

GLP-1 and Moral Hazard: Encouraging Obesity

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Abstract

Keywords:

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Motivation

In the last few years, a classification of drugs known as GLP-1 receptor agonists have become massively prevalent. The original purpose of these drugs was to help type-2 diabetics with management of blood sugar. Particularly, the drug aimed to assist those with cardiovascular problems or obesity. However, the drug has gained broader popularity via its appetite suppressing and weight loss properties. Those without diabetes are being prescribed the drug both with cause and without. Whether it be helping obese individuals begin to lose weight, or act assisting people who want to lose a few pounds, the different variants of GLP-1 agonists have become wildly popular.

The popularity of the drug brings to mind a question regarding how it effects people's consumption. Specifically, are those who take it for cosmetic reasons making the corresponding lifestyle improvements, or does the drug simply allow them to consume with a diminished risk of weight gain? Further, if the drug does encourage lifestyle improvements through consumption, are there policy remedies to more broadly utilize it to tackle the obesity problem in the United States?

The growth in prescribed use of the GLP-1 drugs has also allowed for massive growth in the companies which made it to the game early is staggering. For instance, Novo Nordisk, manufacturers of Wegovy, saw 30year-on-year growth from 2024-2025. Understanding how the specific medications have influenced growth for pharmaceutical manufacturers would allow for insights into the larger market.

1.2 Problem Statement

This paper seeks to understand the effect of GLP-1 drugs on the consumption habits of individuals who were prescribed the drug for cosmetic reasons. Particularly, gaining an understanding of how consumption of goods like fast food, alcohol, or exercise was altered upon receiving a prescription. Gaining this understanding would allow for an understanding of if the medicine helps to foster broader lifestyle changes, or is more akin to offsetting consumption of unhealthy food. While difficulties may arise in the differences in access by income, looking into this question would allow for valuable economic and policy insights.

1.3 Contributions

1.4 Paper Organization

2 Related Work

2.1 Previous Approaches

2.2 Limitations of Existing Work

3 Methodology

3.1 Problem Formulation

3.2 Proposed Approach

4 Experimental Evaluation

4.1 Experimental Setup

Describe your experimental methodology, including:

- Datasets used
- Evaluation metrics
- Baseline methods
- Implementation details
- Hardware/software specifications

4.2 Datasets

Provide details about the datasets used in your evaluation.

Table 1: Dataset Statistics

Dataset	Training Samples	Test Samples	Features
Dataset 1	10,000	2,500	784
Dataset 2	50,000	10,000	3,072
Dataset 3	1,000,000	100,000	128

4.3 Results

4.4 Analysis

5 Discussion

5.1 Interpretation of Results

5.2 Limitations

5.3 Future Work

6 Conclusion

In this paper, we presented [brief summary of contribution]. Our experimental evaluation demonstrates [key findings]. The implications of this work include [broader impact]. Future research directions include [future work].

Acknowledgments

A Additional Experimental Results

B Mathematical Proofs