First International Conference on Advances in Cement and Concrete Research, 2022

Title of Manuscript

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Abstract

A successful construction project has many important components, one of which is labour. Many construction projects fail to achieve their goal due to poor labour productivity. Thus, this research evaluated labour productivity on building projects based on the perception of site managers. The objectives identified the factors that affect the productivity of construction operatives, examined the importance of factors affecting labour productivity, assessed the management policies to improve productivity of workers on site, and suggested solutions to the problem of labour productivity on building sites.

*Keywords: Equipment, Labour, Productivity, Site managers [maximum of 6];*

1. Introduction

Construction labour constitutes the largest unit of human resources on any given project. Human resource is the most variable, uncontrollable and important element in production [1]. The success of any construction project is largely hinged on the labour productivity. Due to its importance, productivity is one of the most frequently discussed topics in the construction industry. Van der Geer et al. [2] stated that delay and project cost overrun is caused by poor productivity of labour. Thus, managing labour factor can be greatly beneficial to construction budget.

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1. Materials and Methods

The study area is Lagos, situated in the South-western of Nigeria. Survey research design was adopted for the study, which involved collection of data through questionnaires’ administration. The population of the study was professionals in construction organizations in Lagos State [3]. The sample frame consisted of 26 construction organizations of Lagos Chambers of Commerce and Industry (L.C.C.I). The targeted respondents were site managers working in the 26 construction organizations. According to Ojoawo et al. [4], Random sampling technique was employed to select a sample of 62 site managers from the 26 organizations, to which questionnaires were administered and 46 of them were retrieved and used for analysis, representing 74% response rate close as possible to the first reference to them in the paper as presented in Fig. 1. (Please ensure that all the figures are of 300 DPI resolutions as this will facilitate good output).

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- Sustainability

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-Critical loads

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-Acidification

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-Material damage

Ambient

Air Pollution

Emissions

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Social

Physical

Technological

Organizational

Environmental &

Human Exposure

Air Pollution

Industrial

Production

**Ambient Measures**

-economic

-technological

-organizational

-physical

-experimental

Energy

Production

Fig. 1. Respondents’ and Organizations’ Profile.

1. Theory/calculation (Optional)

 A Theory section should be an extension of the background to the article already layout in the Introduction and therefore, lay the foundation for further work [3]. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

1. Results and Discussion
	1. *Profiling*

The profiles of the respondents and organizations were investigated according to the opinions of the respondents and presented in Table 1.

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1. Conclusions

This study sets out to identify the factors that affect productivity of construction labour from the perspective of site managers, their importance, in addition to management policies and measures to improve labour productivity. This was carried out empirically and based on the findings, it is concluded that:

1. There are five categories of factors that affect labour productivity,
2. Training and good welfare amenities are among management policies that can be engaged by organizations to improve labour productivity.

Acknowledgements

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[1] Strunk Jr W, White EB. The elements of style. 3rd ed. New York: Macmillan; 1979.

[2] Van der Geer J, Hanraads JAJ, Lupton RA. The art of writing a scientific article. *J Sci Commun* 2000; 163:51-9.

[3] Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. *Introduction to the electronic age*, New York: E-Publishing Inc; 1999, p. 281-304.

[4] Ajamu SO, Oluremi JR, Adeshiyan RA. [Effect of using alternative materials as aggregates in concrete](http://www.usep-rice.com/USEP-WebPages/USEP2009_Vol6_No2_pg%2031-41.htm), *Research Information in Civil Engineering (RICE)*, 2009; 6 (2): 93 – 103. Doi…(if available)

[5] Ojoawo SO, Lateef A, Adelakun WM, Osho OO. Biosorption of heavy metals in automobile panel workshop effluent using *Bacillus safensis* LAU 13, In Proceedings, *Global Conference on Advanced Smart and Sustainable Technologies in Engineering* (GCASSTE), Mangalore Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mangalore, India, 30-31st January, 2020, pp. 7-12.

[6] Raheem AA. *Elements of Civil Engineering Practice*, Revised Edition, Emola-Jay Communications Inc. Ibadan, Nigeria, 2006, p.13.

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