Stay Together for the Kids](/wiki/Stay_Together_for_the_Kids)" and "[First Date](/wiki/First_Date_(Blink-182_song))" continued the band's mainstream success worldwide, with MTV cementing its image as video stars.[[3]](#cite_note-3) Finn returned to produce the record and was a key architect of the "polished" pop punk sound, and he served as an invaluable member of the band: part adviser, part impartial observer, he helped smooth out tensions and hone their sound.[[21]](#cite_note-21) Recording sessions were sometimes contentious, as DeLonge strove for heavier and dirtier guitar-driven rock.[[22]](#cite_note-22) With time off from touring, he felt an "itch to do something where he didn't feel locked in to what Blink was,"[[23]](#cite_note-23)<ref name=shooman92>Shooman, 2010. p. 92</ref> and channeled his chronic back pain and resulting frustration into [*Box Car Racer*](/wiki/Box_Car_Racer_(album)) (2002), a [post-hardcore](/wiki/Post-hardcore) disc that further explores his [Fugazi](/wiki/Fugazi) and [Refused](/wiki/Refused) inspiration.[[24]](#cite_note-24)[[25]](#cite_note-25) Refraining from paying for a studio drummer, he invited Barker to record drums on the project and Hoppus felt betrayed.<ref name=shooman94>Shooman, 2010. p. 94</ref> The event caused great division within the trio for some time and was an unresolved tension at the forefront of the band's later hiatus.[[26]](#cite_note-26) Barker also explored [hip-hop](/wiki/Hip-hop) influences and teamed up with [Rancid's](/wiki/Rancid_(band)) [Tim Armstrong](/wiki/Tim_Armstrong) to form the [rap rock](/wiki/Rap_rock) band [Transplants](/wiki/Transplants_(band)).[[13]](#cite_note-13)[thumbnail|](/wiki/File:Blink182.jpg)[Tom DeLonge](/wiki/Tom_DeLonge) (front), [Mark Hoppus](/wiki/Mark_Hoppus) (center), and [Travis Barker](/wiki/Travis_Barker) (back) in 2003 The band regrouped in 2003 to record its fifth studio album, infusing [experimentalist](/wiki/Experimental_music) elements into its usual pop punk sound, inspired by lifestyle changes (the band members all became fathers before the album was released) and side projects. Blink's [eponymous fifth studio album](/wiki/Blink-182_(album)) was released in the fall of 2003 through [Geffen Records](/wiki/Geffen_Records), which absorbed sister label MCA earlier that year.[[27]](#cite_note-27) The worldwide touring schedule, which saw the band travel to [Japan](/wiki/Japan) and [Australia](/wiki/Australia), also found the three performing for troops stationed in the [Middle East](/wiki/Middle_East).[[28]](#cite_note-28)[[29]](#cite_note-29) Critics generally complimented the new, more "mature" direction taken for the release and lead singles "[Feeling This](/wiki/Feeling_This)" and "[I Miss You](/wiki/I_Miss_You_(Blink-182_song))" charted high, with the latter becoming the group's second number one hit on the *Billboard* Modern Rock Tracks chart.[[30]](#cite_note-30) Fans, however, were split by the new direction, and tensions within the band—stemming from the grueling schedule and DeLonge's desire to spend more time with his family—started to become evident.[[13]](#cite_note-13)

### Indefinite hiatus, side projects, and Barker's plane crash (2005–08)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

In February 2005, Geffen issued a press statement announcing the band's "indefinite hiatus."[[31]](#cite_note-31) The band had broken up after members' arguments regarding their future and recording process. DeLonge felt increasingly conflicted both about his creative freedom within the group and the toll touring was taking on his family life.[[32]](#cite_note-32) He eventually expressed his desire to take a half-year respite from touring in order to spend more time with family. Hoppus and Barker were dismayed by his decision, which they felt was an overly long break.[[33]](#cite_note-33) The band abruptly canceled a performance at a Music for Relief benefit show after rehearsals grew more contentious.[[13]](#cite_note-13) Further arguments had ensued during rehearsals, rooted in the band members' increasing paranoia and bitterness toward one another.[[34]](#cite_note-34) DeLonge considered his bandmates' priorities "mad, mad different," coming to the conclusion that the trio had simply grown apart as they aged, had families, and reached fame. The breakdown in communication led to heated exchanges, resulting in his exit from the group.[[26]](#cite_note-26) In the interim, Hoppus and Barker continued playing music together in [+44](/wiki/+44_(band)).[[35]](#cite_note-35) The group first began to lay down electronic demos in Barker's basement and Hoppus' dining room shortly after the breakup.[[36]](#cite_note-36) +44's debut, [*When Your Heart Stops Beating*](/wiki/When_Your_Heart_Stops_Beating), was released the following year but stalled commercially and received mixed reviews.[[37]](#cite_note-37) Barker starred in the MTV [reality series](/wiki/Reality_series) [*Meet the Barkers*](/wiki/Meet_the_Barkers) with his then-wife, former Miss USA [Shanna Moakler](/wiki/Shanna_Moakler). The group's later split, reconciliation and subsequent breakup made them tabloid favorites.[[38]](#cite_note-38) Meanwhile, DeLonge disappeared from public eye, making no appearances, granting no interviews and remaining silent until September 2005, when he announced his new project, [Angels & Airwaves](/wiki/Angels_&_Airwaves), promising "the greatest rock and roll revolution for this generation."[[39]](#cite_note-39) He later revealed he was addicted to [painkillers](/wiki/Analgesic) at the time, recalling "I was losing my mind, I was on thousands of painkillers, and I almost killed myself," and did not realize that his promise of revolution sounded highly ambitious.[[40]](#cite_note-40) The group released two albums in 2006 and 2007: [*We Don't Need to Whisper*](/wiki/We_Don't_Need_to_Whisper) and [*I-Empire*](/wiki/I-Empire).[[41]](#cite_note-41) During the hiatus, Hoppus shifted his attention to producing albums (most notably [*Commit This to Memory*](/wiki/Commit_This_to_Memory) by former tour-mate [Motion City Soundtrack](/wiki/Motion_City_Soundtrack))[[42]](#cite_note-42) and hosting his podcast, HiMyNameisMark, while Barker launched a shoe line and worked on three other musical projects—the Transplants, +44, and [TRV$DJAM](/wiki/TRV$DJAM), a collaboration with friend [Adam Goldstein](/wiki/Adam_Goldstein) (DJ AM).[[39]](#cite_note-39) The band members did not speak from their breakup until 2008.[[43]](#cite_note-43) That August, [Jerry Finn](/wiki/Jerry_Finn) suffered a [cerebral hemorrhage](/wiki/Cerebral_hemorrhage) and was taken off [life support](/wiki/Life_support).[[44]](#cite_note-44) On September 19, Barker and Goldstein were involved in a [plane crash](/wiki/2008_South_Carolina_Learjet_60_crash) that killed four people, leaving the two the only survivors.[[45]](#cite_note-45) Barker sustained second and third degree burns and developed [posttraumatic stress disorder](/wiki/Posttraumatic_stress_disorder), and the accident resulted in sixteen surgeries and 4-8 hour [blood transfusions](/wiki/Blood_transfusion).[[46]](#cite_note-46) Hoppus was alerted about Barker's accident by a phone call in the middle of the night and jumped on the next flight to the burn center.[[46]](#cite_note-46) DeLonge found out via the TV news at an airport while waiting to board a flight; within minutes, he was crying in his seat. "I thought he was going to die," says DeLonge, who quickly reached out to his former bandmate, mailing him a letter and photograph. "Instantly after the plane crash, I was like, 'Hey, I want to play music with him again.'"[[37]](#cite_note-37)[[46]](#cite_note-46) The trio eventually met up in the hospital, laying the grounds for what was going to be the band's reunion.<ref name=KerrangJune2010>[Template:Cite magazine](/wiki/Template:Cite_magazine)</ref> Eventually, an arrangement was made for the trio to meet up at Hoppus and Barker's [Los Angeles](/wiki/Los_Angeles) studio in October 2008. The three opened up, discussing the events of the hiatus and their break-up, and DeLonge was the first to approach the subject of reuniting.<ref name=KerrangJune2010/> "Tom had just kind of come out to Los Angeles for the day," recalled Hoppus, "I remember he said, 'So, what do you guys think? Where are your heads at?' And I said, 'I think we should continue with what we've been doing for the past 17 years. I think we should get back on the road and back in the studio and do what we love doing.'"[[47]](#cite_note-47)[[48]](#cite_note-48)

### Reformation, ''Neighborhoods'', and ''Dogs Eating Dogs'' (2009–14)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|Blink-182's first live performance of the group's reformation in 2009](/wiki/Image:Blink2.jpg) Eventually, the band appeared for the first time on stage together in nearly five years as presenters at the February [2009 Grammy Awards](/wiki/2009_Grammy_Awards).[[49]](#cite_note-49) The band's official website was updated with a statement: "To put it simply, We're back. We mean, really back. Picking up where we left off and then some. In the studio writing and recording a new album. Preparing to tour the world yet again. Friendships reformed. 17 years deep in our legacy."[[49]](#cite_note-49) Blink-182 embarked on [a reunion tour](/wiki/Blink-182_in_Concert) of North America from July to October 2009, supported by [Weezer](/wiki/Weezer) and [Fall Out Boy](/wiki/Fall_Out_Boy).[[50]](#cite_note-50) A European festival tour followed from August to September 2010, and another spring European tour was scheduled for 2011, but was cancelled in order to complete the band's promised comeback album.[[51]](#cite_note-51) The recording process for [*Neighborhoods*](/wiki/Neighborhoods_(Blink-182_album)), the band's sixth studio album, was stalled by its studio autonomy, tours, managers, and personal projects. The band members produced the record themselves following the death of Jerry Finn.[[21]](#cite_note-21) DeLonge recorded at his studio in [San Diego](/wiki/San_Diego) while Hoppus and Barker recorded in Los Angeles—an extension of their fractured relationships and inability to communicate.<ref name=totalguitar>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref>[[52]](#cite_note-52) Completion was delayed several times, which Hoppus attributed to the band learning to work by themselves without Finn, and both DeLonge and Hoppus expressed frustration during the sessions at the band's cabal of publicists, managers and attorneys (which DeLonge described as "the absolute diarrhea of bureaucracy"). A result of the band's split was each member hiring his own attorney, and during the sessions the band had four managers.[[37]](#cite_note-37) In addition, Barker was releasing a solo record, DeLonge was involved in Angels & Airwaves, and Hoppus had to fly to New York City once a week to film his television show [*Hoppus on Music*](/wiki/Hoppus_on_Music).<ref name=APCoverStory>[Template:Cite magazine](/wiki/Template:Cite_magazine)</ref> DeLonge was also diagnosed with [skin cancer](/wiki/Skin_cancer) in 2010, which was cleared.[[53]](#cite_note-53) The album was released in September 2011 and peaked at number two on the [*Billboard* 200](/wiki/Billboard_200).[[54]](#cite_note-54) Its singles—"[Up All Night](/wiki/Up_All_Night_(Blink-182_song))" and "[After Midnight](/wiki/After_Midnight_(Blink-182_song))"—only attracted modest chart success, and label [Interscope](/wiki/Interscope) was reportedly disappointed with album sales.[[55]](#cite_note-55) [right|thumb|Blink-182 performing in 2011](/wiki/File:Blink-182_2011-12-11_10.jpg) "Despite growing evidence of remaining friction between the members,"[[56]](#cite_note-56) Blink-182 headlined the [10th Annual Honda Civic Tour](/wiki/10th_Annual_Honda_Civic_Tour) with [My Chemical Romance](/wiki/My_Chemical_Romance), which ran from August to October 2011.[[57]](#cite_note-57)[[58]](#cite_note-58) European tour dates rescheduled in order to complete *Neighborhoods* commenced in 2012,[[59]](#cite_note-59)[[60]](#cite_note-60) and the band left Interscope Records that October, becoming an independent act.[[61]](#cite_note-61) The band subsequently released [*Dogs Eating Dogs*](/wiki/Dogs_Eating_Dogs), an [EP](/wiki/Extended_play), in December 2012.[[62]](#cite_note-62) The band toured Australia in spring 2013; [Brooks Wackerman](/wiki/Brooks_Wackerman) replaced Barker on drums as Barker was unwilling to fly after his near death experience in his plane crash.[[63]](#cite_note-63)[[64]](#cite_note-64)[[65]](#cite_note-65) The band followed these dates with a small North American tour in September 2013,[[66]](#cite_note-66) which was followed by a series of shows celebrating the tenth anniversary of the band's self-titled album that November.[[67]](#cite_note-67) The band played a European tour in August 2014, culminating in them headlining the [Reading and Leeds Festivals](/wiki/Reading_and_Leeds_Festivals); it was the band's fourth appearance at the festival and second headlining slot.[[68]](#cite_note-68) In his autobiography, *Can I Say*, Barker claims DeLonge's behavior on tour was "introverted" until "money started coming in," after which "he'd get excited about Blink again." According to Barker, DeLonge abruptly quit sometime in mid-2014, only to renege on that the following day, suggesting [motivational speaker](/wiki/Motivational_speaker) [Tony Robbins](/wiki/Tony_Robbins) hold group therapy with the three.[[69]](#cite_note-69)

### DeLonge's second exit, addition of Matt Skiba, and ''California'' (2015–present)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

The group planned to enter the studio to write and record its seventh studio album in January 2015, due for release later that year.[[70]](#cite_note-70)<ref name=KerrangAug14>[Template:Cite magazine](/wiki/Template:Cite_magazine)</ref> The album saw delays (initially slated for 2013),<ref name=KerrangAug13>[Template:Cite magazine](/wiki/Template:Cite_magazine)</ref> attributed to DeLonge's schedule with Angels & Airwaves and other personal projects.[[71]](#cite_note-71) According to DeLonge, the album would be recorded at a residential home, mirroring the process that crafted the band's fifth studio album, [*Blink-182*](/wiki/Blink-182_(album)) (2003).[[70]](#cite_note-70) According to Hoppus and Barker, a record deal was finalized and sessions were booked before DeLonge's manager informed the band he intended to spend more time on "non-musical activities" and indefinitely depart the group. In a [*Rolling Stone*](/wiki/Rolling_Stone) interview, Hoppus noted, "This is exactly the same sequence of events that happened when Blink broke up 10 years ago."[[72]](#cite_note-72) In the piece, he stated that DeLonge's attitude toward new music was passive, while Barker asserted, "Why Blink even got back together in the first place is questionable."[[72]](#cite_note-72) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Blink-182_2015-03-22_01.JPG)[Matt Skiba](/wiki/Matt_Skiba) (right) performing with Blink-182 at the March 2015 Musink festival, curated by Barker. Skiba "filled in" after DeLonge's departure, and started studio work toward Blink-182's seventh album in late 2015. As a result, Blink-182 performed two club shows and a slot at the Musink festival in March 2015 with [Alkaline Trio](/wiki/Alkaline_Trio) vocalist/guitarist [Matt Skiba](/wiki/Matt_Skiba) "filling in" for DeLonge.[[73]](#cite_note-73) DeLonge argued he did not exit the band by choice, claimed that "self-sabotage" had overtaken the band following *Dogs Eating Dogs*, and remarking that recent events "makes me really sad. [...] Our relationship got poisoned yesterday. Never planned on quitting, just find it hard as hell to commit."[[74]](#cite_note-74) In response, Hoppus spoke on the band's future: "I just wish Tom does whatever makes him happy and stops holding Blink-182 back from what we all agree that we're going to do: play shows, record music, continue this legacy and have a good time doing it."[[72]](#cite_note-72) Following the band's performances with Skiba, Barker told a reporter: "There's talk of maybe recording an album, there are talks of doing a tour with [A Day to Remember](/wiki/A_Day_to_Remember), so we'll see what happens."[[73]](#cite_note-73) Skiba started working with the band in the studio towards the band's seventh album in late 2015.[[75]](#cite_note-75) In an interview with [*Rhythm*](/wiki/Rhythm_(music_magazine)), Barker revealed that the band was "knocking out a song a day," noting, "It's a good time, and everyone enjoys being here. We're writing cool songs."[[76]](#cite_note-76) The album was produced by [John Feldmann](/wiki/John_Feldmann).[[77]](#cite_note-77) In the studio, the band scrapped all of the 16 originally written songs and started fresh on a new batch described as "the best material we've written or put out in years."[[78]](#cite_note-78) The album, [*California*](/wiki/California_(Blink-182_album)), was released on July 1, 2016. Its lead single, "[Bored to Death](/wiki/Bored_to_Death_(song))", premiered on April 27, 2016.[[79]](#cite_note-79) The tour behind *California* will begin July 22 in San Diego and concludes on October 1 in Los Angeles. The trek will be supported by [A Day to Remember](/wiki/A_Day_to_Remember), as well as [the All-American Rejects](/wiki/The_All-American_Rejects) and [All Time Low](/wiki/All_Time_Low) on certain dates.[[80]](#cite_note-80)

## Musical style and influences[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Listen](/wiki/Template:Listen) Blink-182's music is often described as [pop punk](/wiki/Pop_punk), a fusion music genre that combines some light characteristics of [punk rock](/wiki/Punk_rock) with [pop music](/wiki/Pop_music), "combining frustration and fast, sunny hooks".[[81]](#cite_note-81) [*The New York Times*](/wiki/The_New_York_Times) writes that the band "[took] punk's already playful core and [gave] it a shiny, accessible polish."[[3]](#cite_note-3)<ref name=rsreunion>[Template:Cite magazine](/wiki/Template:Cite_magazine)</ref> The band is also considered [alternative rock](/wiki/Alternative_rock).[[82]](#cite_note-82)[[83]](#cite_note-83)[[84]](#cite_note-84) Blink-182's early albums such as *Cheshire Cat* and *Dude Ranch* are considered [skate punk](/wiki/Skate_punk) and [punk rock](/wiki/Punk_rock).[[85]](#cite_note-85)[[86]](#cite_note-86)[[87]](#cite_note-87)[[88]](#cite_note-88)[[89]](#cite_note-89) Blink-182 emerged from a "nurturing, often slapstick" Southern California punk scene,[[90]](#cite_note-90) playing with groups like [Guttermouth](/wiki/Guttermouth), [NOFX](/wiki/NOFX) and [The Vandals](/wiki/The_Vandals), but the band's sound was criticized when it achieved mainstream popularity by several punk acts who wished to not be associated with the band's music.[[91]](#cite_note-91) The band's sound evolved with its 2003 untitled effort, which incorporated [post-hardcore](/wiki/Post-hardcore) influences into deeper, darker pop territory.[[81]](#cite_note-81) The band's newest material, *Neighborhoods* (2011), combines [arena rock](/wiki/Arena_rock), [hip hop](/wiki/Hip_hop) and [indie rock](/wiki/Indie_rock) inspiration.[[92]](#cite_note-92) The [*Sydney Morning Herald*](/wiki/Sydney_Morning_Herald) characterised the band's sound as a "mildly tough approach to pop melodies with a decided adolescent spin".[[93]](#cite_note-93) Common lyrical themes include love, family, friends, and relationships.[[94]](#cite_note-94) In greater detail, this includes "adolescent aimlessness, broken hearts and general confusion over the care and feeding of girls."[[15]](#cite_note-15) Lyrics in singles such as "[What's My Age Again?](/wiki/What's_My_Age_Again?)" reflect age and maturity, while more serious compositions such as "[Stay Together for the Kids](/wiki/Stay_Together_for_the_Kids)" touch on the subject of divorce.[[95]](#cite_note-95) DeLonge said in a 1999 interview that the goal is to remain sincere and relatable, noting that the band takes its lyrics very seriously.[[94]](#cite_note-94) Despite this, the band gained a reputation for occasional lyrical [toilet humor](/wiki/Toilet_humor) (*Take Off Your Pants and Jacket*). As the band members grew older, lyrical themes began to reflect the realities of adulthood, including relationship woes, daily pressures and unexpected hardships, most prominently explored on *Blink-182* (2003).[[29]](#cite_note-29) On *Neighborhoods*, darker lyricism continues: themes concerning [depression](/wiki/Depression_(mood)), [addiction](/wiki/Addiction), loss and death were inspired by Barker's plane crash and the death of producer Jerry Finn.[[96]](#cite_note-96) The band has cited [The Cure](/wiki/The_Cure), [Descendents](/wiki/Descendents), [Bad Religion](/wiki/Bad_Religion), [Screeching Weasel](/wiki/Screeching_Weasel), [All](/wiki/All_(band)), [Face to Face](/wiki/Face_to_Face_(punk_band)), [Down by Law](/wiki/Down_by_Law_(band)), [Pennywise](/wiki/Pennywise_(band)), [Green Day](/wiki/Green_Day), [The Vandals](/wiki/The_Vandals), [Operation Ivy](/wiki/Operation_Ivy_(band)), [Generation X](/wiki/Generation_X_(band)), the [Ramones](/wiki/Ramones), [Fugazi](/wiki/Fugazi) and [Refused](/wiki/Refused) as influences.[[97]](#cite_note-97)[[98]](#cite_note-98)[[99]](#cite_note-99) The members of the band were also inspired by several mid-1990s "[emo](/wiki/Emo)" acts, most prominently [Jimmy Eat World](/wiki/Jimmy_Eat_World) and [The Get Up Kids](/wiki/The_Get_Up_Kids).<ref name=p71>Hoppus, 2001. p. 71</ref>[[100]](#cite_note-100)

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

[Template:Quote box](/wiki/Template:Quote_box) Blink-182 was one of the most popular bands at the turn of the millennium, and spearheaded the second wave of pop punk and its journey into the mainstream.<ref name=rsency>Romanowski, Patricia. George-Warren, Holly. Pareles, Jon. (2001). *The Rolling Stone Encyclopedia of Rock & Roll (Revised and Updated for the 21st Century)*. New York: Touchstone, 1136 pp. First edition, 2001.</ref> The glossy production instantly set Blink-182 apart from the other crossover punk acts of the era, such as [Green Day](/wiki/Green_Day).[[3]](#cite_note-3) *Cheshire Cat* is often cited by bands and fans as an iconic release and *Dude Ranch* has been called a "genuine modern punk classic."[[13]](#cite_note-13)[[23]](#cite_note-23) *Enema of the State* catapulted the band to stardom, creating what *New York* described as a "blanket immersion among America's twenty-some million teenagers."[[95]](#cite_note-95) At the band's commercial peak, albums such as *Take Off Your Pants and Jacket* and *Enema of the State* sold over 14 and 15 million copies worldwide, respectively.[[13]](#cite_note-13)<ref name=sdreader>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> The band was featured alongside Green Day, [Rancid](/wiki/Rancid_(band)), [Bad Religion](/wiki/Bad_Religion), [NOFX](/wiki/NOFX), and [The Offspring](/wiki/The_Offspring) in [*One Nine Nine Four*](/wiki/One_Nine_Nine_Four) (2009), a documentary examining punk rock in California.[[101]](#cite_note-101) The band never received particularly glowing reviews, with many reviewers dismissing them as a joke act based on the humorous slant of its music videos. British publication [*NME*](/wiki/NME) was particularly critical of the trio, begging them to "fuck right off," and comparing them to "that sanitised, castrated, shrink-wrapped '[new wave'](/wiki/New_wave_music) crap that the major US record companies pumped out circa 1981 in their belated attempt to jump on the 'punk' bandwagon."<ref name=nme>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> Nevertheless, subsequent reviews of the band's discography have been more positive. [Andy Greenwald](/wiki/Andy_Greenwald) of [*Blender*](/wiki/Blender_(magazine)) wrote, "the quick transformation from nudists to near geniuses is down-right astonishing."<ref name=blender>[Template:Cite magazine](/wiki/Template:Cite_magazine)</ref> James Montgomery of [MTV](/wiki/MTV) called Blink-182 one of the "most influential bands of the past 20 years," writing, "despite their maturation, Blink never took themselves particularly *seriously*, which was another reason they were so accessible."[[13]](#cite_note-13) "When it comes to having inestimable influence, Blink-182 might well be contemporary punk's version of [the Beatles](/wiki/The_Beatles)", wrote Scott Heisel in a 2009 [*Alternative Press*](/wiki/Alternative_Press) cover story on the band.[[102]](#cite_note-102) The same magazine later ranked Blink the fourth of the "30 Most Influential Bands of the Past 30 Years," just behind [Radiohead](/wiki/Radiohead), [Fugazi](/wiki/Fugazi), and [Nirvana](/wiki/Nirvana_(band)).[[103]](#cite_note-103) The new generation of pop punk and alternative rock fans found the Blink sound "hugely influential,"<ref name=rsreunion/> with Montgomery writing, "... without them, there'd be no [Fall Out Boy](/wiki/Fall_Out_Boy), no [Paramore](/wiki/Paramore), or no [Fueled by Ramen Records](/wiki/Fueled_by_Ramen)."[[13]](#cite_note-13) In 2011, *The New York Times* asserted that "no punk band of the 1990s has been more influential than Blink-182," stating that even as the band receded after its 2005 split, "its sound and style could be heard in the muscular pop punk of Fall Out Boy or in the current wave of high-gloss [Warped Tour](/wiki/Warped_Tour) punk bands, like [All Time Low](/wiki/All_Time_Low) and [The Maine](/wiki/The_Maine_(band))."[[3]](#cite_note-3) Maria Sherman of [*The Village Voice*](/wiki/The_Village_Voice) took that sentiment a step further, writing "It's pretty simple: Blink-182 is the most important band of the '90s, dick jokes and all. Apart from the sound, Blink's ideology has been popularized […] their presence is everywhere."[[104]](#cite_note-104) Bands such as [Panic! at the Disco](/wiki/Panic!_at_the_Disco) and All Time Low originated covering Blink-182 songs.[[105]](#cite_note-105) "Anyone in our genre would be lying if they said they weren't influenced by Blink-182," said [Joel Madden](/wiki/Joel_Madden) of [Good Charlotte](/wiki/Good_Charlotte).<ref name=Kerrang05>[Template:Cite magazine](/wiki/Template:Cite_magazine)</ref> Bands such as [You Me at Six](/wiki/You_Me_at_Six) and [5 Seconds of Summer](/wiki/5_Seconds_of_Summer) have also named the band as influences.[[106]](#cite_note-106) The band's influence extends beyond [pop punk](/wiki/Pop_punk) groups, as well: [Mumford & Sons](/wiki/Mumford_&_Sons),[[107]](#cite_note-107) [Owl City](/wiki/Owl_City),[[108]](#cite_note-108) [FIDLAR](/wiki/FIDLAR), [Best Coast](/wiki/Best_Coast),[[3]](#cite_note-3) [Wavves](/wiki/Wavves)[[109]](#cite_note-109) [Male Bonding](/wiki/Male_Bonding_(band)),[[104]](#cite_note-104) [Grimes](/wiki/Grimes_(musician))[[104]](#cite_note-104) and [DIIV](/wiki/DIIV)[[110]](#cite_note-110) have acknowledged the band's influence, and critics have noted traits of the band's sound in [Japandroids](/wiki/Japandroids).[[3]](#cite_note-3)[[111]](#cite_note-111)

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

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Current members

* [Mark Hoppus](/wiki/Mark_Hoppus) – [bass guitar](/wiki/Bass_guitar), [vocals](/wiki/Singing) (1992–2005; 2009–present)
* [Travis Barker](/wiki/Travis_Barker) – [drums](/wiki/Drum_kit), [percussion](/wiki/Percussion_instrument) (1998–2005; 2009–present)
* [Matt Skiba](/wiki/Matt_Skiba) – [guitar](/wiki/Guitar), vocals (2015–present)<ref name=rttmatt>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

Former members

* [Scott Raynor](/wiki/Scott_Raynor) – drums, percussion (1992–1998)
* [Tom DeLonge](/wiki/Tom_DeLonge) – guitar, vocals (1992–2005; 2009–2015)

[Template:Col-2](/wiki/Template:Col-2)

Former touring members

* Byron McMackin – drums, percussion (1999)[[112]](#cite_note-112)\*[Josh Freese](/wiki/Josh_Freese) – drums, percussion (1999)[[112]](#cite_note-112)\*[Damon DeLaPaz](/wiki/Damon_DeLaPaz) – drums, percussion (1999; 2000)[[94]](#cite_note-94)\*[Brooks Wackerman](/wiki/Brooks_Wackerman) – drums, percussion (1999; 2013)[[113]](#cite_note-113)[Template:Col-end](/wiki/Template:Col-end)

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

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

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

Studio albums

* [*Cheshire Cat*](/wiki/Cheshire_Cat_(Blink-182_album)) (1995)
* [*Dude Ranch*](/wiki/Dude_Ranch_(album)) (1997)
* [*Enema of the State*](/wiki/Enema_of_the_State) (1999)
* [*Take Off Your Pants and Jacket*](/wiki/Take_Off_Your_Pants_and_Jacket) (2001)
* [*Blink-182*](/wiki/Blink-182_(album)) (2003)
* [*Neighborhoods*](/wiki/Neighborhoods_(Blink-182_album)) (2011)
* [*California*](/wiki/California_(Blink-182_album)) (2016)

## Awards and nominations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

Blink-182 has had the most success at the [Teen Choice Awards](/wiki/Teen_Choice_Awards), winning three awards: Choice Rock Group (2000) and Best Rock Group (2001) for the band, and Choice Love Song (2004) for the song "[I Miss You](/wiki/I_Miss_You_(Blink-182_song))". "[All the Small Things](/wiki/All_the_Small_Things)", a single from the band's [*Enema of the State*](/wiki/Enema_of_the_State) album, received three nominations from the [MTV Video Music Awards](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Awards) in 2000: [Video of the Year](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award_for_Video_of_the_Year), [Best Pop Video](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award_for_Best_Pop_Video), and [Best Group Video](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award_for_Best_Group_Video), which it won. Overall, Blink-182 has received seven awards from ten nominations.

Kerrang! Awards

The [Kerrang! Awards](/wiki/Kerrang!_Awards) is an annual awards ceremony established in 1993 by [Kerrang!](/wiki/Kerrang!). Blink-182 has received two awards.[[114]](#cite_note-114) [Template:Awards table](/wiki/Template:Awards_table) |- | 2000 || "[All the Small Things](/wiki/All_the_Small_Things)" || Best Video || [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won) |- | 2016 || Blink-182 || The Icon Award || [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won)[[115]](#cite_note-115)[Template:End](/wiki/Template:End)

MTV Europe Music Awards

The [MTV Europe Music Awards](/wiki/MTV_Europe_Music_Awards) is an annual awards ceremony established in 1994 by [MTV Europe](/wiki/MTV_Europe). Blink-182 has received two awards.[[116]](#cite_note-116)[[117]](#cite_note-117)[[118]](#cite_note-118) [Template:Awards table](/wiki/Template:Awards_table) |- | 2000 || Blink-182 || Best New Act || [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won) |- | 2001 || Blink-182 || Best Rock Act || [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won) [Template:End](/wiki/Template:End)

MTV Video Music Awards

The [MTV Video Music Awards](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Awards) is an annual awards ceremony established in 1984 by MTV. Blink-182 has received one award from four nominations.[[119]](#cite_note-119)[[120]](#cite_note-120) [Template:Awards table](/wiki/Template:Awards_table) |- |rowspan="3"| [Template:Mtvvma](/wiki/Template:Mtvvma) ||rowspan="3"| "[All the Small Things](/wiki/All_the_Small_Things)" || [Best Group Video](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award_for_Best_Group_Video) || [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won) |- | [Video of the Year](/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award_for_Video_of_the_Year) || [Template:Nom](/wiki/Template:Nom) |- | [Best Pop Video](/wiki/Best_Pop_Video) || [Template:Nom](/wiki/Template:Nom) |- | [Template:Mtvvma](/wiki/Template:Mtvvma) || "[First Date](/wiki/First_Date_(Blink-182_song))" || Best Group Video || [Template:Nom](/wiki/Template:Nom) [Template:End](/wiki/Template:End)

Nickelodeon Kids' Choice Awards

The [Nickelodeon Kids' Choice Awards](/wiki/Nickelodeon_Kids'_Choice_Awards) is an annual awards show organized by [Nickelodeon](/wiki/Nickelodeon). Blink-182 has received one award.[[116]](#cite_note-116)[[121]](#cite_note-121) [Template:Awards table](/wiki/Template:Awards_table) |- | 2001 || Blink-182 || Favorite Band || [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won) [Template:End](/wiki/Template:End)

Teen Choice Awards

The [Teen Choice Awards](/wiki/Teen_Choice_Awards) is an awards show presented annually by the [Fox Broadcasting Company](/wiki/Fox_Broadcasting_Company). Blink-182 has received three awards.[[116]](#cite_note-116)[[122]](#cite_note-122)[[123]](#cite_note-123)[[124]](#cite_note-124) [Template:Awards table](/wiki/Template:Awards_table) |- | 2000 || Blink-182 || [Choice Rock Group](/wiki/Teen_Choice_Award_for_Choice_Music_–_Rock_Group) || [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won)

|- | 2001 || Blink-182 || Best Rock Group || [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won) |- | 2004 || "[I Miss You](/wiki/I_Miss_You_(Blink-182_song))" || [Choice Love Song](/wiki/Teen_Choice_Award_for_Choice_Music_-_Love_Song) || [Template:Won](/wiki/Template:Won) [Template:End](/wiki/Template:End)

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

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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

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* [Template:Official website](/wiki/Template:Official_website) [Template:Allmusic](/wiki/Template:Allmusic)

[Template:Blink-182](/wiki/Template:Blink-182)

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