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The Effect of Social Media on Employees' Job Performance: The mediating Role of Organizational Structure

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Social media is creating a drastic change at workplaces, and organizations are increasingly interested in adaption of it for their business processes. The aim of social media usage at workplace may differ but ultimate objective is to build social networks and sharing. This empirical research examined the effect of use of social media on employees' job performance and the mediating effect of an organizational structure. Survey data gathered from 205 valid responses and analyzed by structural equation modelling technique. Results revealed that "use of social media" is positively correlated with "employees' job performance", while organizational structure has positive mediating effect.

Keywords: *social media, employees' job performance, organizational structure*

INTRODUCTION

Social media is a platform through which people connect or collaborate with one another inside and outside the organizations (Daowd, 2016, p. 33). Social media not only provides a complete knowledge management but also provides very simple and flexible tools to the management (Cao & Ali, 2018, p. 70). Currently, the available social media applications (e.g. Facebook, twitter and LinkedIn) are playing an important role in human interaction within organizations. Employees use online applications at workplace because these applications brings efficiency in operations.

Social media has become an important need for organizational design in this competitive environment (Kane, 2017a). Organizations may face opportunities, threats, weaknesses and strengths owing to use of social media (Kane, 2017a; Tajudeen, Jaafar, & Ainin, 2018). For instance, social media provides opportunity in terms of uploaded information may be beneficial for the organization. On the other hand, it may become a threat, competitors may use shared information. Similarly, social media can be weakness for the organizations when it negatively affects its productivity. Social media may become the strength for the organization when it is used to develop a relationship and used to build the capacity of the employees. Even though social media plays an important role on an employees' job performance, minor importance was given to the use of social media at workplace.

Social media usage at the workplace increases the capacity of the employees (Fusi & Feeney, 2016). Since employees use social media for their personal and official activities at workplace; they get more knowledge and increase their ability related to their work by using social media. Furthermore, integrated social media at workplace reduces the workload and increases the usefulness of social media (Fusi & Feeney, 2016, p. 6). This advantage drives the organizations to develop a deeper understanding of social media platforms and use it effectively (Betsy A. Pudliner, Eric T. Brey, & Hyeong-Gyu Choi, 2015, p. 406)

The effects of organizational structure on organizational effectiveness are the degree to which an organization achieves its objectives (Tran & Tian, 2013). Literature concludes that a formal structure is shaped in a dynamic environment which negatively affects organizational effectiveness (ibid). Companies that do not have the resources to invest in a large-scale for technology infrastructure, now have the opportunity to leverage multiple social media applications to participate in community building activities (Young, 2017, p. 45).

Although the concepts of social media, job performance and organizational structure have wider implications within the organizations, there is no conclusive evidence from previous research identifying the relationship among these variables. Therefore, this research aimed to fulfil the identified gap and provides practical implications to the practitioners.

1. SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media is a group of Internet-based applications that built on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0 (Tajvidi & Karami, 2017, p. 2). Social media provides social network identity to its users to establish profiles for social activities and also allows to its users to create and exchange user-generated content without any time and space constraints (Carr & Hayes, 2015; Kaplan & Haenlein, 2012, p. 101; Özdemir & Erdem, 2016). Therefore, social media introduced a new communication paradigm for organizations by providing two-way communication channels unlike traditional media.

Social media is a systemized network consisting three parts: devices that produce information, devices that fetch information and people that use information for their official and personal purpose (Carr & Hayes, 2015, p. 40). These social networks provide searching and privacy features to their users. In addition, users can also articulate a list of other users with whom they share and interact (Gerald C. Kane & Maryam Alavi, 2012, p. 11).

Social media is a platform where organizations interact with their stakeholders. Therefore, organizations are increasingly interested in the use of social media to build relationships with employees and other stakeholders (Macnamara & Zerfass, 2012, p. 288; Nga Ling Chan & Guillet, 2011, p. 355). Social media applications like Facebook, social networking sites and LinkedIn enable organizations to engage their customers in an ongoing dialogue (Goldkind, 2015, p. 380). Furthermore, organizations use social media to promote their products and services to increase their customer's strength (Aichner & Jacob, 2014, p. 259).

There are many social network applications available that organizations use for their official purposes such as Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, Twitter, Blogs, Skype and Photo-sharing sites. In addition, some special and private social networks are also used for communication in the organizations such as "Yammer", whereas small number of organizations use podcast, second life and Pinterest (Macnamara & Zerfass, 2012, p. 296).

Facebook is one of the largest social global networks that has come the forefront among social networking sites. Facebook constantly improving and renewing its features to meet the demands of their users. It basically facilitates its users to create their profiles, social pages, groups. In addition, Facebook provides the facilities of messages, notifications of events, games, and calls. (Islek, 2012, p. 57). Twitter lies in the micro blogging category of the social network wherein users can exchange messages using smart devices. It is only a text based application, users can only write up to a maximum length of 140 characters. This limitation changed to 280 characters after 7 November 2017 (Usher, 2011, p. 326). Skype is also an internet-based application for communication. Skype not only allows its user in voice communication but also provides the facility of video calls through internet. Calls from skype to skype are free except when

making calls skype to landline or mobile (Usher, 2011, p. 326). YouTube is largest site for video sharing (Madsen & Slatten, 2015, p. 6). YouTube has made it possible for everyone to watch, share, and download videos across the world (Usher, 2011, p. 327). Blogs maintained by its users in form of websites. Users update it by commenting, videos sharing and writing the descriptions of any event. Blogs are used by individuals and companies to post news and other informative materials (Aichner & Jacob, 2014, p. 259; Usher, 2011, p. 326).

Switching to mobile devices has been an important development of social media in recent year (Perrin, 2015, p. 3). Interactions on social networks are now possible through mobile devices. In developing countries phones are the primary source of accessing the internet. Having access to social media platform mobile oriented applications enable the people to share knowledge from everywhere and anytime (Kane, 2017b, p. 41).

Use of social media has been classified in three ways. First, social media is used by people for socializing and strengthening relationships among friends, relatives and colleagues. Second one is hedonic use where people use social media for the affective need of pleasure and emotional experiences. Third is cognitive use, in this way one uses social media to fulfil his needs by freely searching for information and knowledge (Ali-Hassan, Nevo, & Wade, 2015a, p. 67).

Social media provides a better platform of understanding how people develop networks and share information with each other. For instance, social exchange theory explains that individuals engage with each other on the base of cost-benefit framework. Concisely, individuals bound in communication with each other to gain reward. Similarly, social penetration theory states how individuals develop relations through self-disclosure (Pan, 2012, p. 9).

2. EMPLOYEES' JOB PERFORMANCE

Job performance refers to the quality of work of an employee (Caillier, 2010, p. 140). Job performance is associated with the ability of the employees being aware of assigned targets, fulfilling expectations and achieving targets or accomplishing a standard set of tasks for the organization (Sethela June & Mahmood, 2011, p. 96). Job performance is directly related to the efficiency of the employee because employees' performance tends to increase due to a system of stress reduction in the workplace (Kumasey et al., 2014; Haque, Aston & Kozlovski, 2018). The organizations which are well aware of this fact have fully concentrated on the factors that affect the employees' job performance (Dinc, 2017, p. 774).

There are number of factors (internal and external) that affect job performance or the success of an employee in an organization. Individual ability, knowledge and skill can be examples of internal factors while the working environment, characteristics of assigned tasks, incentive, organizational structure and Human Resource Management practices are examples of external factors (Lu, Guo, Luo, & Chen, 2015, p. 287; Meriçöz, 2015, p. 44; Sani & Maharani, 2015, p. 186).

Several studies have examined the dimensions of employees' job performance as task performance, contextual performance, adaptive performance, creative performance, agility performance and effectiveness (Catalakal, 2016, p. 17). Task performance is directly related to the technical aspects of the organization and it supports the core of any organization either by executing its processes or maintaining its required services (Harari, Reaves, & Viswesvaran, 2015, p. 498; Uryan, 2015, p. 3). Borman and Motowidlo (1997) defined task performance as "the effectiveness with which job incumbents perform activities that contribute to the organization's technical core" (Cited in Liua, Jiangb, & Chen, 2016, p. 4). Task performance support the core of any organization either by executing its processes or by maintaining its required services (Harari et al., 2015, p. 498).

Contextual performance is the behavioral patterns that support the psychological and social context in which task activities are performed (Stone-Romero, Alvarez, & Thompson, 2009, p. 104). Contextual performance includes the behaviors of employees for activities other than core job, such as helping, supporting the colleagues at workplace, showing learning attitude, sharing information and doing work for others which are not one's responsibility (Tufail, Mahesar, & Pathan, 2017, p. 272). Contextual performance contributes to help, cooperate and suggest the methods to improve the organizational

processes. In other words, contextual performance is a behavior that contributes to the organization by coordinating with colleagues, following rules, and putting extra efforts (LI & Lu, 2009, p. 3).

Adaptive performance is how versatile employees are in understanding and adopting to changes taking place in the organization. The organizational support at workplace increases organizational commitment, which tends to increase the individual and collective performance of employees (Haque & Yamoah, 2014; Haque & Aston, 2016). Researchers classified adaptive performance as a new way of task learning, handling stress at working, adaptability of new technologies and procedure, problem solving and interpersonal adaptability (Uryan, 2015, p. 4).

Creative performance is the ability to generate products, procedures or ideas that are viewed as original and potentially useful. Manager generally assess an employee's contribution on creative performance. Practically, creativity of employee contributes to the output of the organization. Thus, employees individually crop new ideas related to different work description and procedures (Uryan, 2015, p. 4). Indeed, employees having strong social interaction throughout the workday, are generally more positive, productive and they show their creative attitude at workplace (Hernandez, Stanley, & Miller, 2014, p. 342).

Agility performance is the ability of an employee to adapt changes for personal and organizational benefits. Employee feels comfortable with changes, new idea and technology via commitment to continuous learning. Dimensions of agility performance are proactivity, resilience and adaptability. These dimensions require employees to challenge themselves by expanding their skills through continuous learning and exploring (Cai, Huang, & Liu, 2018, p. 54).

Use of social media at workplace may negatively affect the job performance (Jana Kühnel, Tim Vahle-Hinz, & Bloom, 2017). For example, social media usage at workplace lead the employee to misuse of organizational resources, official time, and has often been perceived as an employee deviate from the work place, violating the standard operation procedures of the organization. Consequently, social media weakens the employee job performance (ibid). However, researchers believe that practitioners can increase the efficiency and productivity of the employees by adopting social media in business processes (Levy, 2013, p. 742).

3. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Organizational structure is the formal allocation of work roles, administrative mechanism, integrate activities, and setting up of communication channels, authorities, responsibilities and accountabilities at different levels within the organization (Ajagbe, Cho, & Udo, 2016, p. 65; Wahba, 2015, p. 279). In short, it is about how organizational activities are assigned and monitored to achieve organizational objectives. Factors that influence organization's structure are grouped into two categories: internal and external factors (Tran & Tian, 2013, p. 229). External factors affect structure however, these factors are not in the direct control of the organization whereas the internal factors are measurable, comparable, and directly controlled by the organization (ibid).

Various types of organizational structures identified according to organizational operational functionality (Janićijević, 2017, p. 72). A functional organizational structure is formed according to the characteristics like work, product, geography and project of the organization (ibid).

Since organizational features do not focus on single feature thus, many researchers have explained organizational structure in different dimensions. It has distinctive dimensions such as flatness, centralization, decentralization, formalization, complexity (hierarchy), integration and specialization (Hao, Kasper, & Muehlbacher, 2012, p. 36; Özlem Çetinkaya Bozkurta, Adnan Kalkanb, & Armanc, 2014, p. 223; Wahba, 2015, p. 279).

Centralization, decentralization and formalization are the most important components of organizational structure (Shaar & Khat tab, 2015, p. 501). Centralization in organizational structure refers to the "decision making authority". In a centralized structure, decisions are made at the top level in the organization. It creates a non-participatory environment and affects the commitment, communication and involvement of tasks among individuals. A highly centralized structure in the organization reduces the opportunity and growth of individuals and affects creative problem solving (Wahba, 2015, p. 279). Centralization may cause

an interruption of communication and the frequent sharing of new ideas because it consumes time following formal communication channels (Özlem Çetinkaya Bozkurta et al., 2014, p. 224).

Authority of decisions making in a decentralized structure refers to the lower level. There is a trend of having decentralized structure in organizations with self-managed groups. These groups are smaller, more technological and increased the use of open communication. The biggest step is to reduce the boundaries between the functions and operation, and emphasis that all departments should work for the common goals of the organization (Sujarwoto, 2017, p. 2)..

Formalization in organization structure is the degree to which the organization follows the pre-defined rules and procedures. High degree of formalization in an organization can be measured by how much the organization is concerned in imposing strict standardized written documents, work process and defined rules and procedures (Delic & Ahmetovic, 2013, p. 36; Tran & Tian, 2013, p. 229).

Unlike other structures, matrix organizational structure shares the power along and among two or more dimensions (dual supervisor to report). In matrix structure, individuals work under vertical and horizontal chain of commands. The main advantage of a matrix organization is that the employee is accountable to the immediate supervisor and project manager. Matrix organizational structure provides a platform to the matrix manager to control individual's expertise without being concerned about divisions in the workplace (McPhail, 2016, p. 58). Similarly, team structure is suitable to perform interdependent tasks. This type of structure helps to develop common skills, increase the pace of professional decision making and provides a platform for learning and knowledge sharing in the organization (Acharya & Mishra, 2017, p. 967).

Flatness refers to organizational structure in which small number of hierarchy level and small number of chain of command exist (Huang, Kristal, & Schroeder, 2010b, p. 517). Few numbers of level increases flexibility, reduces expense and hierarchical load in the organization. Participants can share information and interact with each other easily without a long approval process, ultimately, improves employee's job performance (M. Zhang, Zhao, & Qi, 2014, p. 146).

Complexity (and hierarchy) in organizational structure refers to the degree of differentiation within the organization (Delic & Ahmetovic, 2013, p. 37). Hierarchy reflects how many employees can be effectively manage by one manager. It also shows a relationship between the immediate supervisors and subordinates (ibid). The hierarchy of an organization can be measured by horizontal, vertical and spatial differentiation (Delic & Ahmetovic, 2013, p. 37). Horizontal differentiation distinguishes in respect with task undertaken and occupational members of the organization. Vertical differentiation refers the degree of span control or level in the hierarchical level. Spatial differentiation refers the geographically division level within the organization (Özlem Çetinkaya Bozkurta et al., 2014, p. 224).

Specialization refers to the degree in which works are divided into small and specified tasks. High degree of division of work means narrow and low division of work, which reflects a broad specialization. Vertical specialization of the higher level can create monotony and alienation at the workplace (Delic & Ahmetovic, 2013, p. 36). Whereas, integration in organizational structure refers to the degree where organizational activities are coordinated by adopting formal mechanisms of coordination (ibid).

4. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

Social media, job performance and organizational structure serve as the conceptual and theoretical foundation for this research. Social media technologies have changed the ways of interaction and information sharing on the web. Moreover, Web 2.0 technology enables the organizations and customers interaction and sharing information through blogs, wikis, podcasts, Facebook and WhatsApp (Usher, 2011). As social media technologies are based on mutual communication between two or more parties, so it is very important to explore interaction between both sides within organization (Reitz, 2012, p. 48).

The relationship between job performance and organizational structure is unexpectedly dissymmetrical where organizational structure has great impact on job Performance (Nisar, Rodríguez-Monroy, Ruiz, & Yuxi, 2012, p. 176). Since the organizational structure has a close relationship with the employees' job performance, so different organizational structures lead organizations to different work efficiency methods and performance (Kane, 2015; Kjaerulff, 2015).

In different organizational structures social media is used in different ways. In other words, it has its benefits and limitations. Therefore, employees perceive and interpret the influence of organizational structure differently (Scott & Davis, 2014). In addition, social media allows customers to exchange information with one another. This peer to peer interaction advocates in favor of the organization and influences behavior of customers (Sashi, 2012, p. 255).

Literature points out that social media applications have impact on job performance. Social media applications contribute to make the communication process more efficient and ultimately increases employee job performance (Louie H. M. Wong, Carol X. J. Ou, Davison, Hui Zhu, & Zhang, 2016, p. 240). For instance, in organizations workers use social media for official and personal use. Relatively official purpose it facilitates the employee when problem arise offline (Dunne, Lawlor, & Rowley, 2010, p. 53). However, organizations have different point of views about the use of social media (White, 2014). Some are positive and other are very concerned about the use of social media at work as accusing it decreasing employee job performance (Sykes, Venkatesh, & Johnson, 2014, p. 51).

Employees who use social media at workplace not only seek and share information, but also consider it as a platform for meeting friends, gaining a sense of belonging and build relationships (Atsan & Çetinkaya, 2015). Especially when employees work at different locations they connect each other through social media for common interests. In short, use of social media at the workplace is useful for developing professional networks and strengthening links with workmates (Cao, Guo, Vogel, & Zhang, 2016, p. 532).

Research conducted by Zhang & Venkatesh (2013) on implication of social media on job performance concluded that social media has positive effect on employee' job performance. Furthermore, it is identified from the literature that the use of social media saves time and cost, and ultimately increases the profit of organizations (Harandi & Abdolvand, 2018, p. 29). Social media also has impacts on innovation, advertising, and customer relations in organizations (Tajudeen et al., 2018, p. 310). In the line of previous research, this article proposes following hypothesis:

H₁: Social media has a positive effect on employee' job performance.

Organizational structure plays a vital role in achieving organization goals. An organization's intention is to increase its performance by adopting efficient structures. A flexible organizational structure allows workers to work freely and perform according to their customer needs. Such types of structures give way for a pro-active role and increases the employee job performance (Shafiee, Razminia, & Zeymaran, 2016, p. 161).

Social media creates a direct and prompts relationship between the organization and its audience. By using social media, employees are maintaining their relationships for quick and efficient problem solving. However, few organizations succeed in such kind of relationships. Because there are many structural design elements that restrict employees (Kjaerulff, 2015, p. 4). Emergence of new trends on social media push organizations to become more involved and makes them adopt to new social media applications so as to keep their organization structure up to date. Organizations are keen and interested in its appropriate use hence understanding its effectiveness. In fact, social media has become a necessity at the workplace (Langer, 2014, p. 4). Based on the literature, following hypothesis was proposed:

H₂: Organizational structure has a positive mediating effect on the relationship between use of social media and employee' job performance.

5. RESEARCH METHOD

The research examines the mediating effect of organizational structure in the relationship between the use of social media and job performance in the service sectors. A 5-points Likert scale ranging from "1. Strongly disagree" to "5. Strongly agree" survey questionnaire was circulated for data collection. The questionnaire consisted of four parts: the first part was the measure of use of social media, second part was the measure of employee job performance, third part was the measure of effects of organizational structure and the fourth part was about the participant's demographic information.

The scale of the organizational structure adopted from the research of (Huang, Kristal, & Schroeder, 2010a), (Liao, Chuang, & To, 2011), (Akkoc & Erdogan, 2011), (Delic & Ahmetovic, 2013), and (haman, 2016)The measure consisted of 29 items with six dimensions. Internal consistency level (Cronbach's Alpha) of this scale was calculated as $\alpha = 0.868$, which is at a high level. The 0.7 is a threshold value and above this is widely accepted in social sciences (Faizan & Zehra, 2016).

The measure of employees' job performance adopted from, (Koopmans & Bernaards, 2014) and (Coole, 2003) consisted of 20 items with two dimensions. Item 7 of the measure was a reverse coded item. Reliability analysis of this scale was calculated as $\alpha = 0.871$. High alpha (α) value show the high internal consistency of the scale.

The scale used to measure the use of social media was adopted from, (Wang, Yang, & Chen, 2016). It measured 10 items with two dimensions. Reliability analysis (Cronbach's Alpha) of the scale was calculated as $\alpha = 0.941$, which showed that internal consistency is at high level in this scale.

The target audience of this survey was employees working in the service sector of Konya. The segment was unidentified. A simple random sampling technique was used to determine the sample. Formal permission was granted by concern authorities for data collection and participants voluntarily participated in this research. Participants filled questionnaires willingly and the aim was to contribute to the informed consent. A total of 300 questionnaires were distributed among different organizations. However, 236 questionnaires were received (68% return rate). The detailed analysis revealed that 205 out of 236 returned questionnaire were completed and therefore, used for the purpose of analysis. For the validation of the sample size, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, and Structural Equation Modelling was carried out and it estimated that the sample size was adequate (Hox & Bechger, 2006).

5.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the demographic data of the participants (Table 1) shows majority of the respondents were married males having bachelor's degree and in the age group 25-34 years. Majority of the participants were working in existing organizations for the period of 4-6 years. Most of the participants had work experience of 10-15 years. When participants were categorized according to their departments, it was found that majority of participants belonged to structure control department.

Majority of the companies have been operating for more than 20 years. More than half of the companies surveyed had more than 500 employees. The legal status of the companies surveyed were mostly cooperate, public and limited companies. Banking, energy, water and sewage were mostly surveyed as the service providing sectors in this research.

TABLE 1
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

		n	%			n	%	
Gender	Male	147	71,7	Status at work place	Company Owner / Partner	5	2,40	
	Female	58	28,3		General Manager / Assistant GM	7	3,40	
	Total	205	100,0		Chief / Foreman / Supervisor	30	14,60	
Marital status	Married	137	66,8		Department Manager / Assist. DM	26	12,70	
	Unmarried	66	32,2		Worker	116	56,60	
	Missing	2	1,0		Others	20	9,80	
	Total	205	100,0		Missing	1	0,50	
Age	18-24	20	9,8		Operation time of the firm	Total	205	100,00
	25-34	100	48,8			Less than 1 year	2	1,00
	35-49	71	34,6			1-3 year	14	6,80
	50-65	12	5,9	4- 6 year		5	2,40	
	Missing	2	1	7- 9 year		26	12,70	
	Total	205	100	10- 15 year		15	7,30	
Education	Middle School	1	0,50	16 -20 year		5	2,40	
	High School	21	10,20	20 and more		136	66,30	
				Missing	2	1,00		

	Intermediate	34	16,60			Total	205	100,00
	Bachelor	107	52,20	Total Number of Employees	Less than 10		13	6,30
	Post graduate	36	17,60		10 – 49		63	30,70
	PhD	4	2,00		50- 99		6	2,90
	Missing	2	1,00		100- 249		6	2,90
	Total	205	100,00		250- 499		9	4,40
Work experience in life time	Less than 1 year	12	5,9	500- 999		15	7,30	
	1-3 Year	15	7,3	1000-1999		42	20,50	
	4-6 year	27	13,2	2000 and more		50	24,40	
	7-9 year	40	19,5	Missing		1	0,50	
	10-15 Year	61	29,8	Total	205	100,00		
	16-20 Year	19	9,3	Legal status	Unlimited company		2	1,00
	20 year and more	29	14,1		Commandite partnership		2	1,00
Missing	2	1	Limited Company			24	11,70	
Total	205	100	Corporation.			91	44,40	
			Cooperative company.			3	1,50	
Department	Water flow control	9	4,4	Public		74	36,10	
	Bank	5	2,4	Others		9	4,40	
	Data Processing	14	6,8	Missing		0	-	
	Security	4	2	Total	205	100,00		
	Public Relation	2	1	Sector	Banking		43	21,00
	Human Resource	13	6,3		Municipality		2	1,00
	Building	3	1,5		Education		2	1,00
	Management	5	2,4		Economy		2	1,00
	Sewerage	3	1,5		Energy		29	14,10
	Credit	4	2		Finance		15	7,30
	Financial Services	6	2,9		Service		4	2,00
	Customer service	12	5,9		Building		17	8,30
	Operation	14	6,8		Public		9	4,40
	Marketing	9	4,4		Water Department		7	3,40
	Plan Project	6	2,9		Water and sewage		37	18,00
	Sale	15	7,3		Telecommunication		9	4,40
	City Aesthetics	4	2		Spare parts		11	5,40
Trade	8	3,9	Others			10	4,90	
Product Specialist	4	2	Missing			8	3,90	
Building Control	16	7,8	Total		205	100,00		
Manager	6	2,9						
Others	29	14,1						
Missing	14	6,8						
Total	205	100						

5.2. EXPLANATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS FOR THE MEASURE OF USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) operates on the notion that measurable and observable variables can be decreased to fewer latent variables that have a common variance and are unobservable. It is also known as reducing dimensionality (Bartholomew, Knott, & Moustaki, 2011). In order to perform a factor analysis, a univariate and multivariate normality must be present in the data and the determining factor will be based on the assumption that correlations have a linear relationship between factors and variables (Yong & Pearce, 2013, p. 67).

TABLE 2
USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA EXPLANATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS (N= 205)

KMO ve Bartlett's Test (Bartlett's Test of Sphericity)	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.905 Approx. Chi-Square (χ^2) = 2082.532 df (Degree of freedom) = 45 Sig. = 0,000
Rotated Component Matrix ^a	Components

	Perceived usefulness	Perceived ease to use
Using social media make my work fast.	0.904	
Using social media makes my work easier.	0.891	
Using social media increases my working performance.	0.888	
Using social media make my work effective.	0.881	
Using social media increases my work productivity.	0.871	
I often use social media to perform my work.	0.843	
Use of social media is helpful at my workplace.	0.745	
It is easy to learn how to use social media.		0.920
It is easy to interact with social media.		0.905
I like to use social media.		0.744
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.		
a. Rotation converged in 3 iterations.		
Perceived Usefulness: Eigen value = 6.633; Explained variance % = 54.172; α =0.961		
Perceived Ease to use: Eigen value = 1.535; Explained variance % = 27.510; α = 0.874		
Total variance explained = % 81.682		

Table 2 reveals the results of EFA of the measure “use of social media”. The sample adequacy test (KMO) value was 0.905. The fact that the KMO value is higher than 0.80 indicates that the variables are related to each other, share common factor and were patterned relationships between items. The Bartlett's Test of Sphericity test, tests the hypothesis that the correlation matrix is equal to the unit matrices and had a statistically significant result of ($\chi^2 = 2082.532$, $df = 45$, $p < 0.000$).

EFA brought out two dimensions of the measure use of social media: perceived usefulness and perceived ease to use. The perceived usefulness of social media eigenvalue was 6.633 with a variance explained as 54.172%. The perceived ease to use component eigenvalue was 1.535 with a variance explained as 27.510%, both components represented a total of 81.682% of the total explained variance. The reliability (α) coefficients of the components were higher than 0.80. Compound variables were generated as suggested by the EFA and further data analysis conducted with these variables.

5.3. EXPLANATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS FOR THE MEASURE OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Table 3 reveals results of the EFA on the measure of organizational structure. The sample adequacy test (KMO) value was 0.802. This value indicated variables associated with each other and that share a common factor. The Bartlett's Test of Sphericity test, showed that a variable organizational structure was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 1880.435$, $df = 276$, $p < 0.000$).

TABLE 3
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE EXPLANATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS (N=205)

Pattern Matrix ^a	Components					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
In Our organization duties and responsibilities are given in writing.	0.856					
In our organization, all activities of subordinates are under strict control.	0.766					
In our organization employees are constantly checked during their jobs.	0.641					
In our organization, performance of employees is evaluated regularly	0.571					
In our organization, expected targets from the employee are clear.	0.573					

There is a large number of steps that must be passed to the authorized person about job related work	0.402
In our organization, employees do their job as they know the way and they have knowledge about their job	0.822
In our organization, employees define their rules related their work.	0.794
In our organization, tolerate to violation of the rules and procedures	0.739
When I finish the job, I always have to give a written report to the superiors.	0.501
Even the simplest decisions in our organization are taken by a senior manager.	-0.830
In our company, decisions are taken by the management without consulting the subordinates.	-0.788
All decisions related to my work must be approved by my manager.	-0.722
In our organization, all decisions are made by managers and abide by subordinates.	-0.604
Lack of communication between departments, hinder the work being done in coordination.	0.817
There are disruptions in the timely and complete execution of the work associated with the other departments.	0.669
Our work is usually delayed due to coordination with others departments.	0.631
My job description is clear and unambiguous	0.797
In my organization, I do a single job.	0.592
Authorities and responsibilities between departments has been made precise and clear.	0.562
In my organization, managers and employees can communicate easily with each other.	0.460
In our organization, emphasis is given to rules and procedures in written form.	0.826
In our organization, emphasis is given to compliance the rules and procedures.	0.733
In our organization, duties and responsibilities are given in written.	0.615
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization. a. Rotation converged in 12 iterations.	
1. Control: Eigen value = 5.839; Variance Explained % = 24.327; $\alpha=0.805$	
2. Autonomy: Eigen Value = 3.668; Variance Explained = 15.285%; $\alpha= 0.738$	
3. Centralization: Eigen Value= 2.008; Variance Explained = 8.367%; $\alpha= 0.745$	
4. Coordination: Eigen value = 1.490; Variance Explained = 6.207%; $\alpha=0.685$	
5. Specialization: Eigen Value= 1.222; Variance Explained = 5.094%; $\alpha= 0.621$	
6. Formalization: Eigen value = 1.112; Variance Explained = 4.632%; $\alpha=0.721$	
Total Variance Explained = 63.911%	

The EFA generated six dimensions of the measure on organizational structure: control, autonomy, centralization, coordination, specialization and formalization. In the course of factor analyzing five items were removed because they were loaded with more than one component simultaneously. The eigenvalues, variances explained and the reliability (α) coefficients of the components were presented in Table 3. The components have an eigenvalue of above 1 explained as 63.11% of the total variance.

5.4. EXPLANATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS FOR THE MEASURE OF ANALYZING EMPLOYEE JOB PERFORMANCE

Table 4 shows the results of EFA on the measure of job performance. The sample adequacy test (KMO) value was 0.874. This value indicates that the variables were associated with each other and shared a common factor. The Bartlett's Test of Sphericity test, showed that variable use of job performance was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 1383.586$, $df = 153$, $p < 0.000$).

Depicted in table 4 explanatory factor analysis generated three dimensions for the scale use of employee job performance: time management, task performance and contextual performance. The eigenvalues, variances explained and the reliability (α) coefficients of the components were presented in Table 4. In the course of factor analysing, five items were removed because they were loaded with more than one component simultaneously. The components have an eigenvalue above 1 explained as 64.021% total variance.

TABLE 4
EMPLOYEE JOB PERFORMANCE EXPLANATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS (N=205)

KMO ve Bartlett's Test (Bartlett's Test of Sphericity)	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy= 0.874 Approx. Ki-Square (χ^2) = 1383.586 df (Degree of freedom) = 153 Sig. = 0,000	
Rotated Components Matrix ^a	Time Management	Task Performance
		Contextual Performance
I plan my work to complete it on time	0.842	
I always keep in my mind the target that is related to my job.	0.807	
I comply with deadlines at work, in any case.	0.657	
My work required struggle.	0.508	
I use resources economically.	0.501	
(Reverse-7) I do my work within my capacity.		0.870
My job, I am doing better than my colleagues.		0.791
I am doing a lot of work.		0.724
I am master at my job.		0.668
I can analyze the situation related to work correctly and move in the right direction.		0.667
I make informed decisions about the task assigned to me.		0.531
I undertake additional responsibilities beyond my own work.		0.792
I am actively involved in meetings related to my job.		0.788
I Keep up-to-date professional knowledge and skills.		0.651
I find creative solutions when I face problems at my work.		0.585
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization. a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.		
Time Management: Eigen value = 5.663; Explained variance % = 20.791; α =0.788		
Task Performance: Eigen value = 1.449; Explained variance % = 17.847; α =0.706		
Contextual Performance: Eigen value = 1.301; Explained variance % = 16.290; α = 0.779		
Total variance explained = 64.021%		

5.5. CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) is a most commonly used multivariate technique for evaluating the validity of a measure. It allows the researcher to set a model on data and test how well the model is “fit”. Statistical applications provide many “goodness-of-fit” statistics, which determined how well the implied variance-covariance matrix of the proposed model corresponds to the observed variance-covariance matrix. (i.e. how items of the instrument actually correlate (Veale, 2014, p. 165). CFA allows modelling of error variance, and testing for acceptable fit of the factor structure (Marsh, Morin, Parker, & Kaur, 2014, p. 86).

In order to determine, whether the constructs of social media, organizational structure, and job performance are significantly fit, confirmatory factor analyses were applied by using IBM SPSS Amos software. The criteria used to assess the fitness of these models were chi-square significance, chi-square to degree of freedom ratio, RMSEA (root mean square error of approximation, AGFI (adjusted goodness of fit index) and GFI (goodness of fit index) (Catalakal, 2016, p. 49).

1. Usefulness	1										
2. Ease to Use	0.544**	1									
3. Time Management	0.110	0.114	1								
4. Task Performance	0.224**	0.133	0.590**	1							
5. Contextual Perform.	0.234**	0.120	0.557**	0.514**	1						
6. Control	0.325**	0.229**	0.381**	0.429**	0.393**	1					
7. Autonomy	0.155*	0.066	-0.116	-0.038	0.058	0.082	1				
8. Centralization	0.128	-0.010	0.182**	0.294**	0.154*	0.293**	0.194**	1			
9. Coordination	0.077	0.002	0.016	0.147*	0.008	0.089	0.400**	0.354**	1		
10. Specialization	0.240**	0.199**	0.314**	0.255**	0.224**	0.530**	0.032	0.130	0.028	1	
11. Formalization	0.232**	0.036	0.419**	0.431**	0.360**	0.589**	-0.028	0.215**	0.002	0.514**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 show the results of covariance among the variables. It was examined that the measurements model was largely supported by the data. Assessment of the bivariate correlation show that variables were significantly correlated with each other. Specially, component “usefulness” of social media was highly correlated with task performance and contextual performance. Similarly, it was strongly correlated with control, specialization and formalization. Whereas, component “ease to use” of social media has no correlation with any component of employee job performance. Furthermore, component “ease to use” of social media strongly correlated with organizational structure (control and specialization) and negatively correlated with centralization. Component time Management was highly correlated with control, specialization, centralization and formalization while negatively correlated with autonomy. Likewise, task performance of employees was highly strong correlated with control, centralization, specialization, formalization and weakly correlated with coordination. While the task performance was negatively correlated with autonomy. Similarly, contextual performance was highly correlated with control, specialization and formulation and weakly correlated with the centralization.

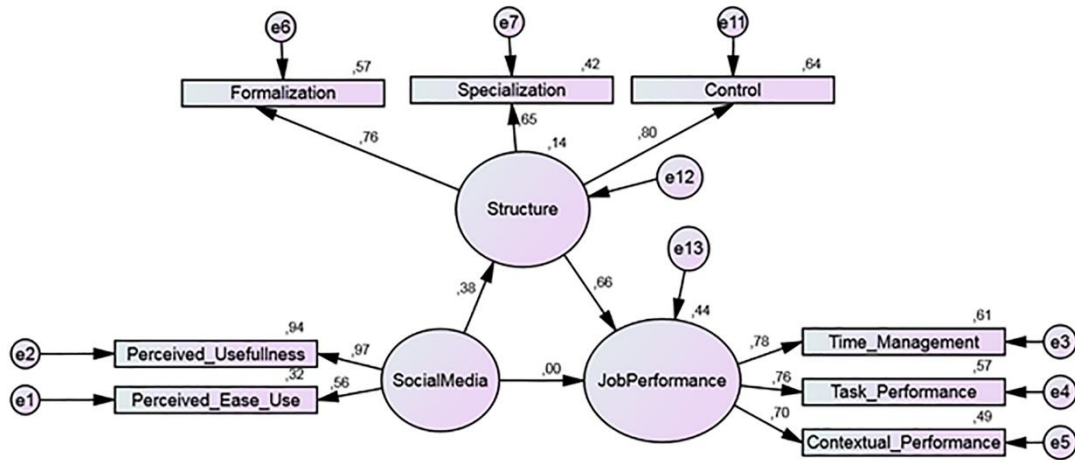
5.7 STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING

Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) is a very flexible and comprehensive method in representing, testing a relationship between measured (observed) variables and latent constructs. SEM enables us to understand the correlation (co-variance) among the variables. SEM also explains much of their variance as possible with specified model. SEM allows the researchers to determine the strength of relationships between the constructs. One of the main application of structural equation model is path analysis, which hypothesize between variables and test models with linear equation (Liu & Hsiang, 2015, p. 784). Indeed, SEM is increasingly being used as a useful quantitative method for specifying, estimating, and testing hypothetical theoretical models that describe the relationships between variables. It focuses on the validity of models and directional effects between the parameters of the model (Lei & Lomax, 2009, p. 1).

There are more than ten different fit indices to choose from in determining how well the theoretical model is at forecasting endogenous variables.

FIGURE 2

STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING



Chi Square: 30,105; Degree of freedom: 17; p: ,026

Figure 2 shows the structural equation model of this research. In this model exogenous variable social media contained two factors; usefulness and ease to use. Indigenous variable job performance comprised of three factors: time management, task performance and contextual performance. Indigenous variables of organizational structure contained three factors: specialization, formalization, and control. Three factor coordination, autonomy and centralization were eliminated due to low loading coefficients. The below Table 6 provides a short list of fit indices used in SEM (Walker & Maddan, 2013). It was concluded that the findings on the table are model yielded statistically fit indices.

TABLE 6
FIT INDICES OF THE MODEL

Shorthand	Index of Fit	Model is Accepted if*	Findings
GFI	Goodness of fit index	> 0.90	0.966
AGFI	Adjusted goodness of fit index	> 0.90	0.928
CFI	Comparative fit index	> 0.90	0,975
TLI	Tucker-Lewis index	> 0.90	0,958
NFI	Normed fit index	> 0.80	0,945
RMR	Root Mean Square Residual	0 indicates perfect fit	0.034
RMSEA	Root Mean Square Error of Approximation	< 0.08	0.061
χ^2	Relative Chi-square	$\chi^2/ df \leq 3$ and $p > 0.05$	1.771

* **Source:** (Walker & Maddan, 2013; Schreiber et al., 2006).

When structural equation model was analyzed, linear effect was investigated in this research model. The direct effect model showed acceptable fit indices ($\chi^2 = 7.882$ (4), $p > 0.096$; GFI = .986; AGFI = .946; RMSEA = .069). A positive relationship between the use of social media and employee job performance (H1: $\beta = .21$, $p: 0.004$) was supported. Table 7 presents a summary of the model estimates.

TABLE 7
AMOS STANDARDIZED REGRESSION WEIGHTS

			Estimate
Structure	<---	Social Media	,376
Job Performance	<---	Social Media	,004
Job Performance	<---	Structure	,662
Perceived Ease to Use	<---	Social Media	,563
Perceived Usefulness	<---	Social Media	,967
Time Management	<---	Job Performance	,780
Task Performance	<---	Job Performance	,756
Contextual Performance	<---	Job Performance	,699
Specialization	<---	Structure	,652
Control	<---	Structure	,800
Formalization	<---	Structure	,757

Depicted in Figure 2, SEM was analyzed to determine the relationship between variables. It was observed that SEM was fulfilled the conditions of the mediating effect. It was concluded that social media has a significant effect on organization structure ($\beta = .38$, $p: 0.000$). Similarly, Organizational structure also has significant effect on job performance ($\beta = .66$, $p: 0.000$). In indirect effect, it was observed that social media has no significant effect on job performance ($\beta = .00$, $p: 0.959$). Hence, organizational structure has mediating effect on the relationship between the use of social media and employee job performance. Thus, it was concluded that Hypothesis H₂ was supported.

6. DISCUSSION

This research contributes to the literature and provides managerial insight related to social media usage in organizations. Results supported the previous research hypotheses and indicates that the use of social media has positive effect on an employees' job performance. Findings of this research are also consistent with the work of (Ali-Hassan, Nevo, & Wade, 2015b) as their study analyzed the linking dimensions of social media use to job performance and found that social and cognitive use of social media have a positive effect on an employee's routine and innovative job performance. Moreover, the study partially support the work of Lu *et al.*, (2015) that hedonic use of social media have negative effects on routine performance. In addition to that, (Lu *et al.*, 2015) worked regarding corporate blogging and Job Performance is confirmed as the present findings showed that blog network has positive effects on job performance.

Another important contribution of this research is the effect of organizational structure on employees' job performance. Findings in this research were significant and consistent with the literature at hand. (Shafiee *et al.*, 2016) investigated the relationship between organizational structure factors and personnel performance and concluded that there is a positive relationship between organizational structure and employee job performance. (Ajagbe *et al.*, 2016) conducted a research to answer the following question "how organizational structure aids business performance", concluded that organization structure has positive impact on specialization of work processes and productivity of employees. The present findings are consistent with the work of aforementioned literature.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this research, the relationship between use of social media and employee job performance with the mediating role of organizational structure was investigated. Results indicated that there is a positive relationship between the use of social media and job performance. Moreover, organizational structure has a mediating role between these two variables.

Findings proved that employees perceive social media as a useful tool at workplace and has strong effect on their performance. Similarly, practitioners prefer to use social media at workplace to increase

performance of their employees. Results supported that “usefulness” component of social media strongly correlated with employee job performance especially with task performance and contextual performance. Hence, it is suggested that higher management ought to develop policies, procedures, rules and regulation about social media usage and encourage them to use it for work purposes at workplace to gain its utmost benefits.

It was concluded that organizational structure fulfills the assumption of mediating role in regards to the relationship between social media usage and employee job performance. Social media drives organizations to decentralization and enable employees make prompt decisions. This in return increases customer satisfaction and business competitive advantage. Therefore, management in organizations should create a structure where social media can also be a part of their business process and help to increase employee job performance. Management should also focus to learn how these technologies integrate with existing systems to support their employee's capabilities.

This research has some limitations that offers further research opportunities. Firstly, this research was conducted in Turkey, which means that the generalizability is region and context specific. A Similar research could be conducted in other countries as organizational phenomena may differ in different cultures. Secondly, this research only focused on social media usage at the workplace in the service sector. Therefore, researchers may explore different effects on the dimensions of social media (social, cognitive, hedonic) and on other variables of employee job performance (routine performance and innovative performance). Further researches can also be conducted in other sectors for comparisons because comparative analysis would reveal for in-depth understanding of the variables of interest.

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