

Rehabilitation Outcomes Linking Family Ties to Subjective Well-Being

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Jooman Yun, B.H.Sc ., Chaeyoung Lee, B.H.Sc ., Ickpyo Hong, Hong, Ph.D., OTR/L

Among older adults receiving rehabilitation, family ties were linked to subjective well-being partly through rehabilitation-related functional improvement, underscoring the value of addressing social context alongside physical recovery in geriatric rehabilitation.

INTRODUCTION	METHODS	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	REFERENCES
- Family ties are important social determinants of well-being in later life. - Their influence may operate partly through rehabilitation-related functional outcomes. - This study examined whether functional outcomes during and after rehabilitation mediate the link between family ties and subjective well-being.	- Data source: 2023 National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS) - Sample: 1,131 community-dwelling older adults receiving rehabilitation (63.7% women) - Independent variable: Family ties - Mediators: Goal attainment, functional improvement after rehabilitation, functional improvement during rehabilitation - Outcome: Subjective well-being (second-order latent factor) - Analysis: Structural equation modeling, three mediation models - Significance level: $p < .05$	Figure. Conceptual model illustrating the mediating role of functioning during rehabilitation in the association between family ties and subjective well-being. - Family ties were significantly associated with rehabilitation-related functional outcomes. - These outcomes, in turn, predicted higher subjective well-being. - Indirect effects were significant in all three models ($\beta = .025-.036$). - The direct effect remained significant except in the goal-attainment model, where the rehabilitation outcome fully mediated the association.	- Family ties were linked to subjective well-being through rehabilitation-related functional outcomes. - Functional improvement during and after rehabilitation was a key mediator. - Addressing social context alongside physical recovery may enhance well-being in geriatric rehabilitation.	- Patterson SE, Margolis R. (2023). <i>J Gerontol B Psychol Sci Soc Sci</i>, 78(12), 2080–2089. - Thomas PA, Liu H, Umberson D. (2017). <i>Innov Aging</i>, 1(3), igx025. - Zhu Y, et al. (2023). <i>J Am Med Dir Assoc</i>, 24(10), 1490–1496. - Steptoe A, Deaton A, Stone AA. (2015). <i>Lancet</i>, 385(9968), 640–648. - Freedman VA, Kasper JD. (2019). <i>Int J Epidemiol</i>, 48(4), 1044–1045.
CONTACT				
Scan the QR code for extended results, supplementary tables, and contact information. Email: jyun1@yonsei.ac.kr				
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