

# The Weight Kuznets Curve in the US: Perspectives on Globalization and Bio-Capacity

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## Introduction

The Weight Kuznets Curve (WKC) theory proposes an inverted-U relationship between economic development and environmental degradation, suggesting that environmental impacts worsen initially but improve as societies reach higher levels of economic prosperity [1]. Applied to weight-related outcomes, particularly obesity rates, this concept explores how economic factors, globalization processes, and biocapacity influence health and environmental sustainability. In the United States, obesity has become a significant public health concern, with prevalence rates rising steadily over recent decades. Simultaneously, globalization has transformed dietary patterns through increased trade, urbanization, and cultural influences, impacting food choices and consumption behaviors. These shifts have implications not only for individual health but also for environmental sustainability, as dietary changes influence biocapacity and ecological footprints [2-6]. This introduction sets out to explore the intricate dynamics between economic development, globalization, biocapacity, and weight-related outcomes within the context of the United States. By examining these relationships, we aim to contribute to the understanding of how economic growth influences health behaviors and environmental impacts, offering insights into potential strategies for promoting sustainable development and health equity. The study utilizes a multidisciplinary approach, drawing on data from national and international sources to analyze trends in obesity rates, dietary patterns, and environmental sustainability indicators. By elucidating these connections, we seek to inform policy makers [7], researchers, and public health practitioners on integrated approaches that address both health and environmental dimensions of economic growth in the US. Ultimately, this exploration aims to foster dialogue and evidence-based strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of globalization on health and environment while promoting sustainable practices for future generations.

including linear and logistic regression models, were employed to explore associations between economic factors, globalization, and