

Event Lifecycle Traceability in Karisma Event Nusantara's Public Digital Records

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National event programmes publish information as activities are selected, revised, delivered and evaluated. Whether these records remain connected across digital products is less well understood. This study examines information continuity in Indonesia's Karisma Event Nusantara (KEN) programme using a structured documentary case study. We reconstructed the designation cohort of 110 events and coded 13 public reporting points for named event identity, dated status statements, event-level outcomes, programme scope and publication metadata. All eleven named cancellations matched the original roster, and the ministry reported 99 deliveries. The event catalogue identifies individual activities, whereas the impact extract publishes six aggregate indicators without economic outcomes for named events. Two 2026 publications report different economic-impact figures for KEN; the annual performance report also presents a separate total for the wider Event by Indonesia portfolio. These findings distinguish record continuity across published event and status records from result continuity across programme populations, indicators and publication versions.

Keywords: Digital Event; event information management; data interoperability; event lifecycle traceability; tourism data.

INTRODUCTION

National event programmes now leave a series of digital records: calls for participation, selection decisions, public calendars, schedule changes and reports on completed activities. These records are usually issued by different organisations and at different times. Research on Events 4.0 has examined the digital maturity of event operations and the technologies used by organisers and audiences (Ryan et al., 2020; Chen & Yu, 2025). Cultural-platform studies have explored the exchange of event information among providers (Althaus et al., 2025), while tourism data-space research addresses how information from separate institutions acquires shared meaning (Ordóñez-Martínez et al., 2024a, 2024b). For programmes that manage many events, a further issue arises: whether a reader can follow the same activity from selection to its eventual reported outcome.

The literature addresses parts of this problem without bringing the full reporting sequence into view. Studies of connected digital capabilities (Putri & Fikri, 2025) and information quality (Astawan et al., 2025) examine the organisational value of reliable data. Sundayana et al. (2025) investigate visitors' digital experiences; Chutipongdech (2024) considers strategic event portfolios; and Golub and Kamal (2026) study cultural-event information platforms. These different approaches leave a specific empirical question open: how much of an event's identity, status history and reported outcome remains connected once information has been published across multiple official products?

The problem becomes apparent when a public event register is placed alongside an impact dataset. The register identifies activities, locations and scheduled dates, whereas the impact dataset may report only a programme total. Neither record is necessarily deficient for its original purpose. The difficulty emerges when an analyst needs to establish which events contributed to the total, whether cancelled events remain in the denominator, and which release defines the result being quoted. The connections among records determine what can be learned from their publication.

The problem is therefore longitudinal as well as technical. A single published file can be accurate on its release date and still be difficult to connect with a later statement. In event management, the membership of a programme changes as activities are rescheduled, withdrawn or completed. Published results can also change when measurement periods or economic definitions are revised. Analysing digital information as a sequence of public records captures these changes more closely than examining an event calendar or dashboard at one point in time.

Indonesia's Karisma Event Nusantara (KEN) programme provides a particularly useful case. Its 2025 designation decision named 110 events. A midyear report recorded 106 continuing entries after four cancellations; the final account reported 99 delivered events and eleven cancellations (Ministry of Tourism, 2025a, 2025b; ANTARA News, 2026). The Ministry also introduced Event by Indonesia, a public information service with pathways for organisers (Ministry of Tourism, 2025c, 2026c). The resulting public record spans selection, monitoring and evaluation, making it possible to examine continuity between the information released at each stage.

The outcome reports add another layer to the case. A KEN dataset updated on 7 January 2026 gives 10.8 million visitors and Rp17.01 trillion in economic impact (Ministry of Tourism, 2026a). A ministry release in August cites Rp13.76 trillion for KEN 2025 (Ministry of Tourism, 2026d). Its annual performance report, meanwhile, attributes 12.20 million visitors and Rp23.76 trillion in direct economic circulation to the broader Event by

Indonesia portfolio of 239 activities, including 99 KEN events (Ministry of Tourism, 2026e). Reading these figures requires attention both to the history of the KEN estimates and to the boundaries of the larger reporting population.

KEN offers a sequence of records that can be examined as a whole. The original roster fixes the programme's designated membership; the July update and final account record later statuses; and the impact publications report results for specified programme populations. Reading them together allows the analysis to distinguish changes in event status from changes in the units and measures used in reporting. It also reveals where a public record can be followed and where the chain ends.

This article examines how far KEN events can be traced across published registers, status updates and outcome reports. It distinguishes record continuity, through which an activity retains a recognisable identity and dated status history, from result continuity, through which a reported estimate remains linked to its population, indicator and publication version. The contribution is an event-specific account of information continuity that can be assessed from public digital records

LITERATURE REVIEW

Information Continuity as a Problem of Digital Event Management

Events 4.0 research commonly treats digital change as a question of technological adoption and organisational capability. Ryan et al. (2020) examine digital maturity, Chen and Yu (2025) discuss festival digitalisation, and Ramely et al. (2026) review its applications and barriers. These studies help explain how technology enters event operations. Yet a national event programme also produces records long after a platform or tool has been adopted. Schedule changes, cancellations and final reporting generate successive representations of the same activity. The continuity of those representations deserves attention alongside the functions of the technology that produces them.

An event moves through selection, scheduling, revision, delivery and evaluation, often crossing organisational boundaries. Golub and Kamal (2026) describe the challenges of organising cultural-event information across providers. Kim and Lee (2025), using 188 Korean performance records, demonstrate how the quality of published event information can be assessed empirically. A lifecycle perspective extends that inquiry across time: the concern is whether successive products still refer to the same event when its date, status or institutional reporting context changes.

Studies of digital event operations provide another point of comparison. Soesanto et al. (2024) examine an ERP-based dashboard for Banyuwangi Festival, Chae and An (2025) investigate a regional festival platform, and Fadhil and Sutarman (2024) describe an Indonesian event application using an API and notifications. These studies explain how digital tools can organise and distribute event information. Public reporting poses a related question: can a reader connect a selected event to a later status account and, ultimately, to a reported outcome? The answer depends on the information released, regardless of what additional functions an internal system may provide.

Interoperability studies examine whether separately produced datasets can be interpreted and reused together (Ordóñez-Martínez et al., 2024a, 2024b). Research on provenance follows the origins and transformations of published data (O'Sullivan et al., 2025). Related management research links dependable information with organisational performance and trust (Putri & Fikri, 2025; Astawan et al., 2025). In event programmes, these concerns intersect around a concrete reporting task: connecting an identifiable

activity to its changing administrative status and to the population represented in a later result.

We use event lifecycle traceability to describe two related information relationships. Record continuity concerns whether an event can be recognised across decisions and dated status updates. Result continuity concerns whether an outcome can be linked to a defined set of activities, an indicator, a reporting period and a published version. A roster and cancellation list can support the first relationship even when economic outcomes are reported only as totals. The distinction therefore guides the measures used in the present documentary audit.

This distinction also identifies what counts as evidence. Recognising an event in a later cancellation notice requires a credible match to the designation record; a common name alone may be insufficient when similar festivals are held in several places. Linking an economic estimate to that event requires a further step: a result reported at the same observational level or a documented rule connecting the event to the aggregate. The empirical tests therefore examine observable links in released material, without treating the existence of a digital platform as proof that those links are publicly available.

Portfolio Boundaries and the Meaning of Digital Outcomes

Event portfolio management examines how groups of events contribute to destination objectives, stakeholder relationships and strategic value (Ziakas & Getz, 2021; Chutipongdech, 2024). These portfolios also have administrative boundaries. Selection decisions establish membership before activities take place, and later cancellations alter the composition of what is delivered. Evaluation therefore needs both the original selection cohort and the final delivery count, each attached to the date and decision from which it was derived.

The denominator changes the meaning of a delivery rate. A list restricted to completed activities describes what ultimately took place; a designation roster preserves the activities initially included in the programme. Comparing the two gives a measure of realisation based on the original cohort. Subsequent outcome reports may refer to that cohort, to delivered events alone or to a wider portfolio. The programme boundary therefore belongs in the definition of each reported result.

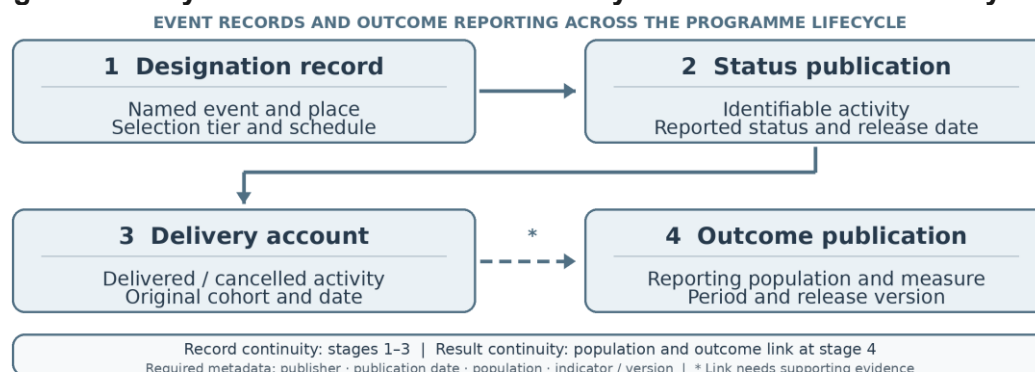
The same issue arises in economic reporting. Visitors, expenditure, economic circulation and impact estimates refer to different constructs, and publications may cover different selections of events. A meaningful comparison requires the relevant population, indicator, measurement period and publication date. This information is especially important when figures are revised after the event year or repeated in reports covering a wider portfolio.

Organisers, regional authorities and national programme teams produce information at different points in an event's development. Research on festival governance shows how consequential these institutional relationships can be (Tiew et al., 2021; Yin et al., 2024; Shen et al., 2025). Public documents rarely record every negotiation among the organisations involved. They do reveal the decisions and reporting products on which an external assessment must rely. The present analysis examines how consistently those published records connect.

Figure 1 sets out the information links examined in the study. A designation record can be followed through public status statements when the activity remains identifiable and the reporting dates are clear. A further link is required to identify which delivered activities

contribute to a published outcome, whether individually or through a documented cohort definition. Publisher, observation unit, indicator and release details establish the meaning of each reported figure. The framework identifies these requirements; their availability in KEN publications is assessed in the Findings.

Figure 1. Analytical framework for event lifecycle information traceability



Note. Arrows indicate the information relationships assessed; the dashed link requires documented membership or aggregation rules. The diagram does not depict a verified internal system or a causal pathway

RESEARCH METHOD

Design, Units of Observation and Corpus

We used a structured documentary case-study design drawing on document analysis (Bowen, 2009) and the READ approach to institutional records (Dalglish et al., 2020). The analysis has two units. The 110 activities designated for KEN 2025 form the fixed event cohort for reconstructing programme status. Separately, publicly issued registers, reports, datasets and platform descriptions form the corpus for assessing information continuity. Keeping these units distinct allows event counts to be analysed without treating each document as an additional event.

The documentary corpus comprises 13 reporting points listed in Table 1. They cover designation, July monitoring, year-end delivery, public event and impact data, platform descriptions and later outcome statements issued by 19 October 2026. Distinct sections of the annual performance report were treated separately where they described different programme populations. The corpus was assembled around the reporting sequence and the specific data products needed to test links across it.

The 110-event register was reconstructed from the signed designation appendix. Eleven named cancellations in the final official account were matched against that list, first by exact name and then by standardising case, spacing and punctuation. Province and selection tier were used to check possible matches. All eleven cancellations could be assigned to separate roster entries. The ministry's reported total of 99 delivered events was then checked against the fixed selection cohort and the eleven cancellations. The resulting event classification draws on the official final count; it is not a collection of 99 separate post-event reports. This procedure makes the cohort-level delivery calculation reproducible.

Coding Rules and Analysis

Each reporting point was coded for named event identity, a dated statement of programme or event status, event-specific outcome information, stated programme scope, and identifiable issuer and publication timing (year or date). Four codes were

used: P for information explicitly present; NE for information not exposed by the examined public product; U where the available material did not permit a definite assessment; and NA where an item lay outside the product's purpose. A dated programme status statement did not count as an individual event change log. An event-to-outcome link required an identifiable activity and a corresponding event-level result or a documented rule defining its contribution to the aggregate. Each decision was recorded with the source and supporting passage. The extracts were checked against the codebook; no independent intercoder reliability estimate was calculated.

The coding unit was a dated statement or data product. A selection roster, for example, may identify individual events while containing no economic outcomes. An impact extract can define a programme total without showing contributions from named activities. Coding these features separately avoids collapsing several distinct information properties into an overall completeness judgement. The codebook keeps the published source, reporting unit and supporting evidence together for subsequent verification.

The four coding categories were applied to each information element independently. A field was marked NE when it was outside the information exposed by the inspected public extract; U was reserved for cases in which the available description or accessible file did not permit a definite assessment. This distinction is consequential for interpreting Table 6: the number of sources that do not publish an event-specific outcome differs from the number whose applicability or availability cannot be established. Neither category is treated as evidence that event-level records were never collected by the reporting institution.

The companion matrix retains the issuer, publication date, reporting unit, codes and supporting evidence for each observation. Two statements referring to different programme populations were treated as separate records even when they appeared in the same report. This allows subsequent releases to be compared without converting aggregate results into event-level observations.

The event-level reconstruction counted designated activities, matched eleven named cancellations and calculated reported delivery rates using the original 110-event roster as denominator. The July report's 106 continuing activities and 32 already held were retained as separate status measures: the latter is a subset of programme activity at that date, not an additional group to add to the former. Four post-event accounts provided supplementary evidence of delivery. Regional figures from different publications were recorded separately where their allocations differed.

For outcome statements, we recorded the publisher, release date, programme name, population, indicator wording, amount and unit. The source records distinguish the original KEN selection, its delivered activities, the wider Event by Indonesia portfolio and a separate cross-programme sample. The January and August KEN estimates were entered as separate observations. Where the publication did not describe the calculation of economic impact, we retained its terminology without assigning an inferred definition (Bowen, 2009; Dalglish et al., 2020).

The analysis proceeded in three stages. First, we matched the official designation roster with named cancellations to reconstruct cohort status. Second, we applied the source-level codebook to the 13 reporting points and compared the fields available in the KEN event and impact products. Third, we grouped outcome statements by their stated programme population and indicator before comparing release dates and values. This sequence separates administrative event status from the characteristics of the digital reporting record.

The field-level comparison concentrated on the two public KEN data products. The event catalogue identifies named activities, dates and places but declares no event identifier shared with the impact extract. The impact extract has six indicator rows and programme totals, without records for named events. These published schemas therefore offer no direct join for linking individual-event economic results to the designated roster. Identity continuity, status history, outcome linkage and result provenance were assessed using those fields together with the dated public statements. The mismatch in reporting units is itself an observed result.

Outputs include event counts and delivery proportions, documented name matches, a field-level comparison of the two public datasets and source-level frequencies for the five information elements. These measures describe the observable public reporting chain. The codebook specifies how each of the 13 reporting points was classified.

Table 1. Public records used to reconstruct the KEN 2025 digital reporting trail

Public record observation date	/ Unit in the published record	Information used in this analysis
KEN designation decision · 2025	Selected event	110 named entries, selection tier, scheduled date and location
KEN open-data catalogue · 11 Dec 2025	Planned event	Six fields: row number, name, tier, date, regency and province
Priority programme update · 1 Jul 2025	Programme status	106 continuing entries, four cancellations and 32 held
Event by Indonesia launch · Jul 2025	Service announcement	Purpose and stated services of the national event platform
KEN impact dataset · 7 Jan 2026	Programme indicator	Six aggregate indicators; 10.8 million visitors and Rp17.01 trillion
KEN year-end account · 4 Feb 2026	Programme; named exceptions	99 delivered; eleven named cancellations
Event by Indonesia portal · Oct 2026	Public interface	Event discovery and organiser-facing service functions
Ministry application inventory · 2026	Application metadata	Declared monitoring, reporting and impact-data functions
Annual report: KEN section · 2026	KEN programme	110 selected, 99 delivered and eleven cancelled
Annual report: Event by Indonesia · 2026	Wider event portfolio	239 events, 12.20 million visitors and Rp23.76 trillion
Government statement · 17 Jun 2026	KEN programme	98 delivered; 10.8 million visitors and Rp17.01 trillion
Ministry KEN release · 19 Aug 2026	KEN programme	Rp13.76 trillion economic-impact figure
Cross-programme impact catalogue · 2026	Sample description	40-event sample from KEN and other event categories

Note. The 13 reporting points include separate sections of the annual performance report because they cover different programme populations. Values are taken from the identified public records; numbers in this table are not event-level observations

RESULTS

Programme Membership and Dated Status Records

The designation decision contains 110 events, comprising ten Top KEN and 100 regular activities. In July, the ministry reported 106 continuing activities after four cancellations and 32 events already held. The final account recorded 99 delivered activities and eleven cancellations. All eleven cancelled events matched distinct entries in the original roster. On the basis of that fixed cohort, the reported delivery rate was 90.0% (Table 2).

The figures represent different states in the programme's reporting history. The 110 designations define its initial membership; 106 refers to activities remaining in the programme in July; and 99 is the final number reported as delivered. The 32 activities already held by July form a completion count at the midyear reporting date. Their dates and status labels allow the three reports to be read as successive records of one programme.

Matching cancellations to the original selection tiers yields one cancellation among ten Top KEN events and ten among 100 regular events. Table 3 reports the selected, cancelled and derived delivery counts for each tier using the same original roster. The reconstructed delivery rates are 90.0% for both tiers: nine Top KEN and ninety regular events. Their combined total agrees with the ministry's reported 99 deliveries. The tier comparison can therefore be reproduced from the designation appendix and the eleven named cancellations.

Table 2. Programme status at three KEN reporting points

Reporting point	Programme count (n)	Held by that date (n)	Cancelled (n)
Designation decision · 2025	110 selected	—	—
Priority report · 1 July 2025	106 continuing	32	4
Final delivery account · February 2026	110 in original cohort	99	11

Note. A dash means that the publication did not report a corresponding value. The July programme count includes 32 activities already held; the February row retains the original cohort as denominator. Sources: Ministry of Tourism (2025a, 2025b); ANTARA News (2026).

Table 3. Event delivery by original designation tier

Designation tier	Selected (n)	Cancelled (n)	Delivered (n)	Delivery (%)
Top KEN	10	1	9	90.0
Regular KEN	100	10	90	90.0
Total	110	11	99	90.0

Note. Delivery by tier is calculated from selected events minus named cancellations; the 99 total agrees with ministry reporting. Four post-event accounts were separately located but are not the denominator for the calculated rates. Sources: Ministry of Tourism (2025a); ANTARA News (2026).

Public Data Products and Event-Level Joinability

The KEN event catalogue publishes six attributes for scheduled activities: sequence number, event name, category, scheduled date, regency and province. The impact extract updated on 7 January 2026 consists of six programme indicators with sequence, indicator and total columns (Ministry of Tourism, 2025d, 2026a). Its rows are measures of the programme, not observations of individual activities. The extracts do not declare a common event identifier, and the impact file contains no named-event economic records. They cannot be joined to obtain economic outcomes for each of the 99 reported deliveries.

The published designation appendix and cancellation statement provide identifiable events, allowing the eleven named cancellations to be linked to their original roster entries. The impact file has a different row structure: its indicators describe totals without event names or event-specific values. This mismatch in observational units is the immediate barrier to linking the event roster to published economic outcomes.

The Event by Indonesia portal offers public discovery and services for organisers, while the ministry's application inventory describes intended monitoring and documentation functions (Ministry of Tourism, 2026f). These materials establish the service environment around the datasets. The audit relies on the fields and records actually published to determine which links an external reader can reproduce.

Table 4 shows the observational unit and potential linking fields for each open-data product. Scheduled events can be recognised in the catalogue, whereas the impact extract reports aggregate indicators. With no common event identifier or individual contribution in the latter, the published files do not support a direct event-to-impact match.

A separate impact-data catalogue describes a sample of 40 activities that includes events beyond KEN, such as national, international and MICE programmes (Ministry of Tourism, 2026b). Its sampling frame differs from both the KEN delivered-event summary and the wider Event by Indonesia portfolio. The catalogue provides context for impact research, but it does not change the row structure of the six-indicator KEN extract examined here.

Four of the 13 reporting points identify named events, while four contain dated statements about programme or event status. These status statements do not constitute complete change logs for every selected activity. Eight products do not expose event-specific economic outcomes, three address other purposes and two could not be resolved from the available material. Table 6 reports the corresponding source-level codes. No product in the audited corpus links economic outcomes to all named KEN activities.

Table 6 also distinguishes publication identification from the lineage of reported results. The publisher and at least a publication year or date could be identified for all 13 points, and programme scope was explicit in 12. These basic descriptors do not establish the calculations or revisions behind an outcome. Named activity records and dated status statements appear in four reporting points each; none provides a complete public event-level economic series. Consequently, publication metadata may be sufficiently clear for citation while the route from a named event to an aggregate result remains unavailable.

Table 4. Records and joinable fields in the two KEN open-data products

Public dataset	Observation represented by one row	Field-level link to event outcomes
KEN event catalogue	Planned event (110 rows): number, name, tier, date, regency and province	Names are published; no result field or key shared with the impact dataset
KEN impact extract	Programme indicator (six rows): number, indicator and total	No named-event rows or event-level economic values to join

Note. Sequence numbers are local to each product. No identifier shared by the two published extracts is declared, and the impact extract contains no economic-outcome row for a named event. Sources: Ministry of Tourism (2025d, 2026a).

Programme Scope, Published Estimates and Result Provenance

The KEN impact dataset published in January 2026 records 99 delivered activities, 10.8 million visitors and Rp17.01 trillion in economic impact (Ministry of Tourism, 2026a). A ministry release dated 19 August 2026 reports Rp13.76 trillion for KEN 2025 (Ministry of Tourism, 2026d), a difference of Rp3.25 trillion between published values. The material reviewed provides no explicit public revision record connecting their calculation methods or coverage. The two amounts are consequently retained as separate official statements for the same named programme year.

The annual performance report uses a broader population. Its Event by Indonesia section associates 239 activities, including 99 KEN events, with 12.20 million visitors and Rp23.76 trillion in direct economic circulation (Ministry of Tourism, 2026e). This portfolio and indicator wording differ from the KEN extract. A separate press account in June 2026 reports 98 delivered KEN events while repeating the January visitor and economic figures (Rakyat Merdeka, 2026). These statements are retained with their publication dates and reported populations.

The published figures require two distinct comparisons. The January and August sources use the KEN label but provide different economic estimates. The broader Event by Indonesia statement covers a larger programme population and uses the expression 'direct economic circulation'. Table 5 preserves these distinctions by reporting each figure with its date, population and original indicator label.

The temporal ordering matters as well. The January KEN extract precedes the August ministry statement, so the difference between Rp17.01 trillion and Rp13.76 trillion is observable as a difference between dated releases. The available products do not show whether it arose from revisions to the event population, survey weighting, the definition of impact or an updated calculation. The broader Event by Indonesia total introduces a separate issue of programme coverage. Recording both the publication sequence and the reporting population keeps these two analytical questions distinct.

The geographic breakdown also differs across sources. Matching the designation list against named cancellations produces fifteen reported deliveries in Sulawesi and seven in Maluku–Papua. A ministerial regional statement gives sixteen and six, respectively, while retaining the national total of 99. The reviewed publications do not identify a particular event whose regional classification accounts for the difference.

Both regional distributions can be reproduced from their respective sources, but the available record does not show how to translate one into the other. This small

discrepancy matters for subnational comparisons, where the assignment of a single event affects the reported regional count even when the national total is unchanged.

Table 5. Published KEN and Event by Indonesia results by reporting population

Release / reporting population	Events (n)	Visitors (million)	Economic amount (Rp trillion)
KEN dataset · 7 Jan 2026	99	10.8	17.01
KEN statement · 17 Jun 2026	98	10.8	17.01
KEN press release · 19 Aug 2026	—	—	13.76
Event by Indonesia · annual report 2025	239	12.20	23.76

Note. Amounts reproduce each publication's stated figure; "economic impact" and "economic circulation" retain their source-specific meanings. The Event by Indonesia row covers the wider 239-event portfolio. A dash means no comparable value was identified in the cited statement. Sources: Ministry of Tourism (2026a, 2026d, 2026e); Rakyat Merdeka (2026).

Cross-Source Availability of Event Information

Table 6 summarises the five coded information elements across 13 reporting points. Named event identities appear in four products, as do dated programme or event status statements. Twelve specify a reporting population or scope, and all thirteen identify a publisher and a publication year or date. These counts measure the visibility of information in public products; they do not represent the proportion of 110 events with complete digital histories.

The sharpest difference concerns event-specific outcomes: none of the thirteen products contains an economic result for each identifiable activity. Eight do not expose such a result, three were produced for other purposes and two leave the question unresolved. The documentary corpus therefore makes it possible to reconstruct administrative status more fully than to attribute economic results to individual events.

Table 6. Availability of event and reporting information in 13 public products

Information element	P	NE	U	NA
Named event identity	4	5	2	2
Dated programme/status statement	4	5	1	3
Event-specific outcome	0	8	2	3
Population / scope definition	12	0	1	0
Publisher and publication year/date	13	0	0	0

Note. Each row totals 13 reporting points. P = present; NE = not exposed in the public product; U = unresolved from inspected material; NA = not applicable. Dated status refers to a published programme/event statement, not a complete event-level change log. Publisher/date identification is not equivalent to a full calculation or revision history.

DISCUSSION

KEN illustrates an asymmetry in the published reporting chain: named selections and cancellations can be reconciled, but the economic totals cannot be attributed to individual activities from the released extracts. Events 4.0 studies examine digital adoption, functionality and maturity (Ryan et al., 2020; Chen & Yu, 2025; Ramely et al., 2026). The present analysis identifies a distinct requirement for managing portfolios: event records must remain interpretable across the publications through which administrative decisions and programme outcomes are communicated.

The gap is clearest between the event register and the impact extract. One records individual activities; the other records six indicators for the programme. They differ in observational unit and have no declared common key. Tourism data-space research treats shared meaning and interoperability as central to data reuse (Ordóñez-Martínez et al., 2024a, 2024b). KEN shows why the unit of observation must form part of that shared meaning. Programme totals can be useful on their own, yet a researcher cannot use them to compare economic outcomes across named events without further data.

This finding extends discussions of event information quality beyond isolated records. Kim and Lee (2025) examine quality in published performance information, where attributes such as dates and descriptions can be assessed record by record. The KEN event catalogue likewise contains recognisable activity information. The obstacle appears at the boundary with a second product: aggregate indicators carry no corresponding event observations. For digital event research, the capacity to connect records across reporting stages is therefore a separate criterion from the completeness of each record.

A common identifier would improve the link between a roster and later status updates, including revisions to event names or dates. The published impact extract would still need an event-level observation, however, before a direct match to economic outcomes became possible. Alternatively, it could document how contributions from identifiable events were combined into programme indicators. This specifies the practical conditions under which interoperability supports event-level evaluation.

Three levels of linkage are relevant to programme managers. An identity link establishes that two records concern the same activity. A status link establishes what changed and when. An outcome link establishes how that activity enters a reported result. The KEN roster and cancellation list provide enough information for a set of identity and status matches; the published economic file does not provide the third. Treating these links separately makes the proposed framework usable for auditing other event portfolios, including those whose results are legitimately released only as aggregates.

The history of published estimates raises a second issue. KEN's economic-impact figure was reported as Rp17.01 trillion in January and Rp13.76 trillion in August, with no publicly documented calculation trail connecting the two values in the materials examined. The Rp23.76 trillion reported for Event by Indonesia belongs to a wider population of 239 activities. Provenance research examines the origins and transformations of data (O'Sullivan et al., 2025). Here, the relevant history must also identify the event population and indicator definition attached to each release, so that revisions are not confused with comparisons across different programmes.

These results support an event-specific interpretation of lifecycle traceability. Record continuity concerns event identity and dated changes in administrative status. Result continuity concerns the population, measure and publication version represented by an outcome. The eleven named cancellation matches demonstrate record continuity for part of KEN's reporting history; the aggregate impact product reveals the absence of a corresponding event-level result link. Digital-platform scholarship has examined access, functionality and engagement (Althaus et al., 2025; Golub & Kamal, 2026; Sundayana et al., 2025). The present case shows how continuity across publications can be examined alongside those established concerns.

The distinction is useful because the evidence supports different kinds of comparison. Event names and eleven cancellations permit a roster-based delivery estimate; dated public releases establish when the results were reported. They do not reconstruct the full timing of every individual status change. By contrast, published programme labels and indicators locate the January and August estimates within their respective releases, although the methods connecting those estimates remain undocumented in the examined material. This separation prevents documentary traceability from being mistaken for complete digital-system integration.

The distinction also contributes to event portfolio evaluation. Ziakas and Getz (2021) and Chutipongdech (2024) discuss the strategic composition and value of event portfolios. Public evaluation must connect the selected composition to the set of activities actually delivered and to the population covered by reported outcomes. KEN's fixed roster and named cancellations permit the first comparison. The aggregate impact product leaves the event-to-outcome relationship unavailable for direct inspection. Information continuity therefore affects how confidently a portfolio's reported results can be related to its original membership.

The tier comparison helps specify the reach of this argument. Top KEN and regular events each have a reconstructed delivery rate of 90.0% in the 2025 cohort, yet those rates alone say little about the operational processes behind completion or cancellation. They do show that a fixed roster supports a transparent comparison of programme commitment and delivery. Economic evaluation requires another correspondence, between the delivered activities and the outcome population. Thus, the same public programme can be well documented for one evaluative question and only partly documented for another.

Programme performance and information continuity are related, but they answer different empirical questions. Strategic performance concerns reach, event mix and destination value; continuity concerns whether published records allow a programme's membership and results to be traced. KEN provides a designated roster, final delivery counts and economic estimates, yet those publications use different observational units. Keeping the evidence aligned with each question makes portfolio evaluations clearer and reduces the risk of attributing a programme outcome to activities for which no individual result was published.

The regional allocation illustrates the value of an auditable classification history. One reconstruction gives fifteen delivered events in Sulawesi and seven in Maluku–Papua, while the ministerial breakdown gives sixteen and six. Both preserve the total of 99, but the examined sources contain no named reassignment that reconciles them. A regional comparison built from such products should retain the source-specific classification until a documented adjustment becomes available.

The selection tiers offer a contrasting example of a reproducible link. Ten Top KEN and 100 regular events appear in the designation roster; the eleven named cancellations produce nine and ninety derived deliveries, respectively. Both groups have reported delivery rates of 90.0%. The calculation describes an administrative outcome that can be independently reconstructed. Explaining why particular events were cancelled would require evidence of organisational processes of the kind explored in festival-governance research (Tiew et al., 2021; Shen et al., 2025).

Taken together, the findings show a stronger public record of selection and cancellation than of the event-level composition of economic outcomes. That uneven continuity is the central feature of the KEN information chain and a useful distinction for assessing published digital event information.

The separate 40-event study further illustrates why programme boundaries matter. Its cross-programme sampling frame differs from both KEN's designated cohort and the 239 activities reported under Event by Indonesia. Publication metadata should identify these frames, allowing the evidence to be compared without treating the three populations as interchangeable.

For event programme managers, a persistent event identifier should follow a selected activity through revisions and delivery reporting. Outcome publications should state whether their population comprises selected, delivered or separately sampled events, define the indicator and measurement period, and record subsequent revisions. When event-level economic results cannot be published, a clearly documented aggregation rule can preserve the connection between the reported total and the event cohort.

CONCLUSION

This study examined how information about KEN 2025 moves between a designation roster, status accounts and published results. All eleven named cancellations matched the original list of 110 events, permitting a reconstruction of the ministry's reported 99 deliveries. The open impact extract, however, reports programme indicators without event-level economic records. Later publications give different economic estimates for KEN, while the annual performance report presents a larger figure for the wider Event by Indonesia portfolio. These findings locate the main discontinuities at the boundary between named events, aggregate outcomes and successive published estimates.

For national event reporting, the practical value lies in maintaining consistent event identities across updates and publishing clear descriptions of the activities and calculations represented by outcome indicators. These records would allow future assessments to follow programme changes without losing the connection between the selected portfolio, its delivered activities and the results ultimately reported.

The study develops event lifecycle traceability as two related, observable requirements: record continuity, which preserves identity across dated public status statements, and result continuity, which defines the population, measure and release to which an outcome belongs. KEN demonstrates that these requirements can be met unevenly within the same programme. The evidence covers public products for one programme year; multi-year records with event-level results and revision logs would permit closer examination of how reporting continuity develops.

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