

A study on the long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal travel born digital resources

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Abstract

In the digital era and tourism era, exploring the long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal tourism born digital resources has a positive significance in promoting the retention of personal digital memory. Twenty-one samples were selected as semi-structured interview subjects to be interviewed to obtain primary data, and with the help of qualitative analysis software Nvivo12, the model of long-term preservation behaviors of college students' personal tourism born digital resources was constructed by using the rooting theory. It was found that the influencing factors of college students' long-term preservation behavior of personal tourism born digital resources include personal dimension (personal needs), tourism dimension (tourism context, tourism cost and tourism decision), information dimension (information value, information characteristics) and environment dimension (social environment, technological environment). With the help of rooted theory research method, the theoretical model of long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal tourism born digital resources is systematically sorted out, and corresponding development suggestions are put forward to the relevant responsible parties.

Keywords

personal born digital resources; tourism born digital resources; long-term preservation behavior; college students .

1. Introduction

2024 is the 30th year of China's access to the international Internet, according to the 53rd Statistical Report on the Development of the Internet in China, as of December 2023, China's Internet penetration rate reached 77.5%, of which the youth Internet user group has the best mastery of digital literacy and skills, and from the point of view of the age difference, the proportion of Internet users aged 20-29 years old mastering each digital literacy and skills is significantly higher than that of the overall Internet user level[1] . Secondly, China Tourism News published college students' "special forces-style tourism", "youth without price, straight to the bottom of Wu gong Mountain", city walk[1] , which shows that college students' enthusiasm for tourism is high and their personalities are becoming more and more obvious. In addition, they are keen on the network of popular things or destinations on the spot to experience, and then use the cell phone in the form of digital record, for travelers, travel photos is a perception and experience of the performance and record, a visualization of the picture is better than a thousand words[3]. To sum up, in today's digital era with the rapid development of the Internet, as "digital born" with high digital literacy and one of the main tourist groups, college students[4] , their personal digital resources (e.g., photographs, videos, etc.), i.e., personal born digital resources, which are produced by their skillful use of digital devices in tourism, are gradually increasing. These personal tourism born digital resources have rich preservation value, with reminiscence memorial value, social sharing value, tourism decision-making value, entertainment and leisure value, etc. for individuals; and news reporting value, academic research value, etc. for the society as a whole. In addition to the uniqueness of digital

form, originality and personal exclusivity, these personal original digital resources, like other digital resources, also have the defects of poor stability, easy to be damaged, easy to fade, etc., and in real life there are indeed the phenomena of being destroyed and abandoned. In view of this, college student groups need to properly manage and preserve their personally generated tourism digital resources, as the U.S. Digital Archiving Group pointed out in its study: "The generator of digital resources should have the primary responsibility for the long-term preservation of digital resources[5]. However, at present, there are only a few studies on the preservation behavior of personal born digital resources of college students in the library and intelligence field, which have not yet attracted enough attention, so it is necessary to conduct a detailed and in-depth study. Therefore, exploring the influencing factors, characteristics and results of long-term preservation behavior of personal born digital resources can provide a theoretical basis for understanding the research on long-term preservation behavior of personal born digital resources of college students in order to better understand the behavioral patterns of personal born digital resources preservation. It can also provide valuable references for related technologies and applications, actively provide feasible suggestions for relevant preservation duty holders, and contribute to efforts to promote effective personal preservation of digital memories. Based on the above considerations, this study chooses a qualitative research method to conduct an in-depth study on the topic of long-term preservation behavior of personal born digital resources.

2. Study design

2.1. Data collection

2.1.1. Interview outline design

According to the research purpose and research questions, a semi-structured interview outline was initially formed by combining relevant literature and the requirements of semi-structured interview outline design. In order to get a good interview effect, before the formal interview, the researcher conducted face-to-face interviewer with two college students with long-term preservation behaviors of personal born digital resources, and on the basis of the actual situation of the interviewer, the outline of the interviews was constantly revised and improved, and the final outline of the interviews is shown in [Table 1](#).

Table1 Interview outline	
Interview Topics	Main Content
fundamental question	1. Basic information about the respondent, gender, age, grade, school, major
Basic situation of long-term preservation behaviors of college students' personal travel born digital resources	1. Have you ever experienced long-term preservation of your personal travel born digital resources? 2. So far, how far back can you trace your personal travel born digital resources that you have properly preserved? This can be specified to the year. 3. What are the methods of long-term preservation of your personal travel born digital resources that you have used before and are currently using? Please list them.
Processes of long-term preservation behavior of born	1. Please carefully recall and describe the process of preservation of your personal travel born digital

digital resources for personal travel of college students

resources. You can elaborate the process in detail by combining it with a more impressive travel situation.

2. Over time, is there any other behavior that occurs after you have saved your personal travel born digital resources to a particular platform or device, etc.? If "yes", please provide details.

Influences on college students' long-term preservation behavior of born digital resources for personal tourism

1. What are some of the reasons why you would incur the behavior of long-term preservation of your personal travel born digital resources? Examples may be given.

2. What do you think are the reasons that prevent you from engaging in long-term preservation behaviors for your personal tourism born digital resources? If "yes", please elaborate.

2.1.2. Selection of Interview Subjects

This study chooses college students as interview subjects, mainly considering that: the 53rd Statistical Report on the Internet Development in China released by CNNIC shows that college students account for a relatively large proportion of the current structure of Internet users; 45.6% of the interviewed college students define themselves as travelling photographers, and they generate more personal born digital resources during their travel activities; therefore, it is more representative to choose college students as research subjects; college students are described as the "digital generation" and live in a digital information environment with a certain sensitivity and acceptance of digital products. College students are described as the "digital generation" and live in a digital information environment, so they have a certain sensitivity and acceptance of digital products. Therefore, the selection of college students as the interview subjects has a certain degree of professionalism.

The selection of research subjects follows a route based on 'rooted' theory building, where at each stage new evidence is used to transform or corroborate the 'theory', which then provides an appropriate illustration for the next step in the research[6]. In qualitative surveys the relative achievement of "maximum variance information saturation" is sufficient to reflect the overall qualitative nature of the information, sufficient to satisfy the needs of the research topic through generalization, and never the number of people[7]. In order to ensure the typicality of the interviewees as well as the validity of the interviews, this study used theoretical sampling method to select 21 (of which 3 were used for theoretical saturation test) college students who covered as many levels as possible in terms of grade, school, and major as the interviewees. Before the interview, the interviewer will inform the respondents of the letter of information about the content of the interview, promising that all the content of this interview will be used only for academic research, and the interview process is fully audio-recorded with the consent of the interviewees. The interview period is from May to June 2024, and according to the personality characteristics of the interviewees, the interviews can be divided into one-on-one telephone interviews, We Chat text interviews and offline face-to-face interviews, with an average of about 16 minutes for each interview. The audio was transcribed into text immediately after the completion of each interview, and the letter R plus Arabic numerals numbered 1 to 21 were used to uniquely identify each interviewer's data text data, e.g., R01

denotes the text data of the first interviewee that was transcribed. The basic profile of the interviewees is shown in [Table 2](#).

Table2 Basic information of respondents

number	sexes	age	grade	school
R01	woman	23	master	Northwest University
R02	male	26	doctor	Nanjing University
R03	woman	21	undergraduate	Chongqing Three Gorges University
R04	woman	23	master	Communication University of China
R05	woman	22	undergraduate	Southwest University
R06	woman	23	master	Sun Yat-sen University
R07	male	21	undergraduate	Southwest University
R08	woman	23	master	Chongqing Three Gorges University
R09	male	23	master	Southwest University
R10	woman	24	master	Dalian University of Technology
R11	woman	20	undergraduate	Leshan Normal University
R12	male	22	undergraduate	Leshan Normal University
R13	woman	27	doctor	Anhui Normal University
R14	women	19	undergraduate	Anhui Medical University
R15	male	19	undergraduate	Technical University of Dresden
R16	women	26	doctor	Anhui University
R17	male	25	master	Chongqing Gongshang University
R18	women	27	doctor	Nanjing University
R19	woman	21	undergraduate	Central China Normal University
R20	women	25	master	Shanghai University
R21	woman	21	undergraduate	Sun Yat-sen University

2.2. Data analysis

2.2.1. Open coding

Open coding is a process of first-level coding of primary sources, whereby initial categories are extracted from the raw data through word-by-word and sentence-by-sentence decomposition, and the categories developed by coding are continuously compared with other text passages in the primary sources to verify the credibility of the resulting interpretations. In this study, 20 initial concepts were extracted during the open coding stage. Due to the large number of initial concepts and a certain amount of cross-referencing, the 20 initial codes were again generalized, resulting in 10 categories (A1-A10). To save space, one representative original utterance is listed to correspond to each category, see [Tables 3 and 4](#).

2.2.2. Spindle type coding

According to the research objectives and the characteristics of the research object, the 10 categories obtained in the open coding stage were generalized and clustered, and finally three main categories were formed--- Influential factors of long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal tourism born digital resources (C1), long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal tourism born digital resources Preservation Behavior

Process Characteristics (C2), and College Students' Personal Tourism born Digital Resources Long-Term Preservation Behavior Outcomes (C3).

2.2.3. Selective coding

Through repeated comparisons and analyses of the three main categories of behavioral influencing factors, behavioral process characteristics and behavioral outcomes, it is found that each main category revolves around the long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal born digital resources in tourism, and therefore "college students' personal long-term preservation behavior of born digital resources in tourism" is identified as the core category. Thus, the story line around this core category is: in the digital era and tourism era, influenced by various factors such as personal, tourism, information and environment, individuals show the process characteristics of long-term preservation behavior of tourism born digital resources (digital media dependence, online social activity, technological self-efficacy, and focusing on the digital face value), which triggers a series of potential consequences (both positive and negative results). . Based on this storytelling, this study summarizes and rationalizes the theoretical foundations of long-term preservation behaviors of tourism born digital resources for individual college students.

Table3 Table of Open Coding Results

area	conceptual
B1 Individual dimension	A1 Individual needs
B2 Tourism Dimension	A2TourismContexts A3Tourism Costs A4 Tourism Decisions
B3Information Dimension	A5 Information value A6 Information characteristics
B4Environmental dimensions	A7 Social environment A8 Technical environment
B5 Digital media dependency	A9 Stored memory A10 Passive amnesia
B6 Online socialization activity	A11 Emotional needs A12 Privacy breaches
B7 Technical self-efficacy	A13 Digital Integration A14 Digital Isolation
B8 focuses on digital face value	A15 Self-presentation A16 Risk lag
B9 Positive results	A17Viewing A18Sharing A19 Reference
B10 Negative results	A20 digital hoarding

Table4 Partial open coding process

data	area
R01 is an emotional symbol, I guess, just for memories. (A1 Narrative Needs)	B1Individual dimension
R16 It's the scenery or the more distinctive buildings that make me want to take pictures because it's so special. (A5 Travel Context)	B2 Tourism Dimension
R07 will, it's just only going to keep some of the videos and photos that just feel like they have some value to them. (A8 Value of information)	B3InformationDimension
R10 Then I was touched by her and felt that memories	B4Environmental dimensions

need to be preserved. (A7 social setting)	
R03 The type of portrait, for example, is something that I would see, and sometimes when I saw it I would flip through it and look at it, and it would be very cozy. (A9 storing memories)	B5 Digital media dependency
R04 Sisters would just come and like or come and comment, and I think the quality of this feature is pretty good. (A11 Emotional Needs)	B6 Online socialization activity
R05 Filter a good portion and then go to the wake up picture software p-gram if you think it looks good. (A13 digitally integrated)	B7 Technical self-efficacy
R05 Based on my feelings, this photo looks good when I look at it and look past it, then I will save it. (A15 Self-presentation)	B8 focuses on digital face value
R06 will just think about what route was taken and some of the stories that happened at the time, and then it's just kind of nostalgic about what happened between some of the friends who went together. (A17 info view)	B9 Positive results
R04 "You want to organize, but you don't have enough" (A20 Digital Hoarding)	B10 Negative results

2.2.4. Theoretical saturation test

Theory saturation testing is the process by which new categories cannot be obtained from other sources on the basis of the categories generalized from the previous analysis, and is a criterion for determining whether to stop collecting and analyzing material[8] . In the study of rooted theory, a theory saturation test is usually required to ensure the credibility of the study. In this study, we continued to interview college students who preserve their personal tourism born tourism digital resources for interviews, and we obtained three interview data, which were coded according to the steps of rooted theory, and basically no new categories and influence relationships were found. Therefore, the model obtained in this study can be considered theoretically saturated.

2.3. Findings: Influencing factors of long-term preservation behavior of personal tourism born digital resources of college students

Through the coding and analysis of the original data, the factors influencing the long-term preservation behavior of personal tourism born digital resources were summarized, specifically including the "personal dimension" "tourism dimension" "information dimension" "Environment dimension" four categories.

2.3.1. Individual dimension

The personal dimension is an internal factor that influences the long-term preservation behavior of personal tourism born digital resources of college students. Williams believes that emotional and utilitarian factors are very crucial for personal archiving[9]. Compared with the

utilitarian nature of the preservation of study and work digital resources, the preservation of personal tourism born digital resources is more emotional, and as "digital born", college students are nourished by digital resources from birth compared with other groups, and the emotional demand for preserving personal digital memories is more strongly oriented.

Personal Needs. Individual needs cover narrative, social, entertainment and preference needs. Narrative demand refers to the nostalgia of personal reminiscence when faced with thousands of colorful digital photos and videos on the media, through browsing and flipping through them to recreate past situations. "It is convenient for myself to recall and commemorate in the future, leaving behind every moment of my travels means that it is a sign that I have seen the world, so I can save them." (R05). Social demand refers to online socialization, photos are turning into a new form of social interaction, most people in order to maintain interpersonal relationships. "Sending it to my friends, what in traveling kind of ugly photos, it's just to make a kind of connection with friends, mainly this aspect, I guess." (R03). Recreational demand means that with the continuous development of technology, people have been able to break the geographical limitations to communicate with strangers with the help of social media. "On the other hand, you can share it with your friends, right, and also post it on some social software to bring joy to others." (R11). Preferential demand refers to college students' preservation of travel digital resources to fulfill personal preferences. "Sort of personal preference, I think travel information resources are a reflection of experience and memory for individuals, so I am used to save all the travel information as much as possible." (R10).

2.3.2. Tourism dimensions

Tourism dimension is one of the external factors influencing the long-term preservation behavior of personal tourism born digital resources of college students. Distinguished from the study-work digital resource preservation research findings, it mainly contains tourism context, tourism cost and tourism decision-making. Tourism context highlights the uniqueness of the tourist place, tourism cost shows the cost value orientation of college students, and tourism decision highlights the practical informational needs.

(1) Tourism situation. Tourists' strong tourism motivation comes from the strong attraction of the tourism resources characteristics of the destination, only the characteristics of the destination in the tourist psychology to attract attention, can cause the interest and preference of tourists, will make tourism decisions and thus the implementation of tourism behavior[10]. Similarly, the preservation of tourism born digital resources by individuals stems from their uniqueness. "I think, firstly, if I go to those more beautiful attractions, it's that scenery or more characteristic architecture, it will make me want to go to take pictures to remember, because it's very special, it's just that this place has something that other places don't have, and it has its own uniqueness in it." (R16).

(2) Tourism cost. The cost factor is also the key to influence the digital archiving behavior of college students, cost is the expression of commodity value, is the production of goods and the provision of services, etc. consumed materialized labor or the value of the necessary labor in the value of the monetary performance, previous research is more focused on the archiving behavior of time cost, money cost and energy cost, and less involved in the production process

of the digital resources involved in the cost, such as If an individual spends a certain amount of time and money in the process of traveling, then he is more likely to cherish the memory of the trip and preserve it properly. "Like if it's uploaded to space it's generally a really big trip and then you go back and save it when you come back" (R12).

(3) Tourism Decision Making. Personal interest is the main reason why people preserve their personal digital resources. Several studies have shown that[11][12][13], individuals choose to preserve digital resources for future access or recall. Preserving digital resources for future reuse, access, or sharing can be considered self-interest, and utility is a large part of realizing the individual's interest from the perspective of future access. Personal digital preservation focuses on reference value, i.e., an individual's informational needs, which refers to the value of the information preserved to inform future decisions. "Which places can go again, and then which places are pit ah, can not go again, and then will be able to from the original of those travel experience travel guide inside, and then find useful and valuable information." (R17).

2.3.3. Information dimensions

The information dimension is also one of the external factors affecting the long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal tourism born digital resources. It mainly includes information value and information characteristics.ZHOU pointed out that value-driven is the core of influencing the selection of personal digital archiving objects[14].

Information characterization involves the amount and type of digital information.

(1) Information value. Information value is the individual's subjective perception of the value of personal information. Individuals save information by making choices based on their subjective feelings about it. For example, "And then there is to see how important this, this personal digital information of my travel, he is to me." (R04). "It would be, it would be just only keeping videos and photos that just feel a little bit more valuable and all that." (R07). "So can the photos convey a sunny and upward state I guess, would be based on that, I would be more inclined to keep them if it shows my life in a more colorful way." (R14).

(2) Information Characteristics. Information characteristics are an individual's objective perception of the quantity and quality of personal information. Moderate quantity and excellent quality of information will promote the behavior of personal information. For example, "It might just be that the composition is more skillful." (R01). "Its composition is clear, so I'll save it, and the clarity of the photo" (R05). And vice versa. For example, "It then some like because it will take a lot of photos, some of the photos that are more just not taken well enough (like the composition) are deleted from the phone, and then only some of the ones that we think we can save." (R08). "For example, there are some what didn't take a good shot ah and then take a blurry shot ah, and say the composition is not good ah, as well as similar ah." (R17).

2.3.4. Environmental dimensions

The environmental dimension is one of the external factors that influence the long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal tourism born digital resources. It mainly includes social environment and technical environment. As "digital born" of college students, the social environment is always in the dual world of network and reality, and the network world is the expansion and extension of the real worldError! Reference source not found.. In t

he age of intelligence, the technological environment of college students is mainly centered on the experience of using digital storage devices and archiving platforms as well as technological needs **Error! Reference source not found..**

(1) Social environment. The social environment refers to the main physical and virtual relationships that an individual is exposed to, such as close friends, teachers, and the Internet. The social circle in which an individual lives is actively and subtly influencing the individual's perceptions about preservation behaviors. "The first thing is that I usually see a lot of various attractions and stuff, and then some blogger's her travel video and some recommendations from my friends, so I'll just if I go to those places after that I'll be more likely to save, just if I see that it's nice to look at it I'll be more likely to save it like that." (R09).

(2) Technological environment. The technical environment refers to the technical level of the living environment in which college students live, and the more superior the technical environment is, the more it helps college students to have fuller contact with digital life and obtain digital information. College students are in the digital age, in the process of traveling, as well as the process of preserving the digital information of traveling, can be well accomplished with the help of equipment. "What I find more convenient is that quark, that it can recognize itself and then upload it is the fastest I have ever used." (R15).

3. Literature References

3.1. Personal digital preservation behavior

Personal digital preservation behavior refers to the preservation behavior of primary and regenerative digital information generated in personal practice and attributed to individuals. Scholars at home and abroad have produced rich research results in the area of personal digital preservation behavior, and most of the research is centered on the influencing factors of personal digital preservation behavior. In terms of influencing factors, they mainly include personal factors, environmental factors, equipment factors and resource factors. Among them, personal factors include personal cognition[15], personal habits, personal time and energy, risk awareness and so on. Environmental factors include life needs[16], etc. Equipment factors include equipment safety, equipment ease of operation, etc. Resource factors include accessibility, reference, evidence retention[17] and so on.

3.2. Long-term preservation of personal born digital resources

Chai defines the long-term preservation behavior of personal born digital resources: the practical behavior of individuals in their work, life and study to make value judgments on the born digital information generated by the self, and then to keep and maintain such digital resources in an effective and uncertain period through certain ways for personal or social re-access or utilization. Combing through the literature, it is found that there are fewer studies on the long-term preservation behavior of personal born digital resources, and most of the studies are centered on the two aspects of personal born digital resources preservation or long-term preservation of born digital resources. In terms of personal born digital resources preservation: Huang and so on pointed out the behavioral habits of users' digital image management and collection; Wei, CANNELLI B[18] and so on investigated the preservation attitudes and preservation behaviors of personal social media information; Kevin[19], Devin Becker and Collier[20]. explored writers' personal preservation practice behaviors of born digital resources. In terms of long-term preservation of born digital resources: in domestic and international studies, long-term preservation is the keyword with the earliest year of

appearance and the longest duration, i.e., the primary task facing the development and utilization of born digital resources. Deng proposes countermeasures for long-term preservation of such resources from various perspectives, such as strengthening government and policy support, unifying relevant standards, safeguarding the interests of relevant personnel, enhancing the awareness of preservation of born resources, and joint storage, etc.[21]. In 2003, the UK Data Archiving Organization (UKDAO) set up its Long-term Preservation Policy, which is regularly updated, with the goal of organizing and promoting the long-term preservation of resources, ensuring that its resources are preserved in the long term through the provision of long-term preservation procedures, and providing a management framework for long-term preservation. management framework to ensure the appropriate use of its resources . Other scholars have also conducted in-depth research on the production process information of web-born digital resources, the basic aspects of development , management techniques[22], and economic issues.

As can be seen from the literature review, the theoretical research on the influencing factors of personal digital preservation behavior is relatively mature, and the theoretical research on the long-term preservation of personal born digital resources is still very limited. In the study of long-term preservation behavior of personal born digital resources, scholars have explored preservation based on different contexts such as digital images, personal social media information and personal works preservation behaviors, but there is a lack of research on the preservation context of tourism information. Catherine C. Marshall has pointed out that the research needs to address different types of individuals with different contexts and propose differentiated personal digital archiving solutions. Therefore, this study takes the personal born digital resources of tourism as the research object which is conducive to enriching the research content of personal born digital resources. Scholars have studied the long-term preservation behavior of born digital resources, but in the early days, Tong pointed out in his analysis of the progress of long-term preservation practice of digital resources in China that the research on the long-term preservation of personal digital information resources in China is very limited and not enough attention. Therefore, this study intends to base on the tourism context and adopt a qualitative research paradigm to systematically explore the long-term preservation behaviors of tourism-originated digital resources of individual college students, and to construct a holistic research framework or theoretical model on the long-term preservation behaviors of individual college students' originated digital resources.

4. Conclusion

It was found that: Personal dimension, tourism dimension, information dimension and environment dimension all influence the information behavior of long-term preservation of personal born digital resources, which includes eight sub factors: personal needs, tourism context, tourism cost, tourism decision-making, information value, information characteristics, social environment and technological environment. The long-term preservation behavior of personally generated digital resources has digital media dependence, online social activeness, technological self-efficacy and focus on digital face value. College students' preservation of personally generated travel born digital resources focuses less on utility and more on emotional value (e.g., social sharing) and on digital aesthetics. Long-term preservation is more dependent on the long-term function of the digital medium and self-confidence in the technical operation of the medium. The outcomes of long-term preservation behaviors of personal born digital resources are divided into positive outcomes (information browsing, information sharing, and information referencing) and negative outcomes (digital hoarding).

Compared to existing studies, this study found both differences and commonalities between long-term preservation behaviors of personal born digital resources and personal digital preservation behaviors.

(1) Differences: Compared with the existing research on individual digital preservation behavior, this study specifically and deeply researches the influencing factors of individual preservation behavior of tourism born digital resources, and points out for the first time the different divisions of the influencing factors of the "tourism dimension", which is divided into tourism context, tourism cost and tourism decision-making; and focuses on highlighting the emotional orientation of the preservation of tourism born digital resources by individuals. It also highlights the emotional orientation of individuals' preservation of born digital resources for tourism. (2) Commonality: it is mainly manifested in the many commonalities of the factors influencing their information behaviors, i.e., many of the factors influencing individual digital preservation information behaviors will likewise influence individual long-term preservation information behaviors of born digital resources in the tourism category. First, in the personal dimension, narrative needs (to facilitate later remembrance and recollection). The factors of retrospective need that affect personal digital preservation behavior discussed by Wang and Cox likewise affect personal tourism-based born digital resources long-term preservation behavior. The reason for this is that personal tourism born digital resources are subordinate to personal digital resources, and according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory, human beings have emotional needs, so personal digital resources preservation behaviors will be affected by retrospective need factors. Second, in the information dimension, somebody have pointed out that the value of digital resources is the reason why personal preservation behavior occurs. The reason for this is that according to Aristotle's utility-value theory, human beings have a subjective psychological evaluation of the utility of an item to explain the value, and digital resources with higher value will be given the opportunity to be preserved effectively. Thirdly, from the environmental dimension, Marshall C C point out that the simple operation of storage platforms can easily satisfy personal preservation needs. The reason for this is that according to the law of least effort, everyone's energy is limited and valuable, and when deciding between options, people will naturally tend to favor the one that requires the least amount of work.

According to the results of the study can provide certain practical guidance for the parties related to the long-term preservation of personal tourism born digital resources: first, for individuals, to improve the literacy of long-term preservation of personal tourism born digital resources, in the preservation stage, to do a good job in the evaluation of the value of digital resources, to reduce the risk of lagging behind; in the process of preservation, pay attention to the technological iteration, and always keep the usability and authenticity of the digital resources, etc.; in the preservation In the later stage, it is necessary to maximize the value of digital assets and reduce the phenomenon of hoarding. For the platform, it is important to design products based on personal emotional orientation, such as launching memoir function, social sharing function, travel route design function, capturing personal preferences, etc.; to improve the service life of digital preservation products; to protect the privacy and security of personal digital resources, etc. For tourist destinations, create a unique scene so that tourists will record and preserve the digital resources they have captured for a long time, and recommend them to acquaintances or strangers, which will become a constant driving force for the development of tourist destinations.

There are still shortcomings in this study. First, in terms of data sources, although the interview subjects are representative, the sample size is small, which may lead to bias in the results. Therefore, the sample size will be enlarged as much as possible in future research to further study the long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal tourism born digital resources. At the level of research methodology, this study utilized the rooted theory research

strategy, and although the researcher was faithful to the interview primary sources during the coding process, there were shortcomings in the use of the strategy due to the limitations of the researcher's data coding and analysis ability. Therefore, the questionnaire can be verified in the subsequent study to further improve the study of long-term preservation behavior of college students' personal tourism born digital resources.

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