

CYBERLOAFING IN THE CONTEXT OF BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ BAĞLAMINDA SANAL KAYTARMA

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Abstract

This aim is to search bibliometrically from the cyberloafing publications in the Dergipark database between 2012-2022. In this context, studies in the field of cyberloafing in the DergiPark database between 2012-2022 were carried out through excel and Maxqda program. 75 studies on the subject of loafing in the Dergipark database between 2012-2022 are bibliographically numbered. The basic indicators for the biblio are the formation of “publication metrics, number of authors and research management of articles according to the journals in which the articles are published”.

According to the results of the research, there are a total of 61 different journals on the concept of cyberloafing. The history of the articles on cyberloafing by years There are 16 publications at the most in 2020 and 2 in 2012. The number of written articles is 14, the number of 2 articles is 44, the number of articles with three authors is 14, and the number of articles with four authors is 3, the number of articles with 14 authors and the article with four authors. According to the research method of the articles on cyberloafing, 67 beautiful8 exhibited.

This counts only the plays published in the Dergipark database between 2012-2022. Therefore, different databases can be suggested to perform bibliometric analyzes of virtual environment applications. The examinations made will constitute the actions to be taken on the practice regarding this subject, such as the remaining sub-examination regarding the knowledge about cyberloafing.

Keywords: Loafing, Cyberloafing, Bibliometric Analysis

Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı 2012-2022 yılları arasında Dergipark veri tabanında yayınlanmış olan sanal kaytarma konusundaki çalışmaların bibliyometrik olarak incelemektir. Bu bağlamda 2012-2022 yılları arasında DergiPark veri tabanında sanal kaytarma alanında yayınlanan çalışmalar Excell ve Maxqda programı vasıtası ile sınıflandırılmıştır. 2012-2022 yılları arasında Dergipark veri tabanında sanal kaytarma konusuyla ilgili yayınlanmış 75 adet çalışma bibliyometrik olarak incelenmiştir. Bibliyometrik analiz için temel göstergeler “makalelerin yayınlandığı dergilere göre dağılımı, yayın yılları, yayın yeri, yazar sayısı ve araştırma yönetimleri” oluşturmaktadır.

Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre sanal kaytarma kavramıyla ilgili toplam 61 tane farklı dergide yayın bulunmaktadır. Sanal kaytarma konulu makalelerin yıllara göre dağılımı incelendiğinde en fazla yayının 2020 yılında 16 adet, en az yayın ise, 2012 yılında ise 2 adet yayın bulunmaktadır.

Sanal kaytarma konulu makalelerin yazar sayılarına göre dağılımı incelendiğinde ise tek yazarlı makale sayısı 14, 2 yazarlı makale sayısı 44, üç yazarlı makale sayısı 14 ve dört yazarlı makale sayısı 3 olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sanal kaytarma konulu makalelerin araştırma yöntemlerine göre dağılımı incelendiğinde 67 çalışmanın nicel, 8 çalışmanın ise nitel olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın sadece 2012-2022 arasında Dergipark veri tabanında yayınlanmış çalışmaları kapsamaktadır. Dolayısıyla farklı veri tabanları kullanılarak sanal kaytarmayla ilgili konuların çalışmaların bibliyometrik analizlerinin yapılması araştırmacılara önerilebilir. Yapılan incelemeler sonucunda sanal kaytarma kavramıyla ilgili eksik kalan alt konuları ortaya çıkarmak gibi bu alandaki sonraki araştırma girişimlerinin başlatılmasının temelini oluşturacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanal, Sanal kaytarma, Bibliyometrik Analiz

1. INTRODUCTION

Cyberloafing (Lavoie & Pychyl, 2001; Blanchard & Henle, 2008; İnce & Gül, 2011) is named with the terms "Cyberloafing" (Lim, 2002; Lim, 2002), "cyberbludging (Mills et al., 2001)," cyber laziness (Blanchard & Henle, 2008), cyber blocking (Mills et al., 2001, p. 34). The concept of cyberloafing was first defined in the international literature by lim in 2002. According to Lim (2002), cyberloafing is defined as "the voluntary visiting of non-business websites by employees for personal purposes during working hours" (Lim, 2002). According to Anandarajan and Simmers (2004), cyberloafing is defined as "voluntary online behavior on the Internet by using company resources during working hours for purposes other than activities required for the current job" (Anandarajan & Simmers, 2004, p. 19). cyberloafing is expressed as the non-work behavior of employees using organizational and individual Internet access resources (Kaplan & Öğüt, 2012). Some factors cause cyberloafing behavior. According to Doorn (2011), cyberloafing is caused by organizational, professional, and personal characteristics (Doorn, 2011). According to Weissenfeld K., Abramova, O. & Krasnova, H. (2019), the antecedents of cyberloafing are classified as individual and workplace factors (Weissenfeld, Abramova, & Krasnova, 2019).

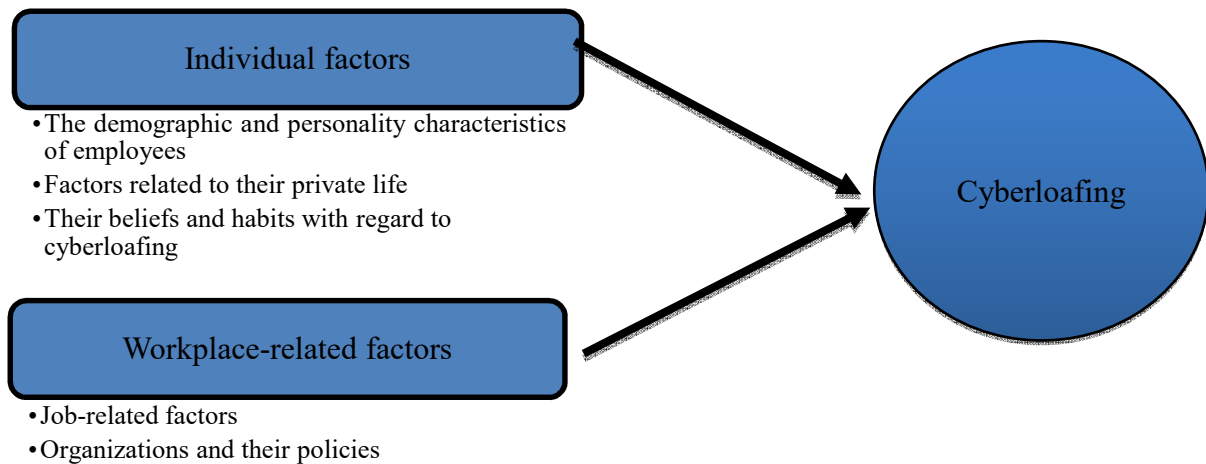


Figure 1. Summary of the antecedents of cyberloafing

Kaynak: Weissenfeld K., Abramova, O. & Krasnova, H. (2019). Antecedents for Cyberloafing – A Literature Review. 14th International Conference on Wirtschaftsinformatik, 1687-1701.

According to Lim (2002), cyberloafing is classified as surfing the Internet (visiting sports, investment, and entertainment sites), checking personal email (retrieving, receiving, and sending non-business email) (Lim, 2002; Lim et al. Lim and Teo, 2005). According to Anandarajan et al. (2004), cyberloafing is classified into four groups: "disruptive actions, recreational actions, personal learning actions, ambiguous actions" *Disruptive actions* are also referred to as misuse of the Internet.

This includes acts of Internet use (accessing obscene websites, playing online games, and downloading music) that harm the organization. *Recreational actions* include the employee's actions for recreation, social activities, or researching the product they will be purchasing. *Personal learning actions* include following news about the organization, visiting corporate websites, and following current events. *Ambiguous actions* include participating in discussions about the institution in chat rooms, entering official websites, and obtaining information about other institutions in chat rooms (Anandarajan et al., 2004). According to Mahatanankoon et al. (2004), cyberloafing was associated with personal e-commerce, searching/monitoring personal information, and personal communication (Mahatanankoon et al., 2004). Li and Chung (2006) classified cyberloafing in four different ways: social function (e.g., communication with friends), knowledge-based function (e.g., knowledge acquisition), virtual-emotional function (e.g., gambling, dating), and recreational function (e.g., recreational purposes) (Li & Chung, 2006).

Blanchard and Henle (2008) classified types of cyberloafing as insignificant (e.g., briefly visiting news sites, receiving emails, reading, sending) and important (e.g., visiting gambling sites, chatting). Insignificant cyberloafing is considered a normal situation for workers. Insignificant cyberloafing does not harm company resources. Significant cyberloafing continues even though employees know that the websites they use outside work are harmful and are aware of the legal liabilities that this behavior entails (Blanchard & Henle, 2008).

According to Anandarajan et al., cyberloafing is divided into four classes: Work-Family, Hedonic, Personal Development, and Organizational Citizenship. Work-family acts include personal matters of the individual during work hours. Hedonic behaviors include actions that provide pleasure and entertainment to the individual. Personal development behaviors include seeking information about education and daily events. Organizational citizenship, on the other hand, includes behaviors that directly and indirectly contribute to the organization of the individual (Anandarajan et al., 2011).

2. METHOD

This research was structured according to the method of bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis studies scientific publications based on data (author, year, keywords, sources, etc.) using mathematical and statistical methods (Pritchard, 1969; Tabak et al., 2016). Bibliometric studies are conducted at micro and macro levels. A micro-level bibliometric analysis examines a study's general structure. The macro-level bibliometric analysis examines studies' performance and descriptive results (Al et al., 2010). These findings obtained through bibliometric analysis are important for developing scientific publications and the study and evaluation of journals by year (Yalçın, 2010).

2.1. Purpose and Scope of the Research

This research aims to bibliometrically examine the studies on cyberloafing published in the Dergipark database between 2012 and 2022. In this regard, the studies published in the DergiPark database between 2012 and 2022 were examined using bibliometric analysis. The data obtained this way were classified using Excel and the Maxqda program and graphically represented in Excel.

2.2. Data Analysis and Results

This research data consists of studies published in the DergiPark database on cyberloafing between 2012 and 2022. The data obtained in this direction were analyzed using Excell and Maxqda. The frequencies of the most frequently used words in the analyzed article titles were visualized using the Maxqda, and a word cloud was created.

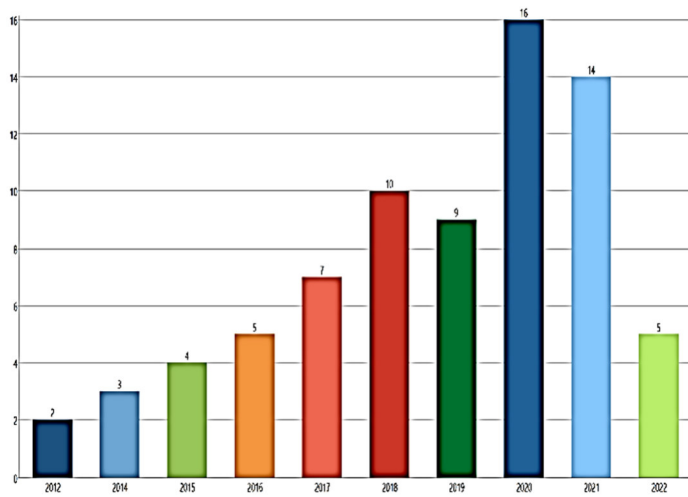
| | |
|--|-----------|
| Bilgi Ekonomisi ve Yönetimi Dergisi | 1 |
| Çağdaş Yönetim Bilimleri Dergisi | 1 |
| Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi | 1 |
| Çatalhöyük Uluslararası Turizm ve Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi | 1 |
| Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi İşletme Fakültesi Dergisi | 1 |
| Düzce Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi | 2 |
| Ege Academic Review | 1 |
| Erciyes Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi | 1 |
| Gazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi | 1 |
| Gümüşhane Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi | 2 |
| Hacettepe Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi | 1 |
| IBAD Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi | 1 |
| Iğdır Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi | 1 |
| International Anatolia Academic Online Journal Social Sciences Journal | 1 |
| International Journal of Social Inquiry | 1 |
| International Journal of Social Sciences and Education Research | 2 |
| İş ve Hayat | 1 |
| İşletme | 2 |
| İzmir Katip Çelebi Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi | 1 |
| Journal of Empirical Economics and Social Sciences | 1 |
| Journal of Healthcare Management and Leadership | 1 |
| Journal of Internet Applications and Management | 1 |
| Journal of Management and Economics Research | 3 |
| Journal of Tourism Theory and Research | 1 |
| Journal of Travel and Tourism Research | 1 |
| Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Ekonomik Araştırmalar Dergisi | 1 |
| Kesit Akademi Dergisi | 3 |
| Marmara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Hukuk Araştırmaları Dergisi | 1 |
| Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi | 1 |
| Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi | 1 |
| Mersin Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi | 1 |
| Örgütsel Davranış Araştırmaları Dergisi | 1 |
| Pamukkale Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi | 1 |
| Sakarya Üniversitesi İşletme Enstitüsü Dergisi | 1 |
| Samsun Sağlık Bilimleri Dergisi | 1 |
| Social Sciences | 1 |
| Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Dergisi | 1 |
| Spor Bilimleri Araştırmaları Dergisi | 1 |
| Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi | 2 |
| Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi | 1 |
| Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Vizyoner Dergisi | 1 |
| Turkish Journal of Science and Health | 1 |
| Uluslararası Ekonomi İşletme ve Politika Dergisi | 1 |
| Uluslararası Sağlık Yönetimi ve Stratejileri Araştırma Dergisi | 3 |
| Yönetim ve Ekonomi Dergisi | 1 |
| Total | 75 |

Business Journal, Aksaray University Journal of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Düzce University Journal of Social Sciences, International Journal of Social Sciences and Education Research, Süleyman Demirel University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences follow. In each mentioned journal, there are two publications on cyberloafing between 2012 and 2022. It was found that there are publications on the concept of cyberloafing in other journals

2.2.2 Publications on cyberloafing Per Year

When analyzing the articles by publication years, it was found that most studies were published in 2020 (16 articles), and the fewest studies were published in 2012 (2 articles). It was found that 14 articles in 2019, 10 articles in 2018, 9 articles in 2019, 14 articles in 2016, five articles in 2022, and 3 articles in 2014 were published. Regarding the number of articles by year, there was no publication in 2013.

Table 2. Publications on cyberloafing Per Year

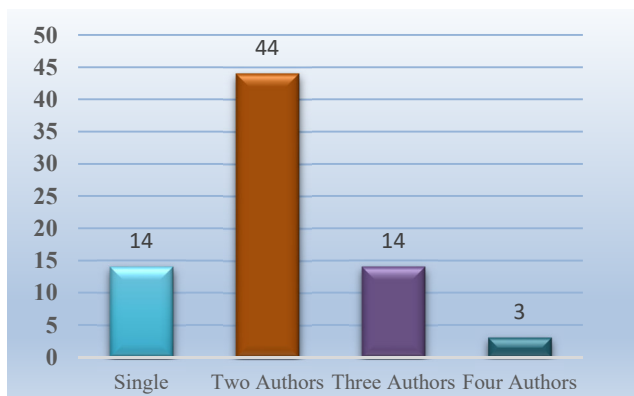


| Years | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 2012 | 2 | 2,67 |
| 2014 | 3 | 4,00 |
| 2015 | 4 | 5,33 |
| 2016 | 5 | 6,67 |
| 2017 | 7 | 9,33 |
| 2018 | 10 | 13,33 |
| 2019 | 9 | 12,00 |
| 2020 | 16 | 21,33 |
| 2021 | 14 | 18,67 |
| 2022 | 5 | 6,67 |
| Total | 75 | 100 |

2.2.3 Distribution of Articles by Number of Authors

Analyzing the articles by the number of authors, it was found that the number of articles with a single author is 14.2, the number of articles with one author is 44, the number of articles with three authors is 14, and the number of articles with four authors is 3.

Table 3. Distribution of Articles by Number of Authors

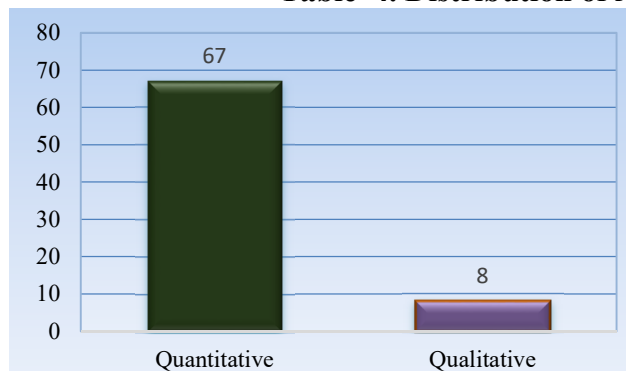


| Number of Authors | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Single | 14 | 18,6 |
| Two Authors | 44 | 58,6 |
| Three Authors | 14 | 18,6 |
| Four Authors | 3 | 4,0 |
| Toplam | 75 | 100 |

2.2.4. Distribution of Articles by Research Methods

When examining the distribution of articles on cyberloafing published in the Dergipark database between 2012 and 2022 by research methods, it was found that 67 studies were quantitative and eight were qualitative

Table 4. Distribution of Articles by Research Methods



| Method | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Quantitative | 67 | 89,33 |
| Qualitative | 8 | 10,66 |
| Total | 75 | 100 |

3. Discussion, Conclusion, and Recommendations

In this study, 75 studies on cyberloafing published in the Dergipark database between 2012 and 2022 were examined bibliometrically. The main indicators for the bibliometric analysis are "The distribution of articles by the journals in which they were published, the years of publication of the articles, the place of publication, the number of authors, and the research management."

According to the research results, 61 journals on the concept of cyberloafing In 4 different journals, there are three publications each on cyberloafing. These journals were identified as Adnan Menderes University Journal of Social Sciences Institute, International Health Management, and Strategies Research Journal, Kesit Akademi Journal, and Journal of Management and Economics Research. In 4 different journals, there are two publications each on cyberloafing. İBusiness Journal, Aksaray University Journal of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Düzce University Journal of Social Sciences, International Journal of Social Sciences and Education Research and Süleyman Demirel University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Journals each have two publications on cyberloafing. There is one publication each on cyberloafing in 53 different journals.

Looking at the distribution of articles on cyberloafing by year, we find that the highest number of publications is in 2020, with 16. Fourteen publications follow this in 2021, 10 in 2018, 9 in 2019, 7 in 2017, 5 in 2016 and 2022, 4 in 2015, 3 in 2014, and 2 in 2012.

When examining the distribution of cyberloafing articles by the number of authors, it was found that the number of articles with one author was 14.2, the number of articles with 44 authors was 44, the number of articles with three authors was 14, and the number of articles with four authors was 3. When examining the distribution of cyberloafing articles by research methods, it was found that 67 studies were quantitative, and eight studies were qualitative.

As a result of the research, the word cloud indicates which terms are most frequently used in the topics related to the concept of cyber slacking. In this context, it will help to determine which concepts are less used and lead to future studies.

This study only includes plays published in the Dergipark database between 2012 and 2022. Therefore, it can be suggested that the researchers conduct a bibliometric analysis of studies on cyberloafing using other databases. The result of the studies will be the basis for the next research initiatives in this field, such as uncovering the missing subtopics related to the concept of cyber slacking.

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