



PreReg

Preregistration for Quantitative Research in Psychology Template

Title

T1 Title

Personal prestige through travel? – Testing the personal prestige inventory in a tourism context

T2 Contributors, Affiliations, and Persistent IDs (recommend ORCID iD)

Author information

Corresponding author:

Friedericke Kuhn

Leuphana University Lüneburg, Germany

Institute of Experimental Industrial Psychology

Wilschenbrucher Weg 84a W205a, D-21335 Lüneburg

e-Mail: fkuhn@leuphana.de

Orcid-ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0053-1402>

Florian Kock

Copenhagen Business School, Denmark

Center for Tourism and Culture Management (TCM)

Solbjerg Plads 3, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

e-Mail: fk.marktg@cbs.dk

Orcid-ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4259-3428>

Martin Lohmann

Leuphana University Lüneburg, Germany

Institute of Experimental Industrial Psychology
Wilschenbrucher Weg 84a W209, D-21335 Lüneburg
e-Mail: m.lohmann@leuphana.de

CRedit author statement

Friedericke Kuhn: conceptualization, data collection, formal analysis, investigation, methodology, visualization, writing original draft, editing

Florian Kock: methodology, supervision, validation, writing – review & editing

Martin Lohmann: conceptualization, supervision, validation, writing – review & editing

T3 Date of Preregistration

T4 Versioning information

T5 Identifier

This unique identifier is assigned by the system upon submission.

T6 Estimated duration of project

We expect a project duration of three months from pre-registration to completion of the final manuscript.

**T7 IRB Status
(Institutional Review Board/Independent Ethics Committee/Ethical
Review Board/Research Ethics Board)**

The study includes human subjects. The ethical review committee of Leuphana University evaluates the study as 'ethically unproblematic' (19th of July 2019).

T8 Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

T9 Keywords

prestige, tourism, optimal distinctiveness, social media, online experiment

T10 Data accessibility statement and planned repository

Data access via download; usage of data restricted to scientific purposes (scientific use file)

T11 Optional: Code availability

We don't plan to make the code available.

T12 Optional: Standard lab practices

We don't plan to use a predefined standard lab practice

Abstract

A1 Background

Leisure travel has long been seen as a means of conspicuous consumption in pursuance of personal prestige. Enhancement of prestige is both a motive for leisure travel, as well as a subjectively perceived benefit for tourists. Yet, there is no empirical evidence that leisure travel affects personal prestige evaluations of tourists.

A2 Objectives and Research questions

The aim of this study is to experimentally test prestige evaluations based on tourism participation and different types of leisure applying a previously developed and validated scale measuring personal prestige. Results will answer the question, whether presentation of travel experiences online leads to measurable prestige effects.

A3 Participants

450 social media users between 18 to 35 years of age and resident to Northern Germany are expected to participate as study respondents via PsychLab.

A4 Study method

This experimental study is conducted through an online questionnaire. Participants of randomly assigned experimental groups are presented with a social media profile and experimentally manipulated photo albums, and are subsequently asked to evaluate the personal prestige of the person shown on the social media profile.

Introduction

I1 Theoretical background

Introduction

Leisure travel has long been a means of conspicuous consumption in pursuance of personal prestige (MacCannell, 1976). Tourism researchers have exposed the prestige motivation as a frequently held motivation to travel (Correia and Moital, 2009; Crompton, 1979; Fodness, 1994), and found that the motivation is translated into subjectively perceived prestige benefits on the side of the tourists (Bui and Trupp, 2019; Kuhn, 2020).

With the rise of social media in the past decade, sharing travel experiences and uploading photos has become a habitual activity among tourists. Social media, especially platforms with the main function of sharing visual content, are increasingly used for positive self-presentation in pursuance of positive resonance and social honour (Munar and Jacobsen, 2014). The market leaders are Facebook with 2.8 billion active monthly users (Tankovska, 2021a), and Instagram with 1 billion active monthly users as of 2021 (Tankovska, 2021b). In June 2020, the hashtag '#travel' was the 16th most frequently used hashtag on Instagram (Best-Hashtags, 2021). The multitude of travel photos online signifies the high popularity of travel photography for both posters and audience, and is a demonstration of how frequently people make use of their travel experience to present themselves in a positive light and receive positive social return. Yet, with the abundance of travel photos online, tourists need to carefully construct self-presentation of tourist experiences for optimal distinctiveness in social groups (Brewer, 1991) and to achieve personal prestige enhancement (Lyu, 2016).

However, the focus in prestige-related tourism research was set on perspectives of tourists only, hereby neglecting the perspectives of the audience, namely the social environment of

the tourist. While the prestige motivation to travel was extensively researched since the 70s (Dann, 1977; MacCannell, 1976) studies on social prestige effects of leisure travel have only recently entered the field of interest (Boley et al., 2018; Bui and Trupp, 2019). In this, mostly the subjective perception of tourists and their interpretations of prestige worthy tourism were explored, while prestige evaluations of the social environment have not been examined so far. The question whether prestige is actually ascribed to tourists depending on their leisure experiences and the way they spend their holidays poses a critical knowledge gap in tourism research.

Closing this knowledge gap is relevant for both tourism research and marketing: Seeing that prestige enhancement is a motive of many tourists for travelling and sharing their experience with others, it is crucial to know whether this customer expectation can be fulfilled by representations of tourist experiences. Second, as social media serve as inspiration for travel and affect the intent to travel to certain destinations (Wong et al., 2020), it is relevant to understand the social evaluation not only of an experience, but also how the consumer of the experience, the tourist, is evaluated.

Examining personal prestige depending on travel experience would give the possibility to gain insights to how the consumption of products and brands affects the social evaluation of a consumer. The aim of this paper is to experimentally test personal prestige gained through travel related self-presentation on social media. For this, we have previously developed a valid and reliable scale measuring personal prestige which will be applied in the experiments. Results of this study will expose the effect of tourism participation and type of leisure presented on social media on the evaluation of tourists' personal prestige.

Theoretical Background

Travel prestige and optimal distinctiveness

Prestige is a means of social stratification in group identity formation (Wegener, 1992). As Brewer (1991) suggests, group identity can satisfy two basic human needs and their associated motives: the needs for social inclusion and for social differentiation. The paradox herein is that the two needs are subject to a fundamental tension of 'opposing forces' (Brewer, 1991: 477). On one hand, humans need similarity to others and inclusion to social in-groups grounded in evolutionary psychology (Baumeister and Leary, 1995). On the other hand, there is an innate need for distinction, uniqueness and individuation within social in-groups. Each person is in a conflict in life of 'being same and different at the same time' (Brewer, 1991) to establish a state of optimal distinctiveness, an ideal state of assimilation and differentiation from social others.

Relative to the opposed needs for inclusion and differentiation, prestige works into the two contrary directions of social closure and hierarchy. The distinguishment between 'prestige as a hierarchy of positions and prestige as an attribute of socially closed groups' (Wegener, 1992: 261) harbours the struggle for the individual to self-present as a member of an in-

group with perceived prestigious attributes to social out-groups, and to represent prestigious symbols to stand out within the group.

Shared symbols of consumption styles are one of the key ways to define and express group membership (Belk, 1988; Boorstin, 1973) and to obtain social prestige (Vigneron and Johnson, 1998). Consumer theorists have translated the struggle of assimilation and differentiation into two consumption motives: The snob-motivated consumers seek exclusivity, uniqueness and luxury, while the bandwagon-motivated consume to symbolize group membership and social affiliation (Leibenstein, 1950; Vigneron and Johnson, 1999). The snob motivation hereby is antecedent to the bandwagon motivation: Snob consumers seek innovation and uniqueness, so they are generally the first to consume new products while they are scarce and exclusive. Subsequently, more and more bandwagon consumers follow the lead and consume the same product for a sense of affiliation toward a high-status group (Vigneron and Johnson, 1999), which in turn decreases a products value for social distinction, usually over the course of a few years or even decades (Domanski, 2015: 13).

This process was similar for leisure and tourism participation. In the early beginning of travel in the 17th century, the Grand Tour through Europe was exclusive and restricted to only young, supposedly snob-motivated aristocrats (Hume, 2013), and 'leisure' was a good in itself. However, in todays globalized and industrialized societies, the exclusivity of 'leisure time' is diminished: In most industrial countries, employees are entitled to vacation days off from work, so 'having spare time' in itself is not a privilege anymore. Additionally, the increased mobility of many individuals and mass-participation in tourism, the mere factor of 'taking a trip' is not special anymore. The high availability of a product in turn decreases its exclusivity and value for social distinction and affiliation (Riley, 1995; Wegener, 1988). The social group of 'the tourists' is too diverse and unspecific to facilitate neither group identity nor personal identity.

As a result, numerous consumption style sub-groups of tourists with particular shared symbols have evolved, such as 'the backpackers', 'the adventurers', or 'the luxury travellers', each of whom have a system of shared meanings and a group identity (Riley, 1988). Thus, tourist group identity and personal prestige enhancement through tourism are not a mere question of *whether* someone travels or not, but of *how* someone travels. To achieve a state of optimal distinctiveness and enhance personal prestige, the tourist needs to carefully deliberate on consumption choices and construct ideal representation of the tourist experience. Here, the struggle is to self-present in such a way that immersion into the in-group is facilitated at the same time as uniqueness within this group.

Even though there is a huge body of literature on tourism's potential for prestige enhancement and social in-group formation through shared symbols like travel photography, the question of how touristic self-presentation is perceived by social others and how prestige evaluations are based on a person's travel experience has received extremely little research interest so far. The prestige motivation, in fact, is not only the motivation to buy a product that owns prestige, but to enhance *personal* prestige, assimilate with a specific group, and be distinct from another (Correia and Moital, 2009). This study aims to draw a more conclusive picture of how consumption of leisure leads to prestige benefits for tourists.

Touristic self-presentation on social media

Social media platforms are exceptionally useful for positive self-presentation, as they enable users to carefully construct an idealized self in role of a tourist (Goffman, 1959; Marwick, 2015; Urry and Larsen, 2011) and strategically self-present through sharing stories and photos with their followers (Huang et al., 2010; Lyu, 2016). Millions of travel photos are uploaded, shared, seen, liked, and commented on every day, rendering the social media space an ideal means for touristic self-presentation in pursuance of prestige.

Positive social recognition is a prevailing motivation for people to share stories and photos of their travel experiences online (Munar and Jacobsen, 2014), and a personal social media site also functions as documentation of collected travel experience and a proof of “having been somewhere” (Lyu, 2016; Selke, 2016). Caring for and managing one’s possessions also signifies their usage as a vehicle for self-extension (Belk, 1988). Therefore, a well maintained social media page with frequently uploaded content shows that a person is highly involved with the travel experience and conveys the experience to an audience in search of social resonance. Self-presentation online even appears as a personal marketing strategy, as ‘attention-getting techniques employed by consumer brands have trickled down to individual users, who have increasingly [...] used them to increase their online popularity’ (Marwick, 2015: 138).

Social-media posts marked with a travel-related hashtags were among the 20 most frequent in 2020 (Best-Hashtags, 2021), so travel-related representations are prevailing content uploaded on social media. The abundance of repetitive travel posts might also be at the expense of their prestige-enhancing potential. The higher the availability of something, the lower the chances of gaining prestige with it (Riley, 1995; Wegener, 1988). This decrease in exclusivity due to rising availability applies to both the abundance of travel selfies online and the affordability of holiday travel. As content shared on social media becomes increasingly repetitive and banal, potential for individual self-presentation and distinction might decrease. The Instagram account ‘Instarepeat’ aims to reveal the repetitive and non-individualistic motives of travel photos shared on social media and collects typical images of travel representations in collages (Reuter, 2019) This banal and repetitive nature of many travel photos gives reason to doubt that positive self-presentation through travel experience online can achieve the goal of personal prestige enhancement. Rather than within-group distinction, these representations can aim at inclusion to the group of ‘the travelers’ and prestige evaluations based on group belongingness.

So far, there is no evidence on how travel representations affect personal prestige of tourists, even though the prestige motivation for both travelling (Correia and Moital, 2009) and for sharing photos on social media (Munar and Jacobsen, 2014) has extensively been ascertained.

I2 Objectives and Research question(s)

This study seeks to answer the research question, whether online representations of tourist experiences lead to measurable personal prestige benefits. It further addresses the assumption that this prestige evaluation differs between the type of leisure undertaken during a vacation.

I3 Hypothesis (H1, H2, ...)

In order to answer our research question, we formulate three hypotheses with respective sub-hypotheses for each dimension of personal prestige.

Rationale H1: Theory suggests that the consumption of leisure has an effect on the evaluation of a consumer's personal prestige (Belk, 1988; Belk and Hsiu-yen Yeh, 2011; Veblen, 1899). This leads to the most basic assumption of this study, namely that people evaluate a person differently when they have information on how he/she spends leisure time, compared to when they lack this information. This is to be tested with the first set of hypotheses:

H1: Personal prestige evaluations significantly differ depending on the amount of information about a person.

H1a-d: Evaluations of personal prestige dimensions significantly differ depending on the amount of information about a person.

Rationale H2: If consumption symbolizes prestige (Belk, 1988; Leibenstein, 1950; Veblen, 1899; Vigneron and Johnson, 1998), this should also be the case for participation in leisure travel as consumption of a product. Further, if positive social resonance is a consequence of tourism participation (Boley et al., 2018; Correia and Moital, 2009), the representation of travel experience should affect personal prestige evaluations. To test this assumption, we formulate the following hypotheses:

H2: Personal prestige evaluations are significantly higher for content exhibiting tourism participation.

H2a-d: Evaluations of personal prestige dimensions are significantly higher for content exhibiting tourism participation.

Rationale H3: Third, we assume that the way in which a person decides to spend leisure time has an effect on evaluated personal prestige. The assumption is based on the theoretical background that, when exclusivity of a product decreases, consumption style becomes representative of status additionally to the mere consumption of a product (Riley, 1988; Wegener, 1988). Thus, as the exclusivity of travel decreased, the type of travel becomes representative of personal prestige rather than mere tourism participation (Riley, 1995). This effect is to be tested with the following hypotheses:

H3: Personal prestige evaluations significantly differ depending on type of leisure.

H3a-d: Evaluations of personal prestige dimensions significantly differ depending on type of leisure.

I4 Exploratory research questions (if applicable; E1, E2,)

-

Method

M1 Time point of registration

Registration prior to creation of data

M2 Proposal: Use of pre-existing data (re-analysis or secondary data analysis)

-

Sampling Procedure and Data Collection

M3 Sample size, power and precision

An a priori sample size evaluation was conducted with G*power
(<https://www.psychologie.hhu.de/arbeitsgruppen/allgemeine-psychologie-und-arbeitspsychologie/gpower.html>)

F tests - ANOVA: Repeated measures, within-between interaction

Analysis: A priori: Compute required sample size

Input:	Effect size f	= 0.1
	α err prob	= 0.05
	Power (1- β err prob)	= 0.95
	Number of groups	= 4
	Number of measurements	= 2
	Corr among rep measures	= 0.5
	Nonsphericity correction ϵ	= 1
Output:	Noncentrality parameter λ	= 17.4400000
	Critical F	= 2.6255541
	Numerator df	= 3.0000000
	Denominator df	= 432

Total sample size	= 436
Actual power	= 0.9513333

M4 Participant recruitment, selection, and compensation

- Method of recruitment: We apply for data collection via PsychLab
- N = 450
- Compensation: organized by data collection manager
- Inclusion/exclusion criteria of participants:
 - 1) born between 1981 and 1999
 - 2) frequent user of social media websites (at least on 3 days of the week)
 - 3) gone on at least one holiday trip within the last three years
 - 4) at least moderate involvement with leisure travel
 - 5) participants should live close to the region of the person presented on the experimental stimuli. They should be resident to a Northern German federate state (Schleswig-Holstein, Bremen, Hamburg, Niedersachsen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)

M5 How will participant drop-out be handled?

Participants not eligible for the study are screened out with the first questions of the survey. Participants who drop out before the last page of the survey will be deleted from the data file entirely. These deletions are not expected to affect the results of data analysis.

M6 Masking of participants and researchers

Participants were randomly assigned to the experimental conditions by the survey tool.

M7 Data cleaning and screening

We first assess data quality control measures provided by the survey tool SoSci Survey (Leiner, 2019):

- MAXPAGE: Last page of the questionnaire processed by the participant
- MISSING: percentage of missing values in the questionnaire
- TIME_RSI: Maluspoints for fast completion

Second, we will assess the answers for the manipulation checks included in questionnaire. We will further check for normal distribution of the dependent variable, personal prestige. Additionally, we will check for outliers, yet we expect to include outliers in the sample for hypotheses testing.

M8 How will missing data be handled?

Cases will be deleted if participants did not answer the full scale of personal prestige measurements. Further, cases are excluded according to screening questions as outlined in M7.

M9 Other information (optional)

Conditions and design

M10 Type of study and study design

The study is designed as an online experiment using a factorial design with repeated-measures. The within-subjects factor, amount of information, is operationalized by two stimuli – a social media profile with very little information about a person, and a photo album of the respective social media profile with leisure information about the person.

Further, two between-subjects factors with two factor levels are examined regarding their effects on the dependent variable. For one, the factor 'tourism participation' holds two levels

and is operationalized as 'spending leisure time at home' and 'spending a holiday trip in Naples, Italy'. The second between-subjects factor, type of leisure, also holds two factor levels and is operationalized as 'outdoor travel' and 'luxury travel'. The design includes a total of four experimental groups, each obtaining one manipulated condition. The experimental factors are operationalized through social media profile pages and photo albums as outlined in M13.

M11 Randomization of participants and/or experimental materials

1. Randomization of participants: Participants are randomly assigned to one of four experimental conditions. Randomization occurs when the participant accesses the study URL. Other than the experimental manipulation, the sequence and content of the questionnaire is equal for all participants.
2. Randomization of item-batteries: All items in the batteries included in the survey are randomized regarding their order of presentation.

M12 Measured variables, manipulated variables, covariates

Variable	Measurement	Functional Role	Hypothesis
T1 personal prestige (based on main profile page)	18-item scale measuring 6 dimensions of personal prestige (hedonism, social, achievements, distinctiveness, wealth, power); 7-point Likert scale	baseline of dependent variable	all
T2 personal prestige (based on photo album)	18-item scale measuring 6 dimensions of personal prestige (hedonism, social, achievements, distinctiveness, wealth, power); 7-point Likert scale	dependent variable	all
amount of information	experimentally manipulated / 2 conditions (little information; some information)	independent variable, within-subjects factor	H1, H1a-d
type of leisure	experimentally manipulated / 2 conditions ('Luxury' and 'Outdoor')	independent variable; between-subjects factor	H2, H2a-d, H4, H4a-d
tourism participation	experimentally manipulated / 2 conditions ('at home' and 'in Naples, Italy')	independent variable; between-subjects factor	H3, H3a-d, H4, H4a-d

M13 Study Materials

Stimulus materials:

1. First stimulus: The main page of a fictitious social media profile, including a photo, name, age and place of residence is shown to respondents.
2. Media primes: In order to induce associations on tourism and travel in respondents,

two stereotypical advertisements for two types of travel (outdoor trip and luxury trip), as they could appear on social media, are shown.

3. Second stimulus: Four variants of a photo album of the respective social media profile, including experimentally manipulated photos with leisure content. Five manipulations were realized on each stimulus to operationalize the two between-subjects factors. Each of the stimuli shows an album title and 4 photos of typical leisure content, namely ‘accommodation’, ‘transportation’, ‘activity’ and ‘food’, which differed between experimental groups. The content of each photo album is described in Table 1 and the stimuli are available in the supplementary files.

Table 1 – Content of experimental stimuli

	Factor: tourism participation			
	No, at home		Yes, trip to Italy	
Factor: type of leisure	outdoor	luxury	outdoor	luxury
<i>description of album title</i>	“An outdoor holiday in my own garden”	“A luxurious holiday at home”	“An outdoor holiday in Naples, Italy”	“A luxurious holiday in Naples, Italy”
<i>photo of accommodation</i>	tent with garden view	luxurious living room	tent with view on Vesuvio	luxurious hotel room
<i>photo of transportation</i>	city bike	luxurious car interior	trekking bike with baggage	first class flight seat
<i>photo of activity</i>	hiking trail ‘at home’	wellness/bathtub	hiking trail in Italy	wellness/bathtub
<i>photo of food</i>	barbeque	fine dining	barbeque	fine dining

Photos for the stimuli were established according to Kerlinger’s (1973) max-min-con principle. They were selected to be a) as expressive as possible in terms of leisure content, in order to maximize experimental variance, and b) as similar as possible in terms of content, colour, and perspective in order to minimize error variance. All stimuli were pre-tested using the free associations method.

M14 Study Procedures

The experiment is conducted in an online survey. Group sizes will roughly be equal due to randomized allocation to the four experimental conditions. The tool ‘SoSci survey’ (Leiner, 2019) is used to construct and issue the questionnaire. The survey is organized in two main blocks:

The first block is the experimental part of the questionnaire. Here, the first stimulus – a main profile page of a social media profile of a fictitious person – is shown for a baseline measurement of ‘personal prestige’. This stimulus is equal for all respondents and includes little information about the person, namely a photo, current place of residence and birthdate. Based on this – very scarce – information, respondents are asked to evaluate the person on the profile according to the personal prestige scale.

Afterwards, a media prime with two travel advertisements on outdoor travel and luxury travel is shown to all respondents, in order to induce associations for the types of trips presented

in the experimentally manipulated stimuli. Subsequently, each respondent is confronted with a photo album of the respective social media profile showing one experimental condition (i.e. travel/leisure photography), and asked to re-evaluate the person.

The second block enquires some sociodemographic information and screening questions for inclusion or exclusion of participants from the data set. Additionally, control variables, namely travel involvement (Kyle et al., 2007) and social return (Boley et al., 2018) for the destination shown on the stimuli were prompted in the second block of the questionnaire.

M15 Other information (optional)

Table 2 shows the previously developed scale named the 'personal prestige inventory'. The scale was developed according to Churchill's (1979) paradigm. The full scale documentation including methodological information on the samples, exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis will be part of the final paper after the completion of the entire research project.

Table 2 – Personal prestige inventory: Dimensions, items, and reliability analysis from previous scale development

dimension	Item	factor loading	CR	AVE
hedonism	...enjoys life	0.648	0.73	0.47
	...has a lot of fun	0.662		
	...has gained lots of experience	0.746		
social inclusion	...has a large friend circle	0.898	0.88	0.71
	...is very popular	0.842		
	... integrates well into a group	0.780		
distinctiveness	...is extraordinary	0.823	0.80	0.58
	... stands out	0.794		
	... is superior to others	0.652		
prosperity	...is wealthy	0.877	0.79	0.56
	...enjoys exquisite products	0.783		
	...has achieved something in life	0.544		

Analysis plan

AP1 Criteria for post-data collection exclusion of participants, if any

Participants that do not fulfill screening requirements as stated in M4 and M7 of this template will be excluded from the data set before analysis.

AP2 Criteria for post-data collection exclusions on trial level (if applicable)

Not applicable. All trials with full responses will be included in data analysis.

AP3 Data preprocessing

Personal prestige: Composite indices are calculated for the six dimensions of personal prestige.
Dummy variables are created for the two factors 'tourism participation' and 'type of leisure' according to the experimental manipulation of the groups.

AP4 Reliability analysis (if applicable)

AP5 Statistical models (provide for each hypothesis if varies).

Hypotheses are tested with a two-way repeated-measures ANOVA using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 26 (IBM, 2019). Before testing the hypotheses, assumptions of the F-test are examined:

- Independence of observations is facilitated before data collection and re-ensured by data collection manager.
- Normal distribution of data within-groups is tested with the z-test of skewness and kurtosis.
- Homogeneity of variance is tested using the Levene's test.
- The assumption of sphericity is tested using Mauchly's test.

Subsequently, the main analyses are performed. Repeated-measures ANOVA with the two factors 'tourism participation' and 'type of leisure' are conducted to test each of the hypotheses. In this, individual ANOVA are performed for the composite index of personal prestige, as well as individual dimensions of personal prestige as dependent variables.

AP6 Inference criteria

H1/ H1a-d: The main ANOVA table is assessed to expose differences between measurements depending on leisure information.

H2 / H2a-d: The effect of tourism participation on personal prestige is examined as displayed in the ANOVA table.

H3 / H3a-d: The effect of type of leisure on personal prestige is examined as displayed in the ANOVA table.

H4 / H4a-d: The interaction effect of 'tourism participation' and 'type of leisure' on personal prestige is examined.

All hypotheses will be accepted with a significant critical F-ratio at $p < 0.05$. The strength of effects is evaluated using partial η^2 effect size measures. The smallest effect size of interest is a small effect of partial $\eta^2 = 0.01$.

AP7 Exploratory analysis (optional)

-

AP8 Other information (optional)

-

Other information optional

O1 Other information (optional)

-

References

R1 References

- Baumeister RF and Leary MR (1995) The Need to Belong: Desire for Interpersonal Attachments as a Fundamental Human Motivation. *Psychological Bulletin* 117: 497–529. DOI: 10.1037/0033-2909.117.3.497.
- Belk R and Hsiu-yen Yeh J (2011) Tourist photographs: Signs of self. *International Journal of Culture, Tourism and Hospitality Research* 5(4): 345–353. DOI: 10.1108/17506181111174628.
- Belk RW (1988) Possessions and the Extended Self. *Journal of Consumer Research* 15(2): 139–167. DOI: 10.1086/209154.
- Best-Hashtags (2021). Available at: <http://best-hashtags.com/hashtag/travel/> (accessed 1 March 2021).
- Boley BB, Jordan EJ, Kline C, et al. (2018) Social return and intent to travel. *Tourism Management* 64. Elsevier Ltd: 119–128. DOI: 10.1016/j.tourman.2017.08.008.
- Boorstin D (1973) *The Americans: The Democratic Experience*. New York: Random House.
- Brewer MB (1991) The social self: On being the same and different at the same time. *Personality & Social Psychology Bulletin* 17(5): 475–482.
- Bui HT and Trupp A (2019) Asian tourism in Europe: consumption, distinction, mobility, and diversity. *Tourism Recreation Research*. Taylor & Francis: 1–15. DOI: 10.1080/02508281.2019.1634305.
- Churchill GA (1979) A Paradigm for Developing Better Measures of Marketing Constructs. *Journal of Marketing Research* 16(1): 64–73.
- Correia A and Moital M (2009) Antecedents and Consequences of Prestige Motivation in Tourism. In: Kozak M and Decrop A (eds) *Handbook of Tourist Behavior: Theory and Practice*. New York: Routledge Advances in Tourism, pp. 16–34. DOI: 10.4324/9780203881804.ch2.
- Crompton JL (1979) Motivations for pleasure vacation. *Annals of Tourism Research* 6(4): 408–424. DOI: 10.1016/0160-7383(79)90004-5.
- Dann GM (1977) Anomie, ego enhancement and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research* 4(4): 184–194.
- Domanski H (2015) *Prestige*. 14th ed. Frankfurt: Peter Lang Edition.

- Fodness D (1994) Measuring tourist motivation. *Annals of Tourism Research* 21(3): 555–581. DOI: 10.1016/0160-7383(94)90120-1.
- Goffman E (1959) *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. New York: Anchor Books.
- Huang Y, Basu C and Hsu MK (2010) Exploring motivations of travel knowledge sharing on social network sites: An empirical investigation of U.S. college students. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing and Management* 19(7): 717–734. DOI: 10.1080/19368623.2010.508002.
- Hume D (2013) *Tourism Art and Souvenirs*. *Tourism Art and Souvenirs*. DOI: 10.4324/9780203771488.
- IBM (2019) IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows. 26.0. Armonk: USA: IBM Corp.
- Kerlinger FN (1973) *Foundations of Behavioral Research*. 2nd ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
- Kuhn F (2020) Conspicuous Souvenirs: Analysing touristic self-presentation through souvenir display. *Tourist Studies* 20(4). DOI: [ps://doi.org/10.1177/1468797620956935](https://doi.org/10.1177/1468797620956935).
- Kyle G, Absher J, Norman W, et al. (2007) A modified involvement scale. *Leisure Studies* 26(4): 399–427. DOI: 10.1080/02614360600896668.
- Leibenstein H (1950) Bandwagon, snob and Veblen effects in the theory of consumers' demand. *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 65: 183–207.
- Leiner D (2019) SoSci Survey. 3.1.06. Available at: <https://www.socisurvey.de>.
- Lyu SO (2016) Travel selfies on social media as objectified self-presentation. *Tourism Management* 54: 185–195. DOI: 10.1016/j.tourman.2015.11.001.
- MacCannell D (1976) *The Tourist: A New Theory of the Leisure Class*. 3rd ed. Berkely: University of California Press.
- Marwick AE (2015) Instafame: Luxury selfies in the attention economy. *Public Culture* 27(1): 137–160. DOI: 10.1215/08992363-2798379.
- Munar AM and Jacobsen JKS (2014) Motivations for sharing tourism experiences through social media. *Tourism Management* 43. Elsevier Ltd: 46–54. DOI: 10.1016/j.tourman.2014.01.012.
- Reuter M (2019) Die Banalität des Besonderen. In: Jan Krone (ed.) *Medienwandel Kompakt 2017-2019*. Wiesbaden: Springer, pp. 119–124. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-27319-4>.
- Riley PJ (1988) Road culture of international long-term budget travelers. *Annals of Tourism Research* 15: 313–328.
- Riley RW (1995) Prestige-Worthy Tourism Behavior. *Annals of Tourism Research* 22(3): 630–649.
- Selke S (2016) *Lifelogging: Digital Self-Tracking and Lifelogging - between Disruptive Technology and Cultural Transformation*. Selke, Stefan; Klose P (ed.) *Lifelogging: Digital Self-Tracking and Lifelogging - between Disruptive Technology and Cultural Transformation*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-658-13137-1.
- Tankovska H (2021a) Number of monthly active Facebook users worldwide as of 4th quarter 2020. Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/264810/number-of-monthly-active-facebook-users-worldwide/#:~:text=How many users does Facebook,the biggest social network worldwide.> (accessed 21 February 2021).
- Tankovska H (2021b) Number of monthly active Instagram users 2013-2018. Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/253577/number-of-monthly-active-instagram-users/> (accessed 21 February 2021).
- Urry J and Larsen J (2011) *The Tourist Gaze 3.0*. 3rd ed. Featherstone M (ed.). London: Sage.
- Veblen T (1899) *The Theory of the Leisure Class*. New York: The MacMillan Company.
- Vigneron F and Johnson LW (1998) Measuring the amount of prestige contained in brands. In: *ANZMAC Proceedings*, Dunedin, NZ, 1998, pp. 1083–1088. University of Otago.
- Vigneron F and Johnson LW (1999) A Review and a Conceptual Framework of Prestige-

Seeking Consumer Behavior. *Academy of Marketing Science Review* 1. Available at: <http://www.amsreview.org/articles/vigneron01-1999.pdf>.

Wegener B (1988) *Kritik Des Prestiges*. *Soziologische Revue*. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag. DOI: 10.1524/srsr.1990.13.2.133.

Wegener B (1992) Concepts and Measurement of Prestige. *Annual Review of Sociology* 18(1): 253–280. DOI: 10.1146/annurev.soc.18.1.253.

Wong JWC, Lai IKW and Tao Z (2020) Sharing memorable tourism experiences on mobile social media and how it influences further travel decisions. *Current Issues in Tourism* 23(14). Taylor & Francis: 1773–1787. DOI: 10.1080/13683500.2019.1649372.

This document was created using the **Preregistration for Quantitative Research in Psychology Template** (<https://bit.ly/32lZYtx>). The template was developed by a task force composed of members of the American Psychological Association (APA), the British Psychological Society (BPS), the German Psychological Society (DGPs), the Center for Open Science (COS), and the Leibniz Institute for Psychology (ZPID). This work is licensed under the CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 license. To view a copy of the license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>.

The implementation as Google Doc was done by ZPID. Find out more about ZPID and our preregistration service **PreReg** by visiting <https://leibniz-psychology.org/> and <http://prereg-psych.org/>, respectively.

To receive a timestamp and a DOI (digital object identifier), submit your preregistration protocol to PsychArchives via <https://pasa.psycharchives.org/>, preferably as PDF.