

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is one of the major global health issues. In Indonesia, hypertension is a leading cause of mortality from non-communicable diseases. Individuals with chronic illnesses are often associated with lower productivity levels at the individual, corporate, and national economic levels. Although previous studies have identified hypertension as an important factor in explaining productivity, most of them have not elaborate the role of comorbidities. This study aims to estimate the impact of hypertension chronic diseases on worker productivity using the fifth wave of the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) data in 2014. Using instrumental variable model with maternal hypertension as the instrument, this study finds no significant difference in productivity between individuals who suffer from hypertension and those who do not. Robustness tests by adding hypertension comorbidities, such as diabetes, and obesity shows similar results. These findings suggest that unobserved factors, such as health care, medication consumption, lifestyle, and psychological conditions, may also influence worker productivity.

Keywords: *Chronic Diseases, Productivity, Hypertension, Instrumental Variable, Health*

JEL Classification: I15, J01, J24, J32