

30 facts about Oslo

Green city

- Oslo has added over 50 km of new bike lanes through the city over the past three years alone, with plans to add over [100 km more by 2023](#).
- 40 per cent of materials from household waste in Oslo [is recycled or reused in new products](#). And over half of household waste from Oslo homes is [recycled as energy used to heat the city](#).
- Oslo is the city with [the highest proportion of Electric Vehicles in the world](#).
- Norway -- and by extension Oslo -- is a definite world leader in renewable energy. Approximately 99 per cent of energy used in homes, offices and factories across the country comes [from zero-emission hydropower](#).
- The municipality of Oslo offer [38 different types of grants](#) to facilitate green lifestyles and green urban development -- including support for increasing energy efficiency in buildings, recycling and reuse, and urban agriculture.

Entrepreneurship and Innovation

- Oslo is ranked as the world's [32nd best city for entrepreneurship](#).
- Oslo was ranked 5th in [IMD's Smart City Index for 2020](#).
- Oslo houses one of the world's highest concentrations of young talents, taking 9th place in [JLL Innovations ranking of global cities for educated, young talent](#).
- [The Oslo region is in the top 5% most productive in the OECD, with per capita productivity ranking 23rd globally](#).
- [Oslo ranks 2nd among European peers for its culture of SME collaboration](#).
- Oslo houses over 50 startup-hubs, like MESH and Startuplab, offering unique environments for building networks, prototyping, market testing and upscaling of solutions within technology and sustainable innovation.

Work and leisure

- Norway ranks second in the world when it comes [to gender equality](#).
- Approximately [40 per cent of CEOs in Oslo are women](#).
- Like in the rest of Norway, both private and public sector employees in Oslo are [entitled to five weeks of paid holiday every year](#).
- New parents are entitled to at least [12 months of paid parental leave](#), to be divided between both the mother and father. 70 per cent of all fathers in Oslo take out at least [15 weeks of paid parental leave](#), reflecting the increasing equality with regards to child rearing.

- Norwegians spend the most amount of time in the word [on leisure activities](#) - that is, things apart from work and housework. At the same time, Norway ranks [seventh in the world](#) when it comes to productivity per worker, according to the International Labour Organisation.
- Norwegian women spend less time than any other [women on the planet on household chores](#).
- 90 per cent of children in Oslo between 1 and 5 years old [go to kindergarten](#) monday to friday.
- Oslo has one of the [highest proportions of residents feeling they can contribute to local decision making](#), with trust in authorities is more than 10% above the average among similarly sized cities.
- Citizens of Oslo are issued a [digital key](#) they can use to access public facilities at will -- for example libraries and recycling drop-off points.
- Norway ranks [second in the world for social capital](#) - a combined measure of health, equality, life satisfaction, freedom and crime.
- It can take as little as half an hour on public transport from the middle of the city centre to reach the forests, hills and wilderness surrounding the city.
- Oslo hosts over [5000 live music events every year](#). The Øya Festival, Oslo's flagship festival, has been recognised as [the world's greenest musical event](#) -- while also being labeled as one of the [best musical festivals in the world over all](#).

Higher education

- The University of Oslo, the city's flagship institution for higher education, is ranked number 60 in the world in academic quality by the [ARWU university rankings](#).
- [Oslo University Hospital is in the top 100 healthcare institutions globally for biomedical sciences](#).
- The newly established [Oslo Science City](#) houses SINTEF institute and the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI), are both world-leading within their fields (technology and social sciences and geology and geo-engineering respectively).
- [60 percent of the Oslo population has a university degree](#).
- [80 per cent of graduates](#) from the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences at the University of Oslo report having gained permanent employment within a relevant field. Half of them report having applied to five jobs or fewer before landing a job.
- All degrees -- both under- and postgraduate - at the University of Oslo [are completely free](#).
- [The University of Oslo is establishing a new Life Science Center](#), promoting interdisciplinary research and value creation within medicine, environmental science, processing industries and agriculture. The center is set for completion within 2024.