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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Project Performance Indicators and Metrics Training Course

8 – 19 March 2027
Geneva

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Project Performance Indicators and Metrics Training Course

Ref: 3298_125773 **Date:** 8 – 19 March 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 11000 GBP

Project Performance Indicators and Metrics is a 2-week advanced training course for project controllers, project office analysts and project managers who design the measures that steer delivery, and it ends with a signed-off Indicator Catalogue and Review Pack. Sponsors now expect early warning rather than late explanation, and poorly chosen measures hide slippage until recovery is costly. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course for practitioners who own project measurement.

Why Project Performance Indicators and Metrics Matter Now

Three pressures shape project measurement today. Sponsors and boards want forward-looking signals they can act on before a milestone is missed. Delivery teams are flooded with reporting requests, so every extra measure competes for attention and credibility. Digital data sources now make near real-time measurement possible, yet raw data without clear definitions produces conflicting numbers. An organisation that measures well spots drift early, funds recovery with confidence and learns across its portfolio. One that measures badly rewards the wrong behaviour, argues about whose figure is right and discovers problems only when they reach the contract or the client.

Who Gains Most from Project Performance Indicators and Metrics

- Controllers responsible for schedule and cost measurement on major projects
- Analysts who compile monthly performance reports for sponsors and steering groups
- Managers accountable for delivery outcomes and the signals that reveal them
- Quality and assurance leads who define acceptance and defect measures
- Benefits owners who track whether finished projects deliver intended change

A project office or delivery unit gains most when its controller, analyst and manager attend together and agree one shared set of definitions.

Project Performance Indicators and Metrics Capabilities

Participants move from collecting numbers to designing a small set of measures that each trigger a defined response.

- Design leading and lagging indicators tied to project objectives — sponsor approval of the measurement baseline
- Specify indicator definitions, formulas, owners and data sources — consistent reporting across contractors and teams
- Calculate schedule and cost performance indices from progress data — recovery and funding decisions
- Build thresholds and tolerance bands that trigger escalation — steering group intervention
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Test dashboards for clarity, bias and misleading visuals — executive interpretation of status
- Communicate performance stories that link trends to causes — corrective action owned by delivery leads

Key Project Performance Indicators and Metrics Terms

- Leading Indicator — a measure that signals likely future performance, such as design approvals ahead of construction progress.
- Lagging Indicator — a measure that records results already achieved, such as cost at completion or milestones met.
- Schedule Performance Index — the ratio of earned progress to planned progress, showing whether work runs ahead of or behind plan.
- Cost Performance Index — the ratio of earned progress to actual cost, showing how efficiently money converts into completed work.
- Tolerance Threshold — the agreed limit of variance beyond which an indicator triggers escalation to a higher authority.
- Indicator Definition Sheet — a record of one measure's purpose, formula, source, frequency, owner and response rules.

Project Performance Indicators and Metrics Day by Day

Day 1: Purpose of Project Measurement

- Objective Hierarchy Mapping — Linking Measures To Sponsor Goals
- Measurement Maturity Assessment — Deciding Where To Start Improving
- Stakeholder Information Needs Matrix — Who Acts On Each Signal
- Cost Of Measurement Appraisal — Limiting Reporting Burden On Teams
- Behavioural Effects Of Targets — Avoiding Gaming And Distorted Priorities

Day 2: Leading and Lagging Signals

- Causal Chain Modelling — Finding Early Drivers Of Delivery Results
- Lead Indicator Selection Criteria — Choosing Signals With Predictive Power
- Outcome Measure Design — Confirming What Success Finally Looks Like
- Balanced Measure Set Construction — Covering Time, Cost, Quality, Risk
- Indicator Pruning Review — Removing Measures Nobody Acts Upon

Day 3: Defining Indicators Precisely

- Indicator Definition Sheet — Fixing Formula, Source And Frequency
- Data Lineage Tracing — Resolving Conflicting Figures Between Systems
- Ownership And Accountability Assignment — Who Updates And Who Responds
- Unit And Granularity Choices — Matching Detail To Decision Level
- Contractor Reporting Requirements — Aligning Supplier Data With Client Measures

Day 4: Schedule Measures

- Milestone Hit Rate Tracking — Judging Reliability Of Commitments
- Schedule Performance Index Calculation — Spotting Progress Shortfalls Early
- Float Erosion Trend Analysis — Anticipating Critical Path Pressure
- Look-Ahead Plan Completion Ratio — Testing Short-Term Planning Reliability
- Baseline Change Counting — Separating Real Progress From Replanning

Day 5: Cost and Resource Measures

- Cost Performance Index Calculation — Gauging Spend Efficiency Against Progress
- Contingency Drawdown Rate — Deciding When Reserves Need Replenishing
- Commitment Versus Actual Tracking — Exposing Hidden Future Spend
- Resource Utilisation And Productivity Ratios — Rebalancing Crews And Specialists
- Change Order Value Trending — Assessing Scope Pressure On Budgets

Day 6: Quality, Safety and Benefit Measures

- Defect Density And Rework Ratios — Prioritising Quality Interventions
- First-Time Acceptance Rate — Judging Readiness For Handover
- Safety Leading Measures — Directing Site Observation And Training Effort
- Benefit Realisation Indicators — Confirming Value After Project Closure
- Stakeholder Satisfaction Pulse — Detecting Relationship Problems Before Escalation

Day 7: Thresholds and Escalation

- Tolerance Band Setting — Defining When Variance Demands Attention
- Traffic Light Rule Design — Removing Subjectivity From Status Colours
- Trend Versus Snapshot Rules — Reacting To Direction, Not Noise
- Escalation Route Mapping — Matching Breaches To Decision Authority
- Response Playbook Drafting — Pre-Agreeing Actions For Each Breach

Day 8: Dashboard Design

- Audience-Based Layout Planning — Separating Executive And Team Views
- Chart Type Selection — Showing Trends, Variance And Composition Honestly
- Visual Bias Checks — Avoiding Truncated Axes And False Comparisons
- Drill-Down Path Design — Moving From Portfolio To Work Package
- Data Refresh And Version Control — Keeping Every Reader On One Figure

Day 9: Performance Reviews and Narrative

- Monthly Review Agenda Design — Focusing Meetings On Exceptions
- Root Cause Questioning — Turning Variance Into Explained Causes
- Performance Story Writing — Linking Numbers To Actions And Owners
- Action Log Tracking — Confirming Corrective Steps Actually Close
- Cross-Project Benchmarking — Learning From Comparable Delivery Results

Day 10: Practising the Indicator Catalogue and Review Pack

- Measure Set Selection For A Case Project — Applying Leading And Lagging Choices
- Definition Sheets For Chosen Measures — Applying Precise Indicator Design
- Thresholds And Dashboard Mock-Up — Applying Escalation And Visual Rules
- Peer Challenge Of Measures — Testing Usefulness And Reporting Burden
- Indicator Catalogue And Review Pack — Completing The Sponsor-Ready Submission

Applying Project Performance Indicators and Metrics After the Course

- Run an indicator pruning review on a live project report, retiring measures nobody acts on and writing definition sheets for those that remain.
- Introduce tolerance bands and a response playbook at the next monthly review, so each breach has a named owner and pre-agreed action.

Project Performance Indicators and Metrics Questions FAQ

What are project performance indicators and metrics, and why do they matter now?

Project performance indicators and metrics are the defined measures that show whether a project is on course. They matter now because sponsors expect early warning, and data is plentiful but often inconsistent, so precise definitions and thresholds decide whether problems are caught in time.

Which roles gain most from project performance indicators and metrics training?

Controllers, project office analysts and project managers gain most. You will design measures, write definitions and run reviews, so the course suits people who own reporting or act on it, and teams that attend together leave with one shared vocabulary.

How does project performance indicators and metrics training differ from a project controls course?

It focuses on choosing, defining and presenting measures rather than building schedules or forecasting final cost. A controls course teaches the planning and estimating engine; this one teaches which signals to draw from it, how to set thresholds and how to run reviews.

What do you bring back from project performance indicators and metrics training?

You bring back an Indicator Catalogue and Review Pack built on a case project. It holds a balanced measure set, definition sheets, tolerance bands, a dashboard layout and a review agenda that you can adapt to your own projects straight away.

Project Performance Indicators and Metrics: The Way Forward

The Indicator Catalogue and Review Pack first informs which measures a sponsor approves as the project baseline. Controllers maintain it, analysts report from it and managers respond to its thresholds. After the first quarter of use, revisit which leading indicators actually predicted results, and replace any that gave late or false signals with sharper ones.