Level of Awareness and Adoption of Project Management Tools on Building Projects by Construction Professionals in Niger Estate and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

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Abstract: The study examined the level of awareness and adoption of building project management tools among construction professionals in Niger State and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. A descriptive survey research design was adopted, involving a total population of 515 professionals: 149 architects, 175 quantity surveyors, and 191 builders working across construction firms in both locations. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire titled "Building Construction Projects Management Tools (BCPMTQ)." The instrument underwent expert validation by three specialists to ensure content accuracy, while its internal consistency was confirmed using the Cronbach Alpha statistic, which produced a reliability coefficient of 0.84. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions, and analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the null hypotheses at the 0.05 level of significance. Findings showed that construction professionals demonstrated a high level of awareness of various project management tools used in building projects, with a grand mean score of 3.03. However, despite this awareness, the study revealed a low level of actual adoption of these tools in practice, reflected in a grand mean score of 2.42. Based on these findings, the study recommended that construction professionals should explore more effective ways of staying updated with current trends in project management tools to enhance project delivery. It was also recommended that the government support this effort by making the use of project management tools part of professional registration requirements and by encouraging their wider adoption in the construction sector.

Keywords: awareness, adoption, project management tools, building projects

1. Introduction

Building project management is a vital instrument for the control of all the activities in project site by the construction industry. Building project management tool was viewed by Unegbu *et al.* (2022) as the planning, co-ordination and control of a project from conception to completion (including commissioning) on behalf of a client requiring the identification of the client's objectives in terms of utility, function, quality, time and cost, and the establishment of relationships between resources, integrating, monitoring and controlling the contributors to the project and their output, as well as evaluating and selecting alternatives in pursuit of the client's satisfaction with the project outcome. Project

Management Institutes (PMI, 2016) opined that project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities in order to meet project requirements.

Project Management Tools (PMTs) are today gaining popularity and are highly discussed area in the construction industries. The PMTs are techniques that generally help to effectively plan towards the successful completion of building projects (Ayodele & Alabi, 2015). However, despite global advancement, projects management practices within the construction industries in Nigeria have not evolved significantly over the past decade (Odukoya, *et al.* 2023). Mattias (2012) explained that in the construction market, the number of different actors and the way the projects management are procured today has however changed in some developed countries. Project Management (PM) processes are common to most building projects, and they include elements such as project initiation, planning, execution, monitoring, controlling andprojectt closure (PMI, 2016). Long term benefits of PM methodology are low risk, adequate risk management, leading to better decision making, creating better customer satisfaction as well as trust and easy and quicker improvement are achieved by the construction industries through professionals (Kerzner, 2017).

The construction industry is made up of professionals such as architects, builders, quantity surveyors, structural engineering, and others whose various disciplines are to ensure that construction work is completed as appropriate (Olateju, 2017). Architect is the person who directly communicates with the client and the first professional who is contacted by the client for the translation of his desire or need into drawings and specifications (Achar *et al.,* 2021). Also, a builder is not left out as a major player in the construction industry.

A builder is an individual who engages in the planning, developing and coordinating of activities which coincide with the building of structures. According to Achar *et al.* (2021), the general responsibilities of a builder as an individual is planning and carrying through any and all pertinent activities relating to the construction of a dwelling, building or other structure. The builder carries out his/her duties by: Supervising employees, planning how the project will be carried out and completing the project in a manner which coincides with all laws, rules and regulations which may be in existence and correlate with construction, implementing a plan in which to carry out the construction project (Odukoya, *et al.,* 2023). This extends anywhere from hiring workers to developing a step-by-step timeline that the project will follow from start to finish, the builder is responsible for hiring, supervising and, at times, firing employees who work on the specific project with the contractor (Lima *et al.,* 2021). Along those same lines of supervising the employees, the builder must also take care of payroll with regard to the workers and engage in payroll functions or hire someone to do so for the contractor, the builder is also responsible for obtaining materials for the project (Charef & Emmitt, 2021). In Nigeria today, there are constant news and reports of collapse of buildings and delay that walk around urban areas shows a lot of abandoned building projects that have been marked by regulatory bodies to be demolished because of the danger it poses. Therefore, there is a need to carry out an assessment of the awareness and adoption of project management tools.

Assessment as defined by Morris *et al.* (2021) as the process of gathering data and fashioning them into interpretable form for decision making. It often involves collection and collation of data obtained from an assessment process with a view to making valuable judgment concerning the situation or quality of an object or event. Assessment is not concerned with the explanation of the underlying reasons and does not offer recommendations for action (Charef & Emmitt, 2021). Although, there may be some implied judgment as the adequacy or otherwise of the situation (Morris *et al.,* 2021). Hence, the study is to assess the adoption of project management tools on building project delivery by construction professionals in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Today, project management tools are gaining prominent recognition in countries all over the world. Although the adoption of project management tools and techniques has been seen to vary from country to country. The use of project management tools helps in avoiding project failure as well benefit the construction professionals in all aspects of planning, scheduling and monitoring the time, cost and specifications of projects (Morris *et al.,* 2021). Unfortunately, building construction professionals seem to be having challenges with the dynamics of managing building construction projects. This unfortunate situation may be linked to the construction professionals limited prior knowledge and inadequate application of project management tools in building construction projects in Niger State and the FCT, Abuja.

Thus, the adoption of project management tools in building projects has been identified as an efficient approach which would help in improving management competencies to efficiently complete projects, minimize waste and accomplish developmental goals. Hence, the study is set to assess the adoption of project management tools on building project by the construction professionals in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

1. To determine the construction professional awareness of the different types of project management tools adopted on the building

projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

2. To find out whether the construction professional adopt the different types of project management tools on the building project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

1.3 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. To what extent are construction professionals aware of the different types of project management tools adopted on the building projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja?
2. To what extent do construction professionals adopt the different types of project management tools on the building project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja?

1.4 Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study and were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H_{01}:   There is no significant difference in the mean responses among the architect, quantity surveyor and builder on the construction professional awareness of the different types of project management tools adopted in the building projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

H_{02}:   There is no significant difference in the mean responses among the architect, quantity surveyor and builder on the construction professional adoption of the different types of project management tools on the building project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

2. Literature Review

Benedict *et al.,* (2019) conducted a study titled an assessment of project management tools and techniques for use in construction projects. The study aimed to investigate the current status and the use of project management tools and techniques for construction projects in Port-Harcourt, Nigeria. A purposive non-random sampling technique was deployed in collecting primary data via structured questionnaire from 257 respondents. In a bid to achieve the aim and objectives of the study, Partial Least Square- Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) was applied for the data analysis with the aid of IBM statistical SPSS version 22.0. The findings showed these variables: (appraisal HI), (Bar/gant chat H3), (Network H4), (cost benefit analysis H7), (Earned value analysis H5), (Analogous estimation H6), (Work break down H2) had significant impacts towards construction success. While the following variables (Prince H2), (Last planner system H6), (Quality function development H9) had no significant impacts on construction project success. The findings has a numbers of implications that could lead to the Nigeria construction firms deploying key project management tools and techniques in successful delivery of their projects. The study reviewed is similar to the present study as both are concerned with the application of project management but differs in geographical location; it is also similar as both uses questionnaire but differs in targeted respondent samples.

Khaled and Nahg (2020) carried out a study on the factors affecting the application of project management knowledge guide in construction projects in Yemen. The aim of the study was to evaluate the level of project management knowledge guide application and also identified factors affecting the application of this guide in construction projects in Yemen. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, questionnaire was developed as a main instrument of the study to collect the primary data. The questionnaire consisted of three main parts: the first part relates to general information, and the second part relates to the extent of Implementation of the project management knowledge guide. This study targeted the engineers of the Social Fund for Development, and 76 questionnaires were distributed to the study sample, and were then subjected to statistical analysis using the statistical program (SPSS). The results of this study showed that the project management knowledge guide in construction projects in Yemen applied partially and Closing Process Group and Project Quality Management; are ranked highest from Process Group and Knowledge Areas respectively. Qualification is found to be the most significant variable. The study recommended that, there is need for the constructions' management and projects managers in Yemen to be exposed to project management knowledge guide and how it could be applied in their construction projects. The study reviewed is similar to the present study as both are concerned with the application of project management but differs in geographical location; it is also similar as both use questionnaire but differ in targeted respondents samples.

Ruggaro *et al.,* (2014) assesses the adoption of project management practices: The impact on international development projects of non-governmental organizations. The study adopts descriptive survey design using a sample of 500 project managers. The study presents an analysis and discussion of the evidence from this international survey conducted to almost 500 project managers. Mean and standard deviation was used to analyze research questions raised in the study. The results indicate different levels of maturity in the adoption of PM tools that are related to project success in both the short and long term.

and Maja (2022) conducted a study on comparison of Project Management Tools. Descriptive survey design was used for the study; the study created an overview of project management development over time and the most important key factors of successful project management activities. In addition, different project management tools were tested, examining their main advantages and disadvantages. The selected tools were analyzed based on their key functionalities, defined from literature suggestions on how to solve problems successfully in the field of Planning and Management of Projects. The tools were compared and ranked according to their usability. Results concluded that the ClickUp and Wrike tools came closest to the criterion of a comprehensive tool.

Makoto and Charlie (2016) who examined the impact of project management tools on project estimates and benefits. A questionnaire was developed and distributed to 200 randomly chosen registered Project Management Professionals (PMPs) from the list of Project Management Institute (PMI) members in China. A final sample of 93 valid responses. The results of this study show that the use of PM tools positively impacts overall project benefits. At the same time, only four PM tools were critical for project success. PM tool use was also found not to improve the accuracy of initial project estimates. Instead, project risk assessment improves the accuracy of project estimates, which in turn relates to overall project benefits. The implications of these results are discussed.

El Khatib *et al.,* (2020) who investigates sustainable project management: using three case studies to fill the existing research gap. The research reveals that the adoption of sustainable practices in project management helps to reduce costs, increase opportunities and profits, and facilitate organizational success. Nevertheless, organizations should understand that sustainability entails additional costs and commitment in terms of natural resources and finances to ensure project success. Effective project management plays a significant role in fostering the competitive advantage of an organization, so the adoption of an effective and sustainable management strategy is fundamental in countering challenges. Although organizations today are accustomed to countering various project management challenges, adopting a sustainable project management strategy has proven to be one of the most significant challenges. Presently, organizations face the challenge of integrating sustainable practices and ensuring the safety of their stakeholders while simultaneously generating profits. Previous studies have failed to highlight the concept of sustainability in project management.

Ogunde *et al.,* (2017) challenges confronting construction project management system for sustainable construction in developing countries: professionals' perspectives (a case study of Nigeria). In this study descriptive survey methods were adopted, and data were obtained by means of inquiries using questionnaires. A sample size of fifty nine (59) construction professionals was used for the study. The study reveals that location of a project majorly influences project manager's decision making on project planning. It asserted the crucial importance of management skills required in practicing construction project management. In conclusion, the result identified that passive participation from Project Manager, lack of client involvement in making decisions, provision of substandard materials, design error, lack of effective communication and poor treatment of workforce are challenges hampering the use of construction project management. The study recommends the institutionalization of construction project management practice, compulsion of adequate training and skill modification programs for construction professionals to aid the sustainability of construction project management systems in Nigeria.

Esun *et al.,* (2014) carried out study on project management challenges and difficulties: a case study of information system development. Research design adopted for the study was descriptive survey design. Both checklist and closed ended questionnaire were used as research instruments. This paper presents the findings of the fieldwork and interview conducted on the challenges and difficulties of system development project. The study employed both personal interview and observation methods. The findings revealed that fund, infrastructures (hardware and software), manpower, management commitment, monitoring and inspection were the critical challenges and difficulties faced by organizations during their system development. Therefore, the study concludes that fund, infrastructures (hardware and software), manpower, management commitment, monitoring and inspection play crucial role for an effective system development. Our study recommends that there should be sufficient budget to procure the right system hardware and software for right requirements. Secondly, training of staff for both IS development and management should be given urgent attention.

Gaurav (2016) examined challenges faced in project management. A wide-ranging literature analysis on project management challenges molded theoretical groundwork of this research paper. A model is created based on review centric research. It will give the idea about difficulties and challenges faced while handling and managing the project. Findings. I have observed that Project management is an auspiciously new managerial method to advance productivity and performance. But there are some factors like undefined goals, changing scope, improper risk management and impossible deadlines which make this difficult to implement and act as per schedule. The research does have some limitations. The research does not represent all the project management challenges, and it may skip some minor challenges which may bug the project manager repeatedly. The developed model will suggest some key points which may be taken as a guideline to avoid these

challenges. The paper shows how some factors affect project management and effects on projects efficiency.

Adebayo *et al.,* (2020) investigates the major barriers to the implementation of project management in small and medium construction. Before the questionnaire design, a detailed literature review was carried out to identify 15 possible factors that upset the implementation of project management practices in small and medium construction companies. A questionnaire survey design was then used to obtain data from 30 small and medium construction stakeholders selected based on simple random sampling. Feedback from the respondent was then analyzed using SPSS Statistics Software and Microsoft Excel Packages. This was attained by calculating the Cronbach's Alpha, mean values and Relative Importance Index (RII), respectively, for reliability check and ranking purposes. The results from the study show that unrealistic timeline (RII = 0.813), inadequate understanding of project and product scope (RII = 0.807), poor communication/miscommunication (RII = 0.800), and misestimating expenses (RII = 0.773) are the four most significant challenges faced by small and medium construction companies when implementing project management, respectively. This study will be of high relevance to policymakers in both the public and the private sector, since the implementation of project management practices is increasingly becoming a vital subject matter of discussion in developing economies like Somaliland. This study also offers recommendations on the appropriate project management procedures that can help the partners of the Somaliland government manage the identified key challenges when developing programs for funding of activities that is targeted at advancing the performance of SMEs in Somaliland.

3. Methodology

Descriptive survey research design was adopted for this study. According to McCombes (2022) descriptive research design is a systematic method that aims to accurately and systematically describe the characteristics of a population or phenomenon, without manipulating variables. The study was carried out in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. The target population for the study was 515 subjects, which comprises of 149 architects, 175 quantity surveyors and 191 builders from the construction industries in Niger State and FCT, Abuja. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 182 registered construction professionals as respondents for the study in construction industries in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire titled "Building Construction Projects Management Tools Questionnaire (BCPMQ)". To ensure the validity of this instrument, the questionnaire was subjected to face and content validation by three experts. Two Lecturers from the Department of Industrial and Technology Education, Federal University of Technology, Minna and one Lecturer from the School of Technical Education, Niger State College of Education, Minna.

A trial test was conducted by administering the validated items of the questionnaire to 70 respondents consisting of 26 architects, 20 quantity surveyors and 24 builders in some construction industries in Kaduna State which is outside the study area. The data collected from the trial test was subjected to analysis using Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient and produced overall internal consistencies of 0.84 which showed that the instrument was reliable. The questionnaire was administered to the respondents by the researcher with the help of four research assistants that were briefed on how to administer the questionnaire to collect data. Data collected for this study was analysed using mean, standard deviation and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) statistics. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions while ANOVA was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Decision on an item is based on the various ranges on the five points scale. Also, ANOVA was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significant to compare whether the differences between the mean responses of the three groups were significant to accept or reject the null hypotheses. Ethical consideration was ensured by obtaining informed consent from all participants and assuring them that their responses would be used strictly for academic purposes. Participants' privacy and confidentiality were fully protected, with no identifying information recorded or disclosed.

4. Results and Discussion

Research Question One

To what extent are construction professionals aware of the different types of project management tools adopted on the building projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja?

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation of Construction Professionals Aware of the Different Types of Project Management Tools Adopted on the Building Projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

SN	Awareness of Different Types of Project Management Tools	X	SD	Remark
1	Critical Path Method	3.46	1.470	Aware
2	Gantt Chart	3.10	1.407	Aware
3	Project Network Diagrams	3.26	1.341	Aware
4	Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)	3.37	1.372	Aware
5	Benchmark Job Technique	2.06	1.073	Unaware
6	Earned Value Management	3.35	1.286	Aware
7	Modular Approach	2.29	1.428	Unaware
8	Expert Judgment	1.83	0.903	Unaware
9	Parametric Techniques	3.44	1.289	Aware
10	Project Stakeholder Management	3.37	1.301	Aware
11	Linked Bar Chart	3.42	1.213	Aware
12	Project Risk Management	3.42	1.292	Aware
13	Line of Balance	1.95	1.026	Unaware
14	Business Care	3.08	1.366	Aware
15	Cost of Quality	2.97	1.342	Aware
16	Agile Tools	3.86	1.204	Aware
17	Flow- charting	3.34	1.271	Aware
18	Decomposition	2.04	1.112	Unaware
19	Use of Spreadsheets e.g. Excel	3.64	1.199	Aware
20	Use of Simulation/ Statistical Tools	3.70	1.230	Aware
21	Benefit/ Cost	3.68	1.191	Aware
22	Benchmarking	2.21	1.706	Unaware
	Grand Mean	3.03	0.55	**Aware**

Table 1 revealed the mean responses of construction professionals' awareness on the different types of project management tools adopted on the building projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja with majority of the item agreed to be aware ranging from 3.10 – 3.86, while some few of the items were unaware. However, the grand mean of 3.03 implies that the respondents jointly agreed with almost all the items. The standard deviation of the items ranges from 1.02-1.70 which further indicates that the respondents were not too far from the mean and were close to one another in their responses. This closeness of the respondents adds value to the reliability of the mean. Hence the construction professionals are aware of the different types of project management tools adopted on the building projects.

Research Question Two

To what extent do construction professionals adopt the different types of project management tools on the building project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja?

Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation of Construction Professional Adopt the Different Types of Project Management Tools on the Building Project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

S/N	Adoption of Different Types of Project Management Tools	X	SD	Remark
1	Critical Path Method	2.86	1.30	Moderately Adopted
2	Gantt Chart	3.48	1.30	Adopted
3	Project Network Diagrams	3.34	1.21	Adopted
4	Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)	2.25	1.19	Not Adopted
5	Benchmark Job Technique	2.22	1.33	Not Adopted
6	Earned Value Management	2.15	1.31	Not Adopted
7	Modular Approach	2.20	1.14	Moderately Adopted
8	Expert Judgment	2.08	1.13	Not Adopted
9	Parametric Techniques	2.29	1.44	Not Adopted
10	Project Stakeholder Management	3.06	1.39	Adopted
11	Linked Bar Chart	3.12	1.32	Adopted
12	Project Risk Management	1.79	1.06	Not Adopted
13	Line of Balance	2.01	1.41	Not Adopted
14	Business Care	1.95	1.17	Not Adopted
15	Cost of Quality	2.03	1.43	Moderately Adopted
16	Agile Tools	2.23	1.45	Not Adopted
17	Flow- charting	3.37	1.24	Adopted
18	Decomposition	1.81	1.05	Not Adopted
19	Use of Spreadsheets e.g. Excel	3.62	1.35	Adopted
20	Use of Simulation/ Statistical Tools	1.76	0.97	Not Adopted
21	Benefit/ Cost	1.82	0.82	Moderately Adopted
22	Benchmarking	1.75	0.98	Not Adopted
	Grand Mean	**2.42**	**0.41**	**Not Adopted**

Table 2 revealed the mean responses of construction professional adoption of the different types of project management tools on the building project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja with majority of the item not adopted ranging from 1.75 – 2.86, while some few of the items were adopted. However, the grand mean of 2. 42 implies that the respondents jointly agreed with majority not been adopted. The standard deviation of the items ranges from 0.82-1.45 which further indicates that the respondents were not too far from the mean and were close to one another in their responses. This closeness of the respondents adds value to the reliability of the mean.

Hence construction professionals do not adopt the different types of project management tools on the building projects.

Hypothesis One

There is no significant different in the mean responses among the architect, quantity surveyor and builder on the construction professional awareness of the different types of projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

Table 3: ANOVA Analysis of mean Responses Among the Architect, Quantity Surveyor and Builder on the Construction Professional Awareness of the Different Types of Project Management Tools Adopted in the Building Projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1619.341	2	809.670	5.740	0.00
Within Groups	25251.033	179	141.067		
Total	26870.374	181			

Table 3 shows the results of the analysis of variance on significant difference in the mean responses among the architect, quantity surveyor and builder on the construction professional awareness of the different types of project management tools adopted in the building projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The results revealed F (2, 179) = 5.740, with p value = 0.00 With P < 0.05 the null hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, there was significant difference in the mean responses among the architect, quantity

surveyor and builder on the construction professional awareness of the different types of project management tools adopted in the building projects in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

Hypothesis Two

There is no significant difference in the mean responses among the architect, quantity surveyor and builder on the construction professional adoption of the different types

of project management tools on the building project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

Table 4: ANOVA Analysis ofmean Responses among the Architect, Quantity Surveyor and Builder on the Construction Professional Adoption of the Different Types of Project Management Tools on the Building Project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	431.580	2	215.790	2.643	0.07
Within Groups	14614.068	179	81.643		
Total	15045.648	181			

Table 4 shows the results of the analysis of variance on no significant difference in the mean responses among the architect, quantity surveyor and builder on the construction professional adoption of the different types of project management tools on the building project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, as shown in (Table 4) revealed $F_{(2, 179)} = 2.643$, with p value = 0.07 With $P > 0.05$ the null hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, there was no significant difference in the mean responses among the architect, quantity surveyor and builder on the construction professional adoption of the different types of project management tools on the building project in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

4.1 Discussion of the Finding

The finding revealed that construction professionals are aware of the different types of project management tools adopted on the building projects. In support of the finding of Okoye *et al.,* (2016) pointed out that lack of awareness has hindered most of the construction companies from adopting a management tool as they do not have prior knowledge of its outcome. This statement buttresses Ofori-Kuragu *et al.*, (2016) who affirmed that the creation of awareness is significant to the adoption of PMT; they also stated that if people are completely aware of the advantage derived from PMT implementation, there is the possibility that they will take full part in adoption of PMT. A comment from the case study asserts that the technological infrastructure aspect of this organisation persists as the key challenge hindering PMT implementation as well as the related issues, including awareness. This is in collaboration with Ofori-Kuragu *et al.* (2016) opinion that the creation of awareness is one of the key factors for improving PMTT in construction organizations.

The findings also revealed that construction professionals do not adopt the different types of project management tools on the building projects. In agreement with the findings is Chaves, *et al*. (2016) assert that the use of PMT in construction companies in Nigeria is less effective; this is attributed to economic factors that hinder adoption. Also, in support of the finding Baptista *et al.,* (2016) that funding project, foreign investment and foreign exchange rates influence the successful adoption of PMT in various ways. This could be associated with changes in regulation requiring changes in the adoption of new approaches to business and competition between construction companies. In addition, Nunan *et al.,* (2015) who asserted that economic factors are contributing factors to the performance of an economy, and that directly influences a construction company and has extensive effects on the adoption of PMT. For instance, an increase in the inflation rate of an economy would influence the way construction companies adopt new business approaches. Like other factors, this factor is presented in the framework as one of the key factors influencing the adoption of PMT. These factors include: cost of investment, lack of funds, poverty rate and unstable economy.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

From the findings of this study, it was concluded that construction professionals are aware of the different types of project management tools adopted on the building projects but are reluctant to adopt them. This could partly be attribute to political and economic factors which hinder adoption for successful building project delivery in construction industries in Niger State and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The lack of PMT adoption if left unchecked will continue to make the cost and timeline of building project delivery very expensive and long which will produce a negative impact on building industry.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study it was recommended that:

1. Construction professionals should diverse a means of keeping abreast of the current trend in the management of building projects with project management tools for effective delivery

2. Construction industries should organize workshops, seminars or conferences to avail different types of project management tools for both old and young professionals in the construction work

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