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Economic cost of smoking and secondhand smoke exposure in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries

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ABSTRACT

Background The economic cost of smoking has been determined in many high-income countries as well as at a global level. This paper estimates the economic cost of smoking and secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure in the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates), for which no detailed study exists.

Methods We used data from the Global Burden of Diseases Study 2016 and the cost-of-illness approach to estimate direct costs (healthcare expenditures) and indirect costs (productivity losses due to morbidity and mortality). Indirect cost was estimated with and without the inclusion of musculoskeletal disorders, using the human capital approach.

Results Total cost of smoking and SHS was estimated to be purchasing power parity (PPP)\$ 34.5 billion in 2016, equivalent to 1.04% of the combined gross domestic product (GDP). SHS accounted for 20.4% of total cost. The highest proportion of indirect cost resulted from smoking in men and middle-aged people. The main causes of morbidity cost from smoking and SHS were chronic respiratory diseases and type 2 diabetes mellitus, respectively. Cardiovascular diseases were the main contributor to mortality cost for both smoking and exposure to SHS. Including musculoskeletal disorders increased total cost to PPP\$ 41.3 billion (1.25% of the combined GDP).

Conclusion The economic cost of smoking and SHS in the GCC states is relatively low compared with other high-income countries. Scaling-up implementation of evidence-based policies will prevent the evolution of a tobacco epidemic with its negative consequences for health and public finances.

INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is the world's leading cause of preventable morbidity and mortality and is classified as a global epidemic by the WHO and the World Bank.^{1,2} In 2019, WHO estimated that tobacco use kills more than 8 million people annually, including 1.2 million killed by exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS).³ The tobacco epidemic imposes substantial healthcare costs and loss of productivity due to morbidity and premature mortality.

Several clinical and experimental studies indicate that active smoking and SHS exposure lead to intravascular thrombosis and cardiovascular events, mainly acute coronary events, and strokes.^{4–6} Tobacco smoke contains more than 2500 chemical constituents, many of which are known human carcinogens.⁷ Chronic exposure to tobacco smoke

leads to chronic inflammation and fibrosis; this, coupled with oxidative stress and an imbalance between proteases and anti-proteases enzyme secretions, leads to pathogenesis of chronic respiratory diseases.⁸ Compared with non-smokers, the risk of developing incident diabetes is estimated to be in excess of 37% in current smokers, 14% in former smokers and 22% for people exposed to SHS.⁹ Moreover, 11.7% of men and 2.4% of women cases of diabetes mellitus are attributed to smoking, and although the risk of developing it reduces after quitting smoking, it persists even 10 years after cessation.⁹ Several studies also relate musculoskeletal disorders to smoking.^{10,11} Finally, digestive, neurological and eye diseases are also related to smoking along with some injuries through factors such as direct toxicity and distractibility.^{12–15}

The economic cost of smoking has been estimated in many countries as well as at a global level.¹⁶ According to estimates from high-income countries, smoking cost ranges from 2.1% to 3.4% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in Australia, from 1.4% to 1.9% in Canada, and 1% in the USA.^{17–19} A study of the economic cost of active smoking in 152 countries, of all income levels, in 2012, estimated the global average cost at 1.8% of global GDP and the average cost for high-income countries at 2.2%.²⁰ Although the global study includes the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, it focuses mainly on grouping cost estimates by country income level and WHO region.

The GCC is a political and economic alliance of six high-income countries, namely, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. They share similar political and cultural identities, rooted in Arab and Islamic cultures. All six states share same religion, language, geography, as well as past colonial background.

In the absence of any significant form of manufacturing tobacco products locally, import data in all GCC countries show that cigarettes are the most imported form of tobacco products.²¹ Cigarettes are the most used product, although water-pipe tobacco is also used.²² The age-standardised prevalence of daily tobacco smoking is close to or below the world average, at 25% in men and 5.4% in women.²³ Kuwait reported the highest smoking prevalence for men (23.2%), while the highest among women was in Bahrain (6.2%).²³ The daily smoking prevalence is expected to increase by 2025 in all GCC countries except Kuwait.²⁴

To the best of our knowledge, there are no studies that focus specifically on estimating the economic

burden of tobacco use in the GCC countries. Apart from the global study,²⁰ with a brief reference to the GCC, there is also a study specific to Saudi Arabia, estimating the cost of tobacco use for the period 2001–2010.²⁵ Neither study, however, shows how the cost of smoking is distributed in the population and among related diseases. Moreover, no study has yet estimated the economic cost of SHS in these countries. Thus, we embarked on this study to estimate the direct and indirect costs of both active smoking and SHS exposure in the GCC countries, by gender, age and disease, using data from the 2016 Global Burden of Diseases Study (GBD), and including a larger number of smoking-related diseases than in most cost studies.

METHODS

The methods used were based on WHO toolkit²⁶ on the economic cost of smoking, which adopts the cost-of-illness approach to estimate direct and indirect costs.^{27–28} Direct costs are related to healthcare costs (hospitalisations, outpatient visits, medications and so on) and non-healthcare costs (caregiving by non-health providers, expenses to replace sick smokers and so on). Indirect costs measure productivity losses due to morbidity and premature mortality caused by diseases related to smoking and SHS exposure.

Owing to lack of data, we estimated the direct cost (SHE_s) focusing only on healthcare costs, using the following formula:

$$SHE_s = SAF \times THE_s$$

where SAF is smoking-attributable fraction (proportion of healthcare spending attributable to smoking and SHS exposure) and THE_s is the total national annual healthcare spending by financing source (health spending by government, out-of-pocket health expenditure and prepaid private spending).

The indirect cost was estimated using the human capital approach followed in most studies. Compared with the alternatives (friction cost method and willingness to pay approach), the value of estimated cost lies in between.²⁰ The indirect costs of both morbidity and mortality were estimated by gender, age and disease. Costs were calculated for ages 30–69 years for smoking and 15–69 years for SHS. The age of 15 is the minimum legal working age, while the age of 30 was selected as the minimum age owing to the latency between exposure to tobacco and its smoke and the appearance of health consequences.²⁶ The age of 69 was selected for comparison purposes, as selected by Goodchild *et al.*²⁰ We included all diseases (online supplementary table S1) for which tobacco-attributable deaths and disability were estimated by the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME),²⁹ excluding initially musculoskeletal disorders as their inclusion is not a common practice.^{20 30 31} However, for comparison purposes, we also estimated the economic cost of smoking and SHS including musculoskeletal diseases.

Morbidity cost (MRBC) caused by smoking/SHS-attributable disease *i*, among a population with gender *g* and age *a*, was calculated as:

$$MRBC_{iga} = SAF_{iga} \times YLD_{iga} \times EMP_{ga} \times PROD$$

where SAF_{iga} is smoking-attributable fraction of morbidity cost and YLD_{iga} is the number of years lost to disability caused by disease *i*, among a population with gender *g* and age *a*. EMP_{ga} is employment-to-population ratio for population with gender *g* and age *a*. PROD is the amount of GDP per worker, calculated by dividing national GDP by total employment. The product of the first two components is the number of years lost to disability caused by diseases related to smoking and SHS exposure. To estimate productivity losses, we multiplied these years with

the proportion of population being employed and the product generated by the worker.

Mortality cost (MRTC) caused by smoking/SHS-attributable disease *i*, among a population with gender *g* and age *a*, was calculated as:

$$MRTC_{iga} = SAF_{iga} \times \sum_{d=MIN_d}^{MAX_d} (TDEATH_{igad} \times PVLE_{gad})$$

where SAF_{iga} is smoking-attributable fraction of deaths from a disease *i*, among a population with gender *g* and age *a*. TDEATH_{iga} is the total number of deaths from disease *i*, and PVLE_{gad} is the total discounted present value of lifetime earnings for population of gender *g* and age *a*, whose age at death is within the 5-year age group '*d*'. MIN_d and MAX_d are minimum and maximum age group, the age of 30 and 69, respectively. The PVLE is calculated based on the approach developed by Max and colleagues³² and used by others.³³ For the calculation of PVLE, we used GDP per worker as earnings, without taking into account the value of housekeeping services. We assumed 1% annual productivity growth and non-discounting for human life.³² However, we also calculated costs assuming a discount rate of 3%, which used to be a common practice in such studies.³⁴

Data sources

Our primary data source was the GBD, coordinated by the IHME.²⁹ The retrieved data were total national annual healthcare expenditure by financing source,³⁵ estimated SAFs for active smoking and SHS exposure, YLD, and number of deaths by gender, age group, and disease.²⁹ Online supplementary tables S2–S9 present YLD and deaths related to active smoking and SHS exposure.

Data on GDP were obtained from the October 2018 World Economic Outlook Database provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF),³⁶ and life tables were obtained from the WHO database.³⁷ The number of workers and employment-to-population ratio were provided from each country's national sources, when available, or from the International Labour Organization.³⁸ Costs are reported in international dollars using the IMF purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion rates for 2016, to capture price differences among countries.³⁶ Key findings are also reported in US dollar (US\$).

RESULTS

Overall, total cost of smoking and SHS exposure amounted to approximately PPP\$ 34.5 (US\$14.3) billion for all six countries together (table 1). This was equal to 1.04% of their combined GDP and ranged from 0.59% in Qatar to 1.45% in Kuwait. The per capita cost was lowest in Oman (PPP\$ 412) and highest in Kuwait (PPP\$ 985). At the GCC level, the cost of SHS accounted for 20.4% of total cost of smoking and SHS, and varied from 18.5% in the UAE to 25.4% in Bahrain.

Economic cost of active smoking

At the GCC level, total cost of active smoking was PPP\$ 27 463 (US\$11 399) million (table 2 and online supplementary table S10). As a percentage of the combined GDP, total cost of smoking amounted to 0.83%. Of this, direct cost accounted for 39.5% (PPP\$ 10 852 million or US\$4424 million). Country-specific data revealed that direct cost was higher than morbidity and mortality cost across all countries, except for the UAE where mortality cost was the highest of all. The direct cost constituted 0.33% of the total GDP (table 2).

The lowest percentage of deaths related to smoking (smoking-attributable deaths, SAD) was in Saudi Arabia (5.9%) and the

Table 1 Total economic cost of smoking and secondhand smoke exposure by country, 2016

Country	Total cost of smoking and SHS				Cost of SHS	
	US\$ (million)	PPP\$ (million)	Per capita PPP\$	% of GDP	% of total cost	
Bahrain	456	951	668	1.41		25.4
Kuwait	1609	4267	985	1.45		19.2
Oman	637	1818	412	0.97		22.9
Qatar	895	1935	739	0.59		24.3
KSA	6309	17 191	541	0.98		20.7
UAE	4401	8352	916	1.23		18.5
All	14 307	34 514	643	1.04		20.4

GDP, gross domestic product; KSA, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; PPP\$, purchasing power parity dollars using international Monetary Fund 2016 conversion rates; SHS, secondhand smoke; UAE, United Arab Emirates; US\$, US dollars.

highest in Kuwait (13.6%). The analysis of the direct cost by financing source shows that, for all GCC countries, the highest percentage of direct cost was government health spending, followed by out-of-pocket spending and prepaid private spending (figure 1). Across the countries, out-of-pocket spending was higher than prepaid private spending, except in Qatar where prepaid spending was higher.

The overall indirect cost of active smoking was estimated at PPP\$ 16 611 million. Of total indirect cost, morbidity cost was 36.7% (PPP\$ 6089 million), while mortality cost was 63.3% (PPP\$ 10 522 million). Among the three types of costs, morbidity cost was the lowest, except for Bahrain and Qatar where mortality cost was the lowest (table 2).

Generally, the distribution of indirect cost categories resembled a bell-shaped curve (figure 2). At GCC level, morbidity cost raised steadily with age, until the age group 40–44 after which it declined. Similarly, mortality cost raised steadily, and peaked at age group 45–49. More than half of active smoking-attributable morbidity and mortality costs resulted from working adults aged 35–49 and 40–54 years, respectively.

The proportion of morbidity cost among women was higher than the corresponding proportion of mortality cost across all countries (online supplementary figure S1). Both indirect cost

categories, however, were extremely low for women (0.8%–3.6% for morbidity and 0.3%–1.7% for mortality cost).

Almost all morbidity and mortality costs were caused by non-communicable diseases (table 3). The main cause of smoking-attributable morbidity cost was chronic respiratory diseases (37.1%), followed by type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) (32.7%) and cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) (21%). CVD (mainly ischaemic heart disease) accounted for 59.4%–81.8% of mortality cost due to active smoking, followed by malignant neoplasms (10.2%–20.8%). Results by gender and age are presented in online supplementary tables S11–S12 (online supplementary file).

Economic cost of SHS

Total cost of SHS exposure was approximately PPP\$ 7.1 billion (0.21% of the combined GDP) (table 2 and online supplementary table S10). Direct cost was estimated at PPP\$ 2866 or US\$1150 million, equalling 40.6% of the total cost of SHS, while the proportions of morbidity and mortality costs were 33.4% and 25.9%, respectively.

Country-specific data showed that, among the three types of costs of SHS, direct cost was the highest, except for Qatar and the UAE where morbidity cost was the highest. As a percentage of GDP, overall direct cost was 0.09%, while cost of morbidity was 0.07% (PPP\$ 2357 million) and that of mortality 0.06% (PPP\$ 1828 million). Among the three types of costs, mortality cost was the lowest, except for the UAE where direct cost was the lowest.

The analysis of the indirect cost of SHS exposure by gender and age group showed a similar pattern to that of active smoking with some variations. The proportion of mortality cost resulting from women was lower than the corresponding proportion of morbidity cost (online supplementary figure S1). The proportion of both morbidity and mortality costs among women were much lower than those among men, although higher compared with the corresponding proportions related to active smoking. At the GCC level, 22.2% of morbidity cost and 9.4% of mortality cost were among women. The distributions of indirect costs of exposure to SHS over age categories were also bell-shaped, similar to active smoking curves. The peak of mortality cost was in the age group 45–49. The peak of morbidity cost, however,

Table 2 Direct and indirect cost of smoking and secondhand smoke exposure, by country, 2016

Country	Direct cost					Morbidity cost				Mortality cost				Total cost		
	SAD (%)	PPP\$ (million)	Per capita PPP\$	% of GDP	% of total cost	PPP\$ (million)	Per capita PPP\$	% of GDP	% of total cost	PPP\$ (million)	Per capita PPP\$	% of GDP	% of total cost	PPP\$ (million)	Per capita PPP\$	% of GDP
Smoking																
Bahrain	9.7	333	234	0.49	46.9	196	137	0.29	27.6	181	127	0.27	25.5	710	498	1.05
Kuwait	13.6	1397	323	0.48	40.5	725	167	0.25	21.0	1325	306	0.45	38.4	3447	796	1.17
Oman	8.2	633	144	0.34	45.2	315	71	0.17	22.5	453	103	0.24	32.3	1401	318	0.74
Qatar	7.2	532	203	0.16	36.3	485	185	0.15	33.1	448	171	0.14	30.6	1465	560	0.45
KSA	5.9	5774	182	0.33	42.4	2685	84	0.15	19.7	5173	163	0.29	37.9	13 632	429	0.78
UAE	9.1	2183	239	0.32	32.1	1682	184	0.25	24.7	2941	322	0.43	43.2	6807	746	1.00
All		10 852	202	0.33	39.5	6089	113	0.18	22.2	10 522	196	0.32	38.3	27 463	511	0.83
SHS																
Bahrain	3.1	108	76	0.16	44.6	87	61	0.13	35.8	47	33	0.07	19.6	242	170	0.36
Kuwait	3.2	333	77	0.11	40.6	252	58	0.09	30.7	235	54	0.08	28.7	819	189	0.28
Oman	2.4	190	43	0.10	45.6	117	26	0.06	28.0	110	25	0.06	26.3	416	94	0.22
Qatar	1.9	145	55	0.04	30.8	227	87	0.07	48.4	98	37	0.03	20.8	470	179	0.14
KSA	1.7	1643	52	0.09	46.2	1065	34	0.06	29.9	851	27	0.05	23.9	3559	112	0.20
UAE	1.9	448	49	0.07	29.0	610	67	0.09	39.5	487	53	0.07	31.5	1545	169	0.23
All		2866	53	0.09	40.6	2357	44	0.07	33.4	1828	34	0.06	25.9	7051	131	0.21

GDP, gross domestic product; KSA, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; PPP\$, purchasing power parity dollars using international Monetary Fund 2016 conversion rates; SAD, smoking attributable deaths; SHS, secondhand smoke; UAE, United Arab Emirates.

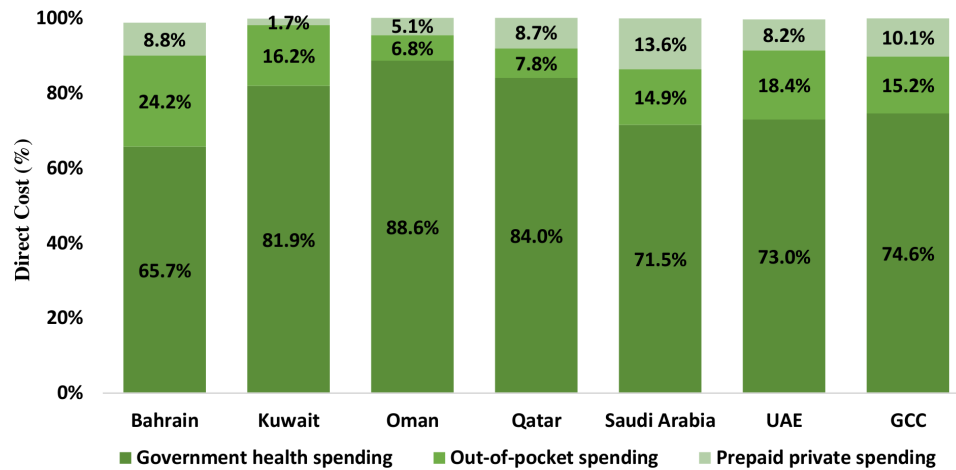


Figure 1 Direct cost of smoking (%) by source of expenditure and by country, 2016. UAE, United Arab Emirates; GCC, Gulf Cooperation Council.

occurred in a younger age group (35–39) compared with active smoking (figure 2). Table 3 indicates that the highest proportion of morbidity due to SHS exposure was attributed to T2DM (72.7%), followed by chronic respiratory diseases (22.2%). These two causes were responsible for almost all morbidity cost due to SHS exposure, while CVD was the leading cause of mortality cost due to SHS exposure in all GCC countries, accounting for 7% of all mortality cost.

Sensitivity analysis

Applying a discount rate of 3% for mortality cost estimation led to 8.3% reduction in total cost of smoking and SHS exposure, amounting to 0.96% of the combined GDP, with a 23.3% reduction in the cost of mortality (online supplementary table S13).

Including musculoskeletal disorders into our analysis resulted in the total cost of active smoking and SHS to be increased to PPP\$ 41.3 billion (1.25% of GDP), with musculoskeletal disorders becoming the main cause of smoking-attributed morbidity (online supplementary tables S14 and S15). This happens because a lot of people suffer from a musculoskeletal disorder and, in most cases, this is a chronic disease.

DISCUSSION

This is the first comprehensive study on the cost of active smoking and SHS exposure in the GCC countries. It confirms that smoking imposes a significant toll on these countries with

a staggering total cost of over PPP\$ 34 billion, amounting to 1.04% of the value of all goods and services produced in the six GCC nations combined.

The main analysis shows that total cost of smoking and SHS, as a percentage of GDP, was highest in Bahrain and Kuwait (around 1.4%), draining higher than the average portion of GDP (1.04%). This could be due to higher rates of current tobacco use in both Kuwaiti and Bahraini men (>40%) and women (8.6% and 3.4%, respectively) compared with the other four nations ($\leq 32\%$ among men and $\leq 2\%$ among women).³⁹ Early oil discovery in Kuwait and Bahrain has led to an increase in disposable income, which may be related to the relatively higher prevalence of tobacco consumption compared with the other GCC countries.⁴⁰

Globally, smoking-related health expenditures and productivity losses account for 1.8% of the world's GDP.²⁰ The estimated cost of smoking and SHS as a fraction of GDP (1.04%) in the GCC countries was lower than that reported for other high-income countries, such as Australia (2.1% to 3.4%), Canada (1.4% to 1.9%) and Greece (3.4%), but similar to estimates from the USA (1.0%).^{17–19 33} However, it must be noted that these studies, except for that of Greece, did not include the cost of SHS. In contrast, the cost of smoking, as a percentage of GDP, has been reported to be lower in middle-income countries, such as China (0.7%), Uganda (0.5%) and Iran (0.26%).^{19 41 42} The relatively low cost of smoking in the GCC could be due to

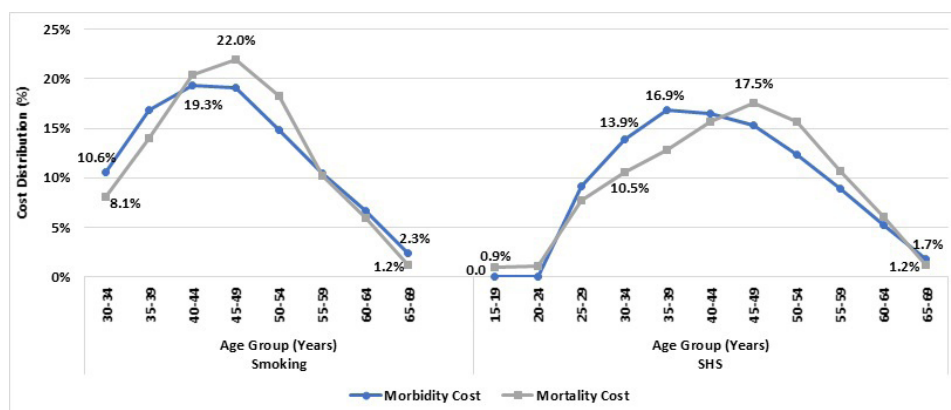


Figure 2 Indirect cost of smoking and secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure, percentage distribution by age group, Gulf Cooperation Council countries, 2016.

Table 3 Morbidity and mortality cost distribution (%) by cause of disease, ages 30–69 (smoking) and 15–69 (SHS), both genders, GCC countries, 2016

	Morbidity cost (%)							Mortality cost (%)						
	BHR	KWT	OMN	QTR	KSA	UAE	ALL	BHR	KWT	OMN	QTR	KSA	UAE	ALL
Smoking														
A. Communicable diseases	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.8	7.6	3.8	5.9
Respiratory infections and tuberculosis	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.8	7.6	3.8	5.9
B. Non-communicable diseases	98.4	98.0	98.3	97.8	96.9	98.0	97.5	95.4	94.7	93.9	93.8	90.9	94.9	92.8
Neoplasms	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	18.2	10.3	12.2	20.9	12.7	17.6	14.2
Cardiovascular diseases	18.9	20.5	22.2	19.0	24.3	16.9	21.1	65.3	81.8	77.9	65.7	73.6	59.4	70.4
Chronic respiratory diseases	38.6	36.9	30.5	35.7	31.2	47.9	37.1	2.8	1.2	1.0	2.3	2.8	15.3	6.0
Digestive diseases	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.1	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Neurological disorders	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Type 2 diabetes mellitus	35.2	34.1	35.5	36.4	34.2	27.7	32.7	8.1	0.9	2.1	3.9	1.2	1.8	1.6
Sense organ diseases	2.1	2.6	6.1	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.3							
C. Injuries	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
SHS														
A. Communicable diseases	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	6.4	11.8	12.0	9.9	10.4	5.2	9.2
Respiratory infections and tuberculosis	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	6.4	11.8	12.0	9.9	10.4	5.2	9.2
B. Non-communicable diseases	99.6	99.4	99.1	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	93.6	88.2	88.0	90.1	89.6	94.8	90.8
Neoplasms	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.3	4.1	2.2	6.3	2.5	3.3	3.2
Cardiovascular diseases	4.0	5.3	5.1	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	61.5	79.5	79.0	66.0	78.0	66.3	74.1
Chronic respiratory diseases	27.4	30.3	22.1	23.5	16.0	28.5	22.2	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.9	2.6	16.2	6.0
Type 2 diabetes mellitus	68.0	63.4	71.7	72.0	78.9	66.9	72.7	24.5	3.0	6.2	14.9	6.4	8.9	7.6

BHR, Bahrain; GCC, Gulf Cooperation Council; KSA, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; KWT, Kuwait; OMN, Oman; QTR, Qatar; SHS, secondhand smoke; UAE, United Arab Emirates.

extremely low rates of current tobacco use in women (<1% in Oman and the UAE and ≤2% in Qatar and Saudi Arabia) and low employment rates in women.^{39 43}

The direct cost accounted for 40% of total cost, compared with 24% for morbidity and 36% for mortality. The corresponding figures reported for Sweden were 26%, 21% and 53%; for China 34%, 8% and 58%; for Vietnam 50.5%, 10.7% and 38.7%; and for Iran 28.2%, 1.7% and 70%, respectively.^{42 44–46} Although studies used different methods and time periods to compute costs, morbidity cost accounted for a lower proportion in all of them.

Results by country showed that, for smoking, the highest cost is the direct cost, except for the UAE where mortality cost is the highest. This can be explained by UAE's high death rates compared with other countries.²⁹ On the other hand, Bahrain and Kuwait had the lowest death rates; as a result, mortality cost was the lowest among the three types of cost. Direct cost is the highest also for SHS except for Qatar and the UAE, where morbidity cost was the highest. This is due to the high rates of YLD in the UAE and the high GDP/worker and employment-to-population ratio in Qatar.

SHS exposure imposes a significant cost on GCC nations, with 20.9% of direct and 20.1% of indirect costs attributed to SHS exposure. These figures are more than double the cost reported for Greece (9.9% for direct and 8.1% for indirect cost) and Taiwan (8% of the total cost).^{33 47} Until a decade ago, almost all GCC countries had no regulations banning smoking in indoor public places.^{48 49} The GCC countries introduced tobacco control legislation relatively recently (Bahrain 2009, Oman 2010, Saudi Arabia 2015, Kuwait 2014, UAE 2009, Qatar 2002).^{48 49} Two studies, for Bahrain and Oman, reported high levels of fine particulate matters sized 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) in recreational venues (200 µg/m³ in Bahrain and 256 µg/m³ in Oman), 10 times the acceptable limits suggested by WHO for a whole day (25 µg/m³).^{50 51}

CVDs are the leading cause of death in all GCC countries.⁵² This study showed that 70.4% of the total smoking-attributable mortality cost is due to CVD, followed by malignant neoplasms (14.2%) and chronic respiratory diseases (6%). A similar pattern was reported for Sweden, Greece, Vietnam and Iran.^{33 42 44 46} Unlike many other studies, T2DM featured as the leading cause of total morbidity cost in the GCC countries (online supplementary table S15). This is unique to GCC where all but Oman are among the top 10 countries with the highest diabetes prevalence worldwide.⁵³ Diabetes is more common in GCC countries due to several reasons, including high prevalence of obesity up to 48% in men and women⁵⁴; fast epidemiological transition due to oil discovery, modernisation and globalisation^{40 55}; and high consanguinity rate, which may amplify genetic factor.⁵⁶ Chronic respiratory diseases were the second leading cause of smoking-attributable morbidity costs.

Analysis by gender showed that the highest proportion of indirect cost was related to men's smoking habit. This could be explained by men's higher smoking prevalence³⁹ and higher employment rates compared with women.⁴³ Analysis by age group showed that indirect cost is lower for younger and older age groups, because employment-to-population ratio and YLD are lower than middle age groups, while for the younger, the deaths are lower too. Additionally, our study showed that the cost borne by the age group 30–34 years was higher for SHS than for active smoking. This could be due to young cohorts being exposed to SHS early in childhood, with the ill-effects of SHS exposure occurring at younger ages compared with active smoking.

Strengths and limitations

Our study has some limitations. First, owing to lack of local availability of several types of good quality data, we used proxies, which may have biased our results. To estimate smoking-attributable

fraction of healthcare costs, we used mortality data. This may have led to an underestimation of smoking-attributable healthcare expenditures. Second, a further underestimation of the cost may have resulted from not including non-healthcare costs of transportation to healthcare providers, informal care, property losses from fires caused by smoking, cost of cleaning up cigarette butts, business expenses to hire and train replacements for sick smokers; or not including indirect costs, such as the value of lost household production. Third, the economic cost of smoking among women is likely to be underestimated because woman tobacco use may be under-reported as a socially unacceptable practice. Finally, in the GBD study, a correlation among different risk factors has been taken into consideration only for the general category 'tobacco' which included smoking, SHS and smokeless tobacco. To assess whether we have overestimated total cost by calculating the economic cost of smoking and SHS separately, we re-estimated the economic cost of smoking using data of the general category 'tobacco'. There was only a slight change in the results.

In general, lack of good data is an issue in studies of the economic cost of tobacco use. Goodchild *et al.*,²⁰ for example, used data from 44 countries to estimate a relationship between smoking-attributable fraction of health expenditure and smoking-attributable death rate. Then, they used this estimate to get an approximate calculation of the direct cost of active smoking in 108 countries, for which data on smoking-attributable fraction of health expenditure did not exist, including the GCC countries. Moreover, existing estimates of costs are difficult to compare as studies use different datasets, data sources, methodologies, discount factor for the estimation of mortality cost, a different set of tobacco-related diseases, and owing to inclusion or not of SHS.

Our study, nonetheless, has several strengths. It is the first study for the six GCC countries, covering a population of almost 52 million, to detail the economic cost of smoking including SHS by gender, age and disease for indirect cost. It also includes a larger group of diseases than many other published studies. Further, it is, to our knowledge, the first study that illustrates the contribution of smoking to the colossal burden of diabetes among countries that are overburdened by T2DM.⁵³

CONCLUSION

The economic cost of smoking and SHS in the GCC countries is estimated to be relatively low compared with other high-income countries where the tobacco epidemic is more advanced. Given that the majority of healthcare cost resulting from tobacco use falls on national health systems that are fully funded by state-owned institutions, GCC governments are in urgent need to act on the scourge of tobacco.

Despite the recent introduction of regulations banning smoking in indoor public places, implementation of such bans, especially in waterpipe cafés, remains partial and poses a significant challenge for the national authorities. Implementing 100% smoke-free indoor public places in all GCC countries would also require stronger political will among decision-makers.

To curb tobacco use, until recently, the GCC countries relied solely on import duties. Between 2016 and 2019, all except Kuwait implemented a new harmonised excise tax on all tobacco products, which led to doubling of their prices. In addition, in 2017, a 5% value-added tax was imposed on all tobacco products in Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Bahrain. Although the recent introduction of tax reforms and national tobacco control laws will contribute to curbing the tobacco epidemic, such measures

need to be implemented synergistically with other evidence-based policies, such as effective health warnings including plain packaging of tobacco products (already introduced in Saudi Arabia), offering cessation services to active tobacco users and regular monitoring of tobacco use.

What this paper adds

- ▶ The economic cost of smoking has been determined in many countries, especially high-income countries, but only a small number of studies have estimated the economic cost of secondhand smoke (SHS).
- ▶ With the tobacco industry's focus shifted to areas with less comprehensive tobacco control measures, the trend in daily tobacco smoking is increasing and the tobacco epidemic is escalating in the Arabian Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries.
- ▶ There are no studies focused specifically on estimating the economic cost of smoking and SHS exposure in the GCC countries.
- ▶ This paper estimated the economic cost of smoking and SHS exposure in the six GCC countries by source of expenditure (direct cost), gender, age and disease (indirect cost), including a larger number of smoking-related diseases than in most cost studies.
- ▶ The total cost was estimated to be 1.04% of the combined gross domestic product, with 20.4% of it being due to SHS.
- ▶ The highest percentage of direct cost was government health spending, the highest proportion of indirect cost resulted from smoking in men and middle-aged people, and the main causes were cardiovascular diseases (total mortality cost) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (total morbidity cost).

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