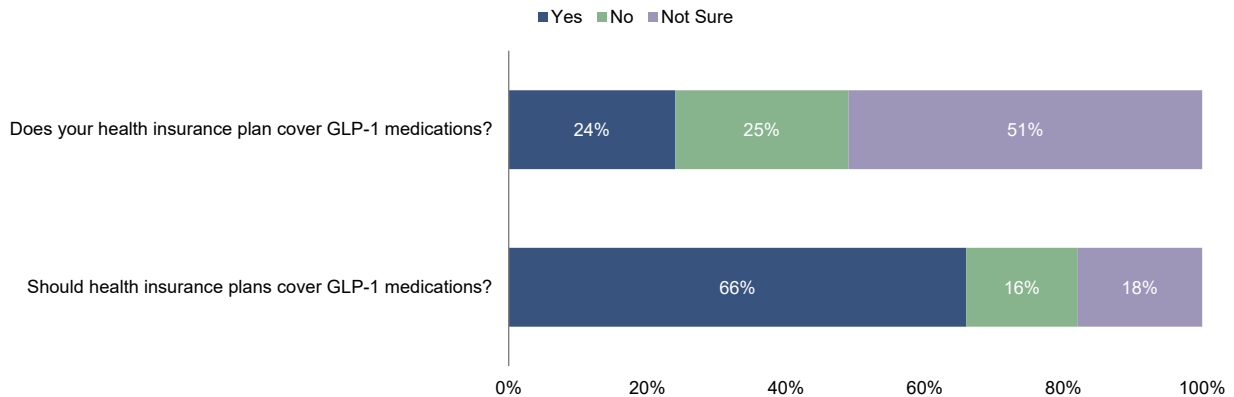


Most Support GLP-1 Coverage, but Cost and Coverage Gaps Limit Access

The Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI)/Greenwald Research [Consumer Engagement in Health Care Survey](#) found that most privately insured adults believed GLP-1 medications should be covered by health insurance, indicating broad support for coverage of these treatments among consumers.

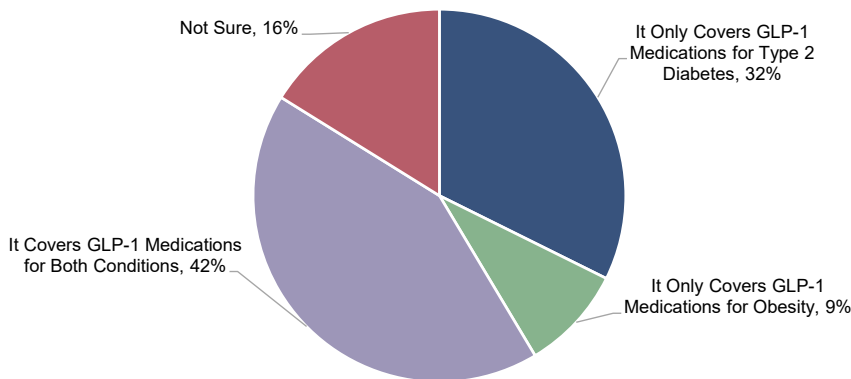
However, one-half did not know if they were covered by their plan. Among those who said they were covered, one-third reported that they were only covered for diabetes, one in 10 reported that they were only covered for obesity, and four in 10 reported that they were covered for both.

**Figure 1
GLP-1 Coverage**



Source: 2025 EBRI/Greenwald Research Consumer Engagement in Health Care Survey.

**Figure 2
Type of GLP-1 Coverage**

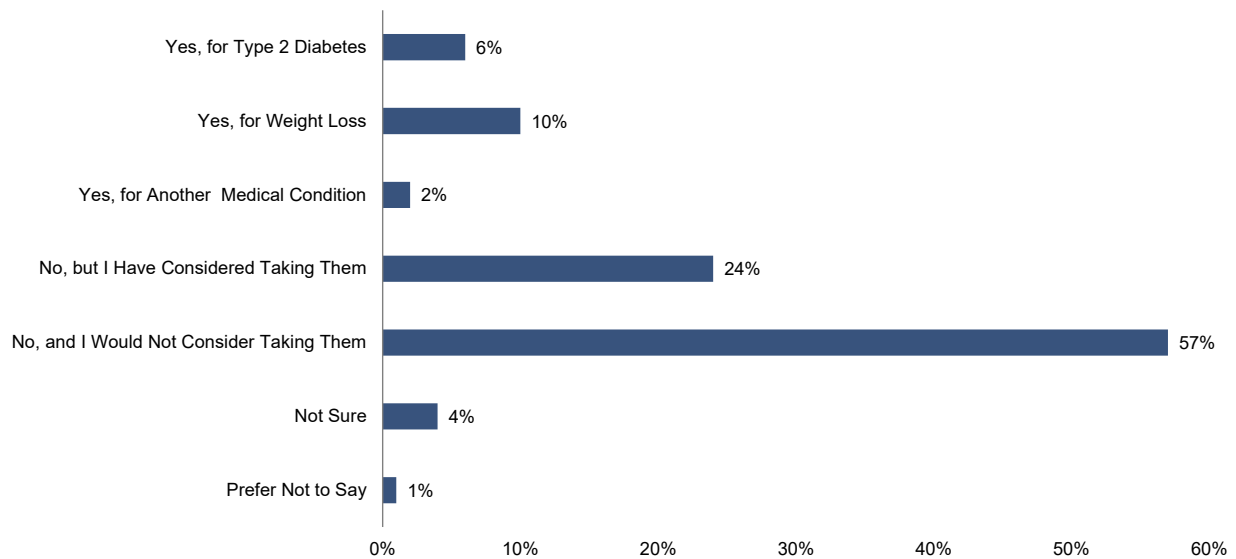


Source: 2025 EBRI/Greenwald Research Consumer Engagement in Health Care Survey.

GLP – 1 Usage

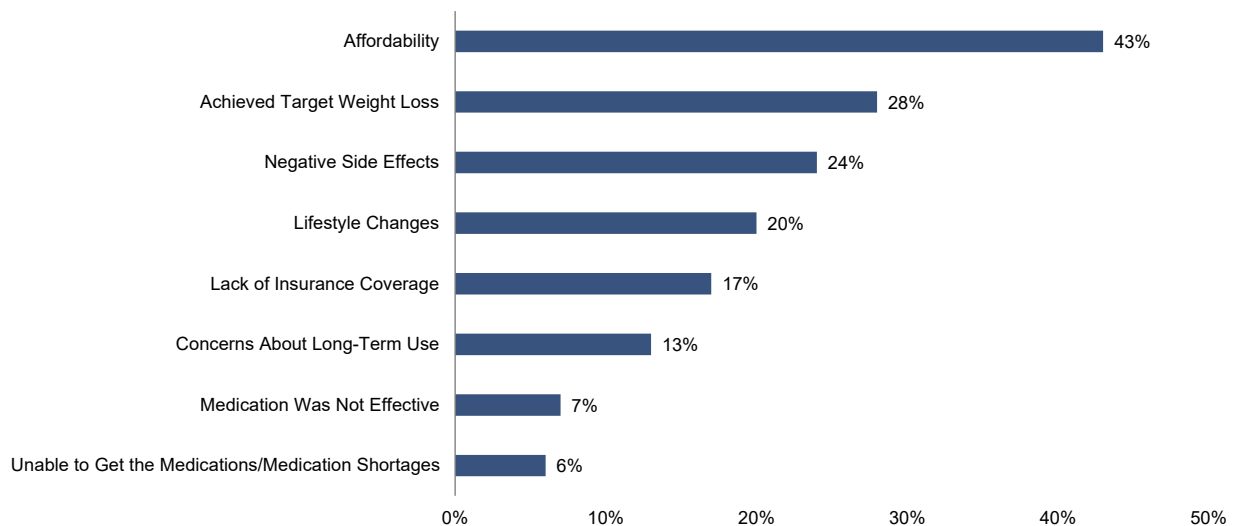
Eighteen percent of consumers said they have used GLP-1 medications, while 57 percent said they have never taken GLP-1 medications and would not consider taking them. About one-third (35 percent) of consumers who had taken GLP-1 medications stopped taking the medication. Among them, many consumers reported that cost concerns played a central role in their experience with GLP-1 medications. Four in 10 stopped taking it because of affordability, and one in seven reported that they discontinued use because it was not covered by insurance. Twenty-eight percent reported they stopped taking the medication because they reached their target weight loss.

Figure 3
Have you ever used GLP-1 medications?



Source: 2025 EBRI/Greenwald Research Consumer Engagement in Health Care Survey.

Figure 4
Why did you stop taking GLP-1 medications?
Please select all that apply.
Among those who stopped; Top Responses



Source: 2025 EBRI/Greenwald Research Consumer Engagement in Health Care Survey.

Taken together, the findings suggest that while interest in and support for GLP-1 medications are high, affordability remains a significant barrier shaping access and use among privately insured adults.

More information about the EBRI/Greenwald Research Consumer Engagement in Health Care Survey can be found [online](#).

The 2025 Consumer Engagement in Health Care Survey was an online survey of 2,001 Americans ages 21–64 with private health insurance coverage. It was fielded between October and November 2025. The survey is made possible with funding support from the following organizations: Blue Cross Blue Shield Association, Cigna Healthcare, HealthEquity, Inspira Financial, Johnson & Johnson, Segal, TIAA, and WEX.

The Employee Benefit Research Institute is a private, nonpartisan, and nonprofit research institute based in Washington, D.C., that focuses on health, savings, retirement, and economic security issues. EBRI does not lobby and does not take policy positions. The work of EBRI is made possible by funding from its members and sponsors, which include a broad range of public and private organizations. For more information, visit www.ebri.org.

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