COVID crisis revealed inefficiency in the allocation of urban space, with excessive space dedicated to car centric infrastructure.

- Cost of living crisis for young people, specifically housing and transportation.
- Denser housing based on the 15-minute city principle reduces housing and transportation costs.
- Walking, biking, and transit usage are financially and environmentally better options.
- Denser, non-car-dependent housing allows these modes to work better and is more affordable.
- Reducing car dependency is crucial for decarbonizing transportation and also cuts costs.
- Young people prefer walkable neighborhoods with transit access.
- Urbanization trend is increasing, and it's environmentally beneficial compared to suburban living.
- Convergence of preference, decreased living costs, and reduced personal emissions.
- Considering cost as a proxy for environmental impact.
- Cities and neighborhoods play a significant role in achieving sustainability goals.