

摘要

老年人的健康问题一直是党和政府重点关注的问题之一，随着我国人口老龄化程度不断加深，各种公共卫生事件突发和老年人自身对高质量生活的追求，老年人的健康信息需求也呈现出不断增长的趋势。城市老年人是城市居民中不可或缺的一部分，他们的健康状况不仅关乎家庭和谐，而且影响社会环境。因此，深入探究城市老年人健康信息获取能力及其影响因素，不仅可以推动健康老龄化的实现，而且可以促进社会的和谐发展。因此，本文聚焦于我国城市老年人，深入探讨他们的健康信息获取能力及其影响因素。

本文主要采用了定量的研究方法，首先对符合研究要求的城市老年人展开深入访谈，随后对访谈内容进行归纳整理，结合国内外相关文献提取出影响城市老年人健康信息获取能力的因素，包括个体特征维度（性别、年龄、学历、退休前职业、收入情况和健康状况）、感知维度（感知有用性、感知易用性、感知可信度和感知风险性）和个体社会资本维度（社会连接因素和社会信任因素）。然后基于文献的详尽分析，设计了城市老年人健康信息获取能力影响因素调查问卷，并进行发放、收集、整理、录入工作，然后运用探索性统计分析软件 SPSS26.0 和验证性统计分析软件 AMOS26.0 对问卷数据进行分析，并对假设内容进行验证。

研究结果显示，个体特征维度中，不同性别的城市老年人的健康信息获取能力存在显著差异假设不成立，不同年龄段、不同退休前职业、不同受教育程度、不同收入情况和不同健康状况的城市老年人健康信息获取能力存在显著差异成立；感知维度中，感知风险性显著影响城市老年人健康信息获取意愿不成立；感知有用性、感知易用性和感知可信度显著影响城市老年人健康信息获取意愿成立；个体社会资本维度中，社会信任因素显著影响感知易用性不成立；社会连接因素显著影响感知易用性成立；社会连接因素和社会信任因素显著影响感知有用性、感知可信度和感知风险性成立，城市老年人健康信息获取意愿显著影响城市老年人健康信息获取能力成立；感知层面中四个指标之间存在作用关系，感知易用性、感知可信度和感知风险性显著影响感知有用性。

关键词：个体社会资本；城市老年人；健康信息获取能力；影响因素

Abstract

The health issues of the elderly have always been one of the key concerns of the Party and the government. With the deepening of China's aging population, various public health emergencies, and the pursuit of high-quality life by the elderly themselves, their demand for health information is also showing a growing trend. Urban elderly people are an indispensable part of urban residents, and their health status not only affects family harmony, but also affects the social environment. Therefore, in-depth exploration of the ability of urban elderly people to obtain health information and its influencing factors can not only promote the realization of healthy aging, but also promote the harmonious development of society. Therefore, this article focuses on the elderly in urban areas of China and explores their ability to access health information and its influencing factors in depth.

This thesis mainly adopts quantitative research methods. Firstly, in-depth interviews are conducted with urban elderly people who meet the research requirements. Then, the interview content is summarized and organized, and factors affecting the health information acquisition ability of urban elderly people are extracted by combining relevant domestic and foreign literature, including individual feature dimensions (gender, age, education, pre retirement occupation, income status, and health status), perceived dimensions (perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived credibility, and perceived risk), and individual social capital dimensions (social connectivity and social trust factors). Then, based on a detailed analysis of the literature, a questionnaire was designed to investigate the factors influencing the ability of urban elderly people to obtain health information. The questionnaire was distributed, collected, organized, and entered. The exploratory statistical analysis software SPSS 26.0 and the confirmatory statistical analysis software AMOS 26.0 were used to analyze the questionnaire data, and the hypothesis content was verified.

The results of the study show that in the individual characteristics dimension, the hypothesis of significant difference in health information accessibility among urban older adults of different genders is not valid; the hypothesis of significant difference in health information accessibility among urban older adults of different ages, pre-retirement occupations, education levels, incomes, and health conditions is valid; in the perceptual dimension, the perceived risk significantly affects the willingness of urban older adults to access health information. Willingness is not established; perceived usefulness, perceived ease

of use, and perceived trustworthiness significantly affect urban older adults' willingness to access health information is established; in the dimension of individual social capital, the social trust factor significantly affects perceived ease of use is not established; the social connectivity factor significantly affects perceived ease of use is established; the social connectivity factor and the social trust factor significantly affect perceived usefulness, perceived trustworthiness, and perceived risk is established, and urban older adults' willingness to access health information is not established; in the dimension of perceptions, perceived risk significantly affects urban older adults' willingness to access health information. The willingness to access health information of the elderly significantly affects the ability to access health information of the urban elderly is established; there is a role relationship between the four indicators in the perception level, and perceived ease of use, perceived credibility and perceived risk significantly affect perceived usefulness.

Key Words: Individual social capital; urban elderly; health information acquisition ability; influencing factors

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