

The role of networking and social media tools during job search: an information behaviour perspective

Abstract

Introduction. The paper presents a critical analysis of the extant literature pertaining to the networking behaviours of young jobseekers, in both offline and online environments. A framework derived from information behaviour theory is proposed as a basis for conducting further research in this area.

Method. Relevant material for the review was sourced from key research domains, such as library and information science, job search research, and organisational research.

Analysis. Three key research themes emerged from the analysis of the literature: (1) social networks, and the use of informal channels of information during job search, (2) the role of networking behaviours in job search, and (3) the adoption of social media tools. Wilson's general model of information behaviour was also identified as a suitable framework to conduct further research.

Results. Social networks have a crucial informational utility during the job search process. However, the processes whereby young jobseekers engage in networking behaviours, both offline and online, remain largely unexplored.

Conclusion. Identification and analysis of the key research themes reveal opportunities to acquire further knowledge regarding the networking behaviours of young jobseekers. Wilson's model can be used as a framework to provide a holistic understanding of the networking process, from an information behaviour perspective.

Keywords. Networking, jobseekers, social media.

1. Introduction

Prominent contributors to the field of job search theory have called for a better understanding of how social networks can assist jobseekers to find work, and to extend research on the particular sources and behaviours that are used in this process (Van Hoyer, Klehe & van Hooft, 2013, p.15; Wanberg, 2012, p.389). The purpose of this paper is to provide a critical evaluation of the extant literature pertaining to the networking behaviours of young jobseekers, and the adoption of social media tools during this process. Based on the premise that networking is a “fundamental information seeking activity” (Meho & Tibbo, 2003, p.581), Tom Wilson’s (1997) general model of information behaviour is proposed as a potential suitable framework for exploring in greater depth the concept of networking during job search.

The ability of jobseekers to use social networks effectively during job search is considered to be a key facet of employability in the modern labour market (McQuaid & Lindsay, 2005). Indeed, research shows that around a third (31%) of workers in the UK find employment via their network contacts (Franzen & Hangartner, 2006, p.357). This phenomenon has been explained by the dissemination of job information throughout social structures (Granovetter, 1973; 1983; 1995; Lin, 1999; 2002). This is also recognised in job search theory, which highlights informal sources (i.e. network contacts such as family members and acquaintances) as being crucial repositories of job information (Saks, 2005; Van Hoyer et al, 2013; Wanberg, 2012). Indeed, the use of informal sources is considered a specific job search method, often referred to as *networking* (Lambert, Eby & Reeves, 2006; Saks, 2005; Van Hoyer et al, 2013; Van Hoyer, van Hooft & Lievens, 2009; Wanberg, 2012; Wanberg, Kanfer & Banas, 2000).

Social media tools, and in particular social networking sites (SNSs) such as Facebook and LinkedIn, proffer a potentially crucial utility to networking jobseekers (Mowbray et al, 2016). This can be partly explained by the loosely-knit social circles that such technologies can help to generate across geographical boundaries. They can facilitate membership of multiple networks, which, coupled with widespread access to mobile and other “wearable” devices, provide access to “information gathering capacities that dwarf those of the past” (Rainie & Wellman, 2012, p.11). The position taken in this paper, is that in order to fully comprehend the networking behaviours of young jobseekers in the 21st century, it is necessary to examine how they engage with the social media tools that support networks in online environments. In the next section, the methods used to source and evaluate the literature included in the review are detailed, followed by a presentation of Wilson’s (1997) model of general information behaviour as a potential theoretical framework for analysing the networking behaviours of young jobseekers.

2. Method

The research questions this work sought to address through a review of the relevant literature were as follows:

- 1) What are the key offline networking behaviours employed by young jobseekers during the job search process?
- 2) How do social media tools support the networking behaviours of the young jobseekers during the job search process?

The main findings from the review are taken from an analysis of sixty-three papers published between 1973 and 2016. In the first instance, the top publications from the field of library and information science were systematically reviewed, including: *Information Research*, *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, *Library and Information Science Research*, and *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*. The review process involved reading the articles from each journal issue dating back to 2011, and identifying those which were most relevant to the research questions. These were then stored on Mendeley, and categorised thematically in folders titled 'social networks', 'social media tools', 'information needs' etc. Each article was then analysed by highlighting key passages and taking detailed notes on a separate Word file. During this process an index of tags was created, which were grouped together to inform and develop the key themes from the review which are presented in Section 3.

The above task helped to identify substantial gaps in the information science literature which is relevant to the research topic. To extend the search, a number of key terms were entered into a variety of online search engines and databases (Please see Table 1 below). These included: *ABI/Information Complete*, *Emerald Journals*, *Google Scholar*, *ScienceDirect*, *Sage Journals Online*, and *the Wiley Online Library*. Many of the subsequent papers sourced were published in library and information science, psychology, sociology and computer science titles such as: *American Sociological Review*, *Computers in Human Behavior*, *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance*. A similar process of analysis was carried out on the sourced articles, with further knowledge gaps being identified. To compliment this process, each relevant article was also used for a backwards and forwards chaining of references, and a citation analysis which helped to determine the authors and works which were most frequently cited by others in the same field (Hart, 2002, p.39). Each author was then catalogued by research field, and ranked by relevance/prevalence to the topic of networking during job search.

Term 1		Term 2
Social network	AND	Employment
Social capital		Job information
Networking		Job search
Social media		User behaviour

Table 1: Key search terms used in initial stages of the review

2.1 A theoretical model for networking jobseekers

The primary contribution of this paper is to propose Wilson’s (1997) general model of information behaviour (see Figure 1) as a suitable theoretical framework which can be used to address the research questions. The theory which was used to develop the model (Wilson, 1981; 1997; 2000) has been heavily cited. It derives from extensive research within the field of information science, rendering it one of the most prominent within the field (Wilson’s model is regularly covered in standard information science textbooks, such as: Bawden & Robinson, 2012; Case, 2002; Ford, 2015). The model is particularly relevant here given that it was derived from an interdisciplinary perspective. Indeed, Wilson (1997, p.570) expounds the value of integrating other academic disciplines within information science to create fruitful new areas of research. As is notable from Figure 1, Wilson’s (1997) model

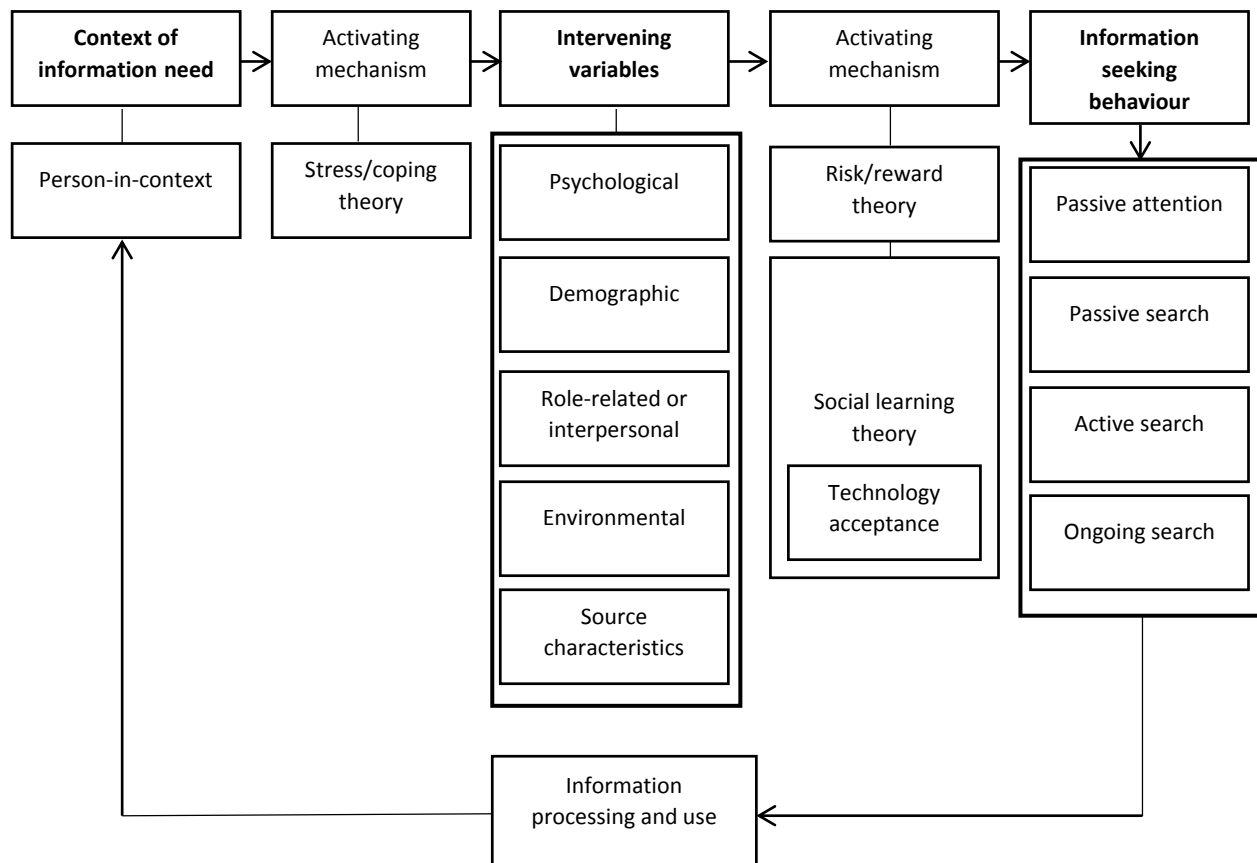


Figure 1: Adapted from a “general model of information behaviour” (Wilson, 1997, p.569)

includes the following three key components: *context of information need, intervening variables, and information seeking behaviour*. In light of an examination of the results from the literature review in Section 3, these components will then be analysed with regards to their suitability as a theoretical framework which can be used to investigate the networking behaviours of young jobseekers, both offline and online.

3. Findings

The review process documented in the ‘Method’ section led to the identification of three broad research themes pertaining to the networking behaviours of young jobseekers: 1) social network theory, and the use of informal channels of information during job search; 2) the role of networking behaviours in job search; and, 3) The adoption and use of social media tools. These research themes are discussed in detail in the following sections.

3.1 Social network theory, and the use of informal channels of information during job search

The study of the information sources consulted by jobseekers has been an integral theme of the job search literature (Saks, 2005; Wanberg, 2012). Indeed, in measuring the intensity of job search behaviours, Blau (1993; 1994) conceptualised the process of looking for a job as the engagement in two distinct processes: preparatory job search and active job search. The former of these processes involves activities such as identifying job leads and researching occupations, whilst the latter focuses on actively applying for jobs. The preparatory phase is essentially a period of self-regulated information seeking, wherein both formal and informal information sources can be consulted (Barber et al., 1994; Wanberg, 2012). Informal sources pertain to the jobseekers’ social network i.e. friends, family members, co-workers etc. (Saks, 2005, p.159).

3.1.1 The strength of network ties and the diffusion of job information

An underlying premise of network theory is that social networks have the capacity to beget important informational resources for individuals (see for example, Burt, 2009; Granovetter, 1973; Lin, 1999). Indeed, information behaviour research has shown that individuals often approach their social network for advice or information before expanding their search to include different sources (Huvila, 2011; Wellstead, 2011). With regard to the mobility of the labour market, Granovetter’s (1973) seminal paper introduces the concept of the *strength* of network ties in the dissemination information

via interpersonal contacts. At its core the strength of ties is a distinction between two types of relationship in an individual's social network: weak and strong ties. Such ties are defined by the frequency of exchange between contacts in the existing relationship. Strong ties, therefore, tend to be close friends and family, whereas weak ties are acquaintances. As they are purported to be more likely to reach distant parts of the social system, Granovetter's (1973; 1983; 1995) thesis maintains that individuals with higher numbers of weak ties are more likely to be beneficiaries of novel job information. Additionally, it is contended that weak ties have superior utility in the attribution of labour.

Granovetter's theory has received some empirical support (see for example, Granovetter, 1974; Yakubovich, 2005). In terms of effective information diffusion, there are other cases outside labour market research which highlight the function of weak ties. For example, using large sets of mobile phone calls, it has been shown that strong ties severely limit the spread of information throughout the social system, and that weak ties are important in retaining the overall integrity of a social network (Karsai, Perra & Vespignani, 2014; Onella et al, 2007). Weak ties also play a crucial role as bridges which help to relay information between social groups, in the context of word-of-mouth referrals in consumer behaviour (Brown & Reingen, 1987).

Despite the evidence discussed above, further research suggests that the relationship between tie strength and the mobility of labour is often complex, multidimensional, and seemingly contradictory. For example, Franzen & Hangartner (2006) found *strong* ties to be more prolific in the allocation of labour. Also, whilst other studies convey the potential of weak ties to the jobseeker, evidence indicates that this may only be for certain subgroups, such as individuals with high status prior jobs (Wegener, 1991), or those who are better educated (Ericksen & Yancey, 1980). Additionally, the literature also shows that strong ties have more utility for younger people who are entering the job market for the first time (Granovetter, 1973, p.42; Kramarz & Skans, 2014). This could potentially be explained by a lack of access to weak ties, which Granovetter contends are self-generating throughout the term of a career (Granovetter, 1995, p.85).

Although Granovetter's theory has proved controversial, the conceptualisation of tie strength has been the catalyst for an exponential rate of research across a number of fields and disciplines. An understanding of tie strength could also be very significant to the study of networking during job search. Thus far the literature focuses on the role of network ties at the intersection of the job search process, wherein individuals are offered their most recent/current job position. To this end, there remains much to be understood regarding the role of network ties of varying strength throughout the entirety of the job search process. It would also be useful to explore the role of weak ties in online

environments. Current evidence suggests that weak ties are integral to the propagation of information throughout online networks (Zhao, Wu & Xu, 2010). This could prove useful for young jobseekers attempting to access a pool of novel informational resources.

3.1.2 Social networks and the concept of social capital

As recognised by Granovetter (1995, p.151), limiting consideration of the nature of ties to those shared by individuals cannot provide a sufficient understanding of how labour is allocated via network contacts. Equally important is the exploration of wider network characteristics, such as the social capital resources that are contained therein (Lin, 2008, p.4). From a theoretical perspective, indicators of strong social capital could be the potential diversity and range of resources available to individuals via their networks, or occupational status, and influence of their specific network contacts (Lin, 1999, p. 37). Empirical evidence indicates that higher levels of social capital can have a key bearing on the employment outcomes of individuals. For example, having a higher proportion of contacts with elevated occupational prestige has been associated with the likelihood of finding a new job (De Graaf & Flap, 1988; Lin, 1981; Moerbeek, 2001, pp.139-150). Evidence from the domain of information science research suggests that this could be due to those with higher social capital being able to access a better standard of informational resource from their social networks (Johnson, 2015).

In contrast to the above, poorer levels of social capital can have a deleterious impact on individuals' employment opportunities. A study of marginalised people in Glasgow, for example, found that participants tended to operate in dense and homogenous networks, with restricted access to ties in the labour market (Quinn and Seaman, 2008). This conclusion is supported in research by Gayen, Raeside & McQuaid (2010), which shows that people with higher levels of unemployed contacts embedded within their social network are more likely to be unemployed themselves. Young people who are entering the labour market for the first time can be particularly vulnerable to low levels of ascribed social capital. For example, evidence shows that youths brought up in single-parent families, or detached from the school system are likely to face unemployment later in life (Caspi et al., 1998). Quinn & Seaman (2008) also found that marginalised young people could often refer to few role models in employment, and these contacts invariably had jobs of low status.

Thus the evidence presented suggests that whilst both strong ties and weak ties are potentially important in the job search process, their utility hinges on the social resources that they relay to the jobseeker. However, the bulk of this research fails to adequately describe the functionality of the informational resources assumed to play a crucial role in determining employment outcomes in the labour market. There is also a focus on accessible social capital and its associations with various

outcomes, as opposed to capital which is actually mobilised by jobseekers. To fully understand the job search process, it will be necessary to determine the role of mobilised social capital.

3.2 The role of networking behaviours in job search

3.2.1 Defining networking behaviours

Networking has been defined in job search literature as: “individual actions directed toward contacting (...) people to whom the job seeker has been referred for the main purpose of getting information, leads or advice on getting a job” (Wanberg, Kanfer & Banas, 2000, p.492). This suggests that in the job search process networking is largely a transactional activity, wherein already established contacts are *used* to acquire resources. In this sense, networking during job search is viewed through the lens of mobilising existing sources of social capital.

There is a broad consensus across the organisational and job search literature that the process of networking involves the individual engaging in a series of behaviours (Gibson et al, 2014; Forret & Dougherty, 2001; McCallum, Forret & Wolff, 2014; Treadway et al., 2010; Van Hoyer et al, 2009; Wanberg et al, 2000; Wolff, Moser & Grau 2008). Three empirical studies focus specifically on networking as a job search behaviour, using composite job measures for comparative purposes (Lambert et al, 2006; Van Hoyer et al, 2009; Wanberg et al, 2000). Two of these include behaviours such as jobseekers making direct requests to family, friends and acquaintances for job leads (Lambert et al, 2006; Wanberg et al, 2000).

The networking measures used in the study by Van Hoyer et al (2009) were verified by researching Flemish job seeking manuals from the practitioner literature, holding focus groups with the Flemish Public Employment Service, and interviewing local jobseekers. However, the purpose of this approach was primarily to determine the general job search methods used by the local population, and the final survey only included two questions about the networking behaviours themselves (Van Hoyer et al, 2009, p.682). Evidently, these studies are empirically driven, yet suffer from a lack of theoretically grounded knowledge on networking behaviours themselves.

3.2.2 Predictors and outcomes of networking

The measures of networking outlined above were produced for the purposes of conducting empirical studies to test predictors of engaging in networking behaviours. Extant research suggests that personality traits are significantly associated to networking: both higher levels of conscientiousness and extraversion predict higher levels of networking intensity (Van Hoyer et al, 2009; Wanberg et al,

2000). A proactive personality has also been associated with engagement in networking behaviours (Lambert et al, 2006). It is notable that in organisational behaviour research, extraversion and conscientiousness have also been significantly associated with engagement in networking behaviours, alongside self-esteem (Forret & Dougherty, 2001). Other factors have also been important, such as possessing an advanced degree, and coming from a higher socio-economic background (Forret & Dougherty, 2001).

Research on the outcomes of networking during job search is sparse. However, evidence does suggest that, taken in isolation, increased levels of networking intensity are related to lower levels of unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion and a higher likelihood of reemployment (Wanberg et al, 2000). Networking is also associated with an increased number of job offers, although the effects of this have been found to be incremental (Van Hove et al, 2009).

The findings outlined in this section provide an insight into how networking behaviours are associated with job outcomes, and into the characteristics of those who engage in networking (please see Table 3 for a synthesis of the results). However, methodologically these studies are empirically driven and lack sufficient theoretical grounding. As such, the concept of networking as an information seeking behaviour during job search is one that remains underdeveloped in the job search literature.

Source	Networking behaviours measured	Predictors of networking found?	Outcomes of networking found?	Methods/sample used
Lambert et al. (2006)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asking network ties for advice. 2. Asking network ties for leads and referrals. 3. Following up on job leads and referrals. 4. Making lists of people who may be able to help with job search. 5. Alerting social network to unemployment status, and ongoing job search. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pro-active personality. 2. No relationship between gender/race and differing levels of networking intensity. 	n/a	Cross-sectional survey questionnaire of recently employed US employees from various industries.
Van Hove et al (2009)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asking network ties for assistance with job search. 2. Asking network ties for leads. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Larger social network and more strong ties. 2. Higher levels of extraversion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More job offers received. 2. Negatively related to employment outcomes. 	Two-wave longitudinal survey (questionnaire and follow-up phone interview) of unemployed (then

		3. Higher levels of conscientiousness.		reemployed) Flemish jobseekers.
Wanberg et al. (2000)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asking network ties for advice. 2. Asking network ties for leads and referrals. 3. Following up on job leads and referrals. 4. Making lists of people who may be able to help with job search 5. Alerting social network to unemployment status 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Networking “comfort”. 2. Higher levels of extraversion. 3. Higher levels of conscientiousness. 	1. Networking intensity associated with reemployment, but not independent of other job search methods.	Two-wave longitudinal survey questionnaire of unemployed (then reemployed) jobseekers in Minnesota, US.

Table 3: Synthesis of empirical studies relating to job search and networking

3.2.3 Networking behaviours in information behaviour research

Few information behaviour studies deal with networking behaviours explicitly. For example, networking has emerged as a key information seeking behaviour through qualitative studies of certain occupational or demographic groups. Academics, for example, report networking behaviours to be an integral part of their information seeking and sharing pursuits (Foster & Ford, 2003; Meho & Tibbo, 2003). Studies by Huvila (2011) and Wellstead (2011) also report networking behaviours via qualitative analysis. In these studies, the potential barriers people face to effective networking are uncovered. These include a disinclination by males to ask for advice to avoid appearing weak (Wellstead, 2011), and young people having to turn to non-network sources because their immediate network are unable or unwilling to answer their queries (Huvila, 2011). The latter example could be indicative of low levels of social capital contained within a social network.

The qualitative approaches used in these studies could be applied to the concept of networking during job search, to gain a richer understanding of networking as a theoretical construct. Also, whilst they draw attention largely to offline networking behaviours, the studies conducted by Foster & Ford (2003) and Meho & Tibbo (2003) indicate that digital technologies can be crucial in facilitating and extending opportunities to network during information seeking. Given the proliferation of social media tools over the past decade, it would be beneficial to understand what role they have in the networking behaviours of young jobseekers.

3.3 The adoption of social media tools

3.3.1 Social media tools, personality traits, and demographics

A substantial portion of the literature on the adoption of social media tools focuses on the characteristics of users, and their behaviours. For example, in the information behaviour literature, personality traits are shown to be key internal drivers of different approaches to information seeking (Ford, 2015, pp.109-111). Extraversion, neuroticism, openness to experience and sociability have all been significantly related to the levels of informational use of Facebook, whilst for Twitter this has been correlated with conscientiousness and a need for cognition (Hughes, Rowe & Batey, 2012).

Personality factors have also been shown to have a bigger impact on the use of social media tools for information seeking than variables such as the academic discipline or class-level amongst students (Kim, Sin & Tsai, 2014). As evident in research on offline networking, extraversion has been positively associated with numbers of Facebook friends, membership of Facebook groups, and frequency of use of social media tools (Correa, Hinsley & de Zuniga, 2010; Amichai-Hamburger & Vinitzky, 2010; Ross et al, 2009; Rowe, Batey & Lee, 2012). However, the literature also suggests that the relationship between personality traits and online social networking is more complex. For example, neuroticism (i.e. being anxious and moody) is frequently associated with SNS use, and it has been shown that introverted users are more likely to share information on their Facebook profiles than those who display higher levels of extraversion (Amichai-Hamburger & Vinitzky 2010; Ehrenberg et al, 2008; Ross et al, 2009; Zywicki and Danowski, 2008).

Demographics have also been a keen focus of scholars who study social media adoption, with gender proving to be a significant variable. For example, evidence suggests that male college students generally use a broader range of social media tools to perform information tasks than their female counterparts (Sin & Kim, 2013; Kim et al, 2014). Additionally, females are more inclined to use SNSs for social purposes than for task-oriented reasons (Lin & Lu, 2011), and to use them more frequently (Mowbray et al, 2016; Zywicki and Danowski, 2008). Age also plays a role in determining which social media tools individuals will adopt for information seeking purposes. Young undergraduate students, for example, are more likely than their older counterparts to seek everyday information from SNSs (Kim et al, 2014; Sin & Kim, 2013), and younger people generally use SNSs more frequently (Mowbray et al, 2016).

3.3.2 Social media tools and job search

Research shows that more than half of jobseekers in the UK are using social media tools during job search (Adecco, 2014). Indeed, the literature indicates that information seeking on businesses and to self-educate are two of the most common self-reported reasons why users adopt social media tools (Whiting & Williams, 2013). Despite this, there is a general lack of academic research pertaining to information seeking during job search, which could elucidate these findings. For example, health studies shows that users of SNSs are only inclined to seek information for minor ailments and general lifestyle advice on platforms such as Facebook, due to concerns about their contacts' lack of medical knowledge (Zhang, 2013). This perceived veracity of an online community's lead users and their contributions has a significant impact on behavioural intentions to use specific platforms (Koch, Toker, & Brulez, 2011). These perceptions could also be crucial in determining the extent to which young jobseekers use social media tools during job search. This could particularly be the case for younger jobseekers, who tend to favour Facebook over LinkedIn in their search for information relating to employment, and therefore could be relying more on their personal networks for advice (Nikolaou, 2014).

As indicated by the literature, the focus of research pertaining to social media adoption has often centred on the personality traits of users. The aggregate of the findings from these studies suggests a broader range of personality types engage in online social networking than is the case with offline networking. Based on this evidence, it is a reasonable supposition that social media tools could provide a crucial outlet for young jobseekers looking for information, and particularly those who are disinclined to engage in networking offline. However, further research is required to determine the how young people engage with social media tools during job search, and for what purpose. It is for this purpose that Wilson's (1997) general model of information behaviour is proposed as a framework.

4. Using Wilson's model to study networking behaviours during job search

4.1 Wilson's model: context of information need

According to Wilson (1981, p.6), the main factors which contribute to the context of information need are *personal*, *environmental*, and *role related*. It is clear from the literature review that personal factors such as personality traits, and environmental factors such as number of strong ties have a bearing on the networking behaviours of jobseekers (Van Hove et al., 2009; Wanberg et al., 2000). However, more could be understood about the context of jobseekers' information needs. Other environmental factors such as cultural concerns could be important. For example, men can often

operate in a cultural environment wherein asking for help is interpreted as a sign of weakness (Wellstead, 2011). Additionally, individuals have varying levels of access to social capital in their networks which could undermine their ability to source relevant information (Huvila, 2011; Raeside & McQuaid, 2010). This concern is crucial for young jobseekers, who are more likely to be reliant on family members for advice (Quinn & Seaman, 2008).

In terms of role, there are a number of key role-related context factors which are not addressed in the current networking literature. For example, does the employment status of jobseekers impact their networking behaviours? Also, ascertaining the occupation sought by the jobseeker could be an important contextual factor. These issues are particularly relevant to understand networking during job search, as investigating the basic needs which drive the motivations of individuals could elucidate the subsequent direction of their behaviour (Deci & Ryan, 2008). As such, the focus on the context of information need is a critical component of Wilson's (1997), which would validate its use to further explore the networking behaviours of young jobseekers.

4.1 Wilson's model: intervening variables

Wilson's (1997) model illustrates that individuals with information needs face a number of intervening variables which can either hinder or enable involvement in the information seeking process. These variables can be psychological, demographic, interpersonal, environmental, or even related to the source characteristics of the information channel (e.g. social media tools). This paper has underlined how offline social networking can be influenced by a myriad of variables, such as personality types, demographics, and the composition of social networks. In order to derive a realistic interpretation of the offline and online networking behaviours of young jobseekers, it is important to determine which intervening variables act as enablers and barriers to information seeking through social networks. For example, given that the use of social media for general purposes is significantly higher than social media use for job search (Adecco Group, 2014, p.8), there is clear scope to ascertain which factors are enabling or hindering job search behaviour amongst young jobseekers. Therefore, the focus on intervening variables again validates the use of Wilson's (1997) model for further research in this area.

4.1 Wilson's model: information seeking behaviour

As discussed in Section 3, the methods employed in previous networking research make broad assumptions about the nature of networking as an information seeking activity. This provides further justification for the use of Wilson's (1997) model, which draws attention to different categories information seeking behaviours, such as: *active search*, *ongoing search*, *passive attention* and *passive search*. Differentiating between behaviours is particularly relevant. As explained by Wilson (1997, p.562), passive attention can happen during activities such watching the television, or other such times

where information could be unintentionally gathered. Passive search is described as when the individual is engaged in another behaviour or search, and comes across information which happens to be relevant to them in the process. As the review showed, young people are frequently engaged in the use of SNSs throughout the course of the day (Mowbray et al, 2016). With increased engagement with social media tools amongst recruiters (Adecco Group, 2014, p.35), the possibility of passive acquisition of information during job search must also be investigated, in addition to active networking behaviours.

5. Conclusion

This review paper has presented and analysed the key themes of research pertaining to the networking behaviours of young jobseekers, in both offline and online environments. Three areas of research have been identified as relevant to this topic: (1) social network theory, and the use of informal channels of information during job search, (2) the role of networking behaviours in job search, and (3) the adoption and use of social media tools. The ensuing discussion highlights where the themes intersect, and draws attention to gaps in the literature wherein further research is required to elucidate the process of networking during job search. Finally, a prominent model from the field of information behaviour theory has been proposed as a framework for conducting further work in this area. By incorporating the three key stages of Wilson's (1997) general model of information behaviour into future studies (i.e. *context of information need, intervening variables, and information seeking behaviours*), this paper maintains that a holistic understanding of networking during job search can be attained, which will relate to and extend previous research in the area.

Wilson's model is currently being utilised as a framework to research the networking behaviours of young jobseekers in Scotland, in an ongoing study funded by the ESRC (grant no. ES/J500136/1) and Skills Development Scotland. Using a mixed methods approach, the study seeks to develop a qualitative understanding of networking as a concept during job search, as supported by social media tools. Based on this qualitative evidence, a quantitative design will be implemented to elucidate the networking behaviours of young Scottish jobseekers at a nationwide level, across a range of demographics. It is anticipated that the research will provide a contribution to knowledge in the field of information science, regarding networking as a method of information seeking during job search. Additionally, findings from the study are expected to make a practical contribution to Skills Development Scotland's policy objectives, in the careers information and guidance services industry.

6. References

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