

# Core Ontology for Official Statistics – COOS

Franck Cotton, Insee

ModernStats World Workshop, 26-28 June 2019

# Outline

- What is an ontology? Do we need one?
- Objectives
- Where does it come from?
- How do we work?
- Examples of questions
- What is in there?
- Next steps

# What is an ontology? Do we need one?

- An **ontology** provides formal naming, definitions and descriptions of the concepts of a given domain, and the relations between these concepts.
- In the field of Official Statistics, a number of models, vocabularies or other semantic assets already exist, but they are not often formally expressed or coherent with one another.
- There are also very few connections between these semantic assets and models or vocabularies from other domains.
- The work on the COOS (Core Ontology for Official Statistics) aims at tackling these problems.

# Objectives

- The objectives of COOS are to:
  - produce a formal representation (including global identification: OWL is used) of the *higher-level* concepts present in the main models, especially those which are not formally modeled yet (GSPBM, GAMSO)
  - specify the relations between these concepts, in particular those who belong to different models
  - define relations between statistical concepts and objets defined in other ontologies or vocabularies (actually the main objective)
- Additional goal is to document use cases showing how COOS can be put in practice
- An indirect but important objective is to constitute a community of statisticians interested by ontology design

# Where does it come from?

- Early works by Istat and Insee
  - Formal representation of GSBPM, GSIM, CSPA services...
  - Scientific papers, pair-reviewed, presented at SemStats workshop, published in CEUR
- Failed in 2017 to qualify as a full-fledged HLG-MOS project (came 3rd)
- Activity was launched by the HLG-MOS after its November 2018 meeting, and placed under the umbrella of the Supporting Standards group

# How do we work?

- Specific task team (13 members, Canada, France, Eurostat, Italy, Poland, Mexico, US)
- Started to work in February 2019 via virtual meetings on the basis of a dedicated GitHub repository
- Discussions are made via [GitHub issues](#)
- OWL file updated as we go along
- HTML document not updated yet
- All is open (CC-BY-4)
- You are invited

# Examples of questions

- Are GSBPM phases and sub-processes of the same nature as GAMSO activities (aka: “Activity vs. Process”)?
- Can we (should we) distinguish statistical activities and non-statistical activities in GAMSO?
- How can we link GSBPM overarching processes (eg: Metadata Management) with GAMSO activities (eg: Manage Metadata)
- If GSBPM is production area in GAMSO, why not call it Statistical Production Process?

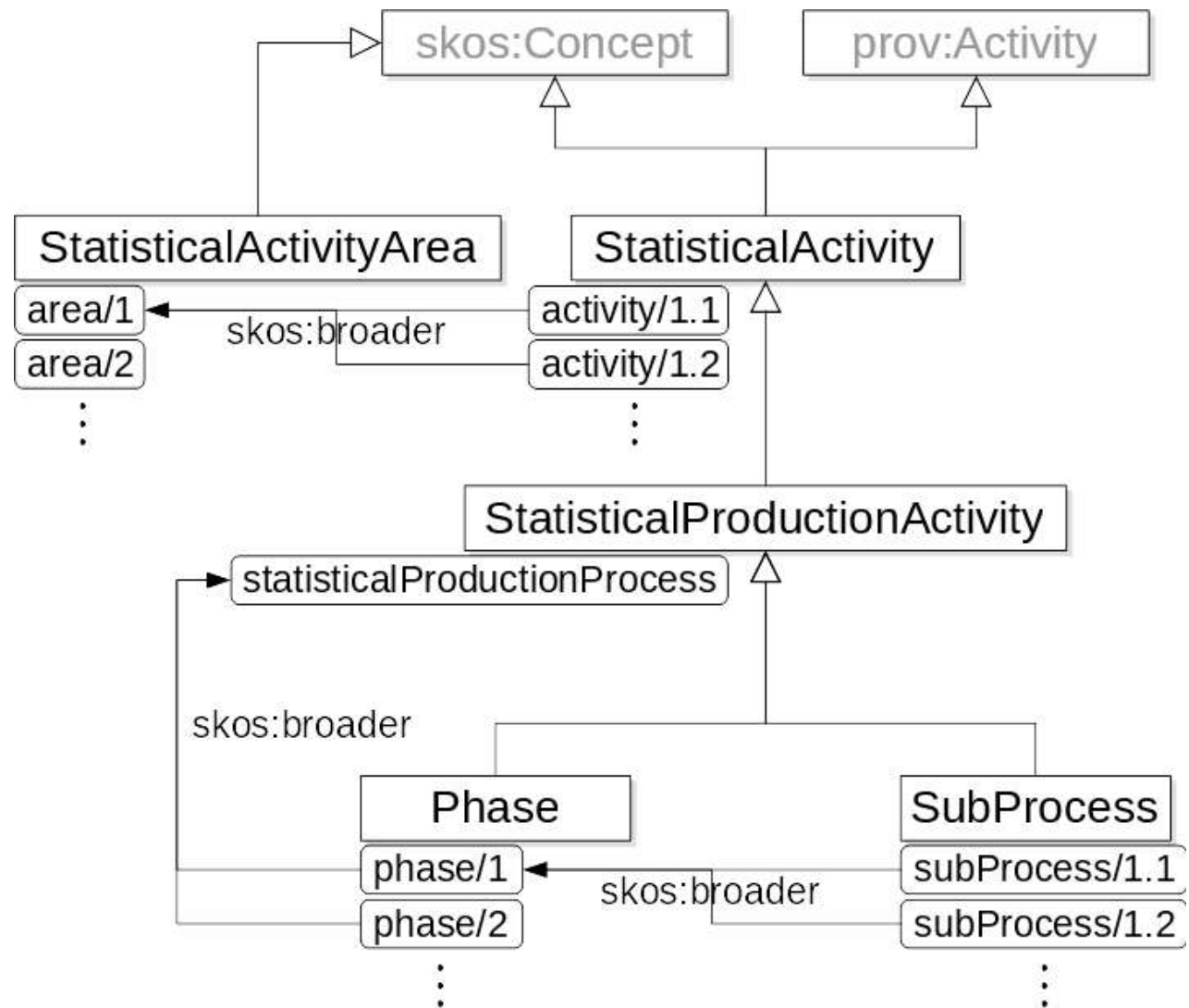
# What is in there?

- Domains covered: activities, products, organizations
- Activity and StatisticalActivity classes (link to PROV – W3C provenance ontology)
  - GSBPM phases and subprocesses are instances of (Statistical)Activity
  - GAMS0 activities are instances of Activity or StatisticalActivity
- Concept schemes for GAMS0 and GSBPM
  - Representing the structure of both models
  - Linked by partitive relation (“semi-unified view”)



# What is in there?

## Example of constructs in the “Activity” area

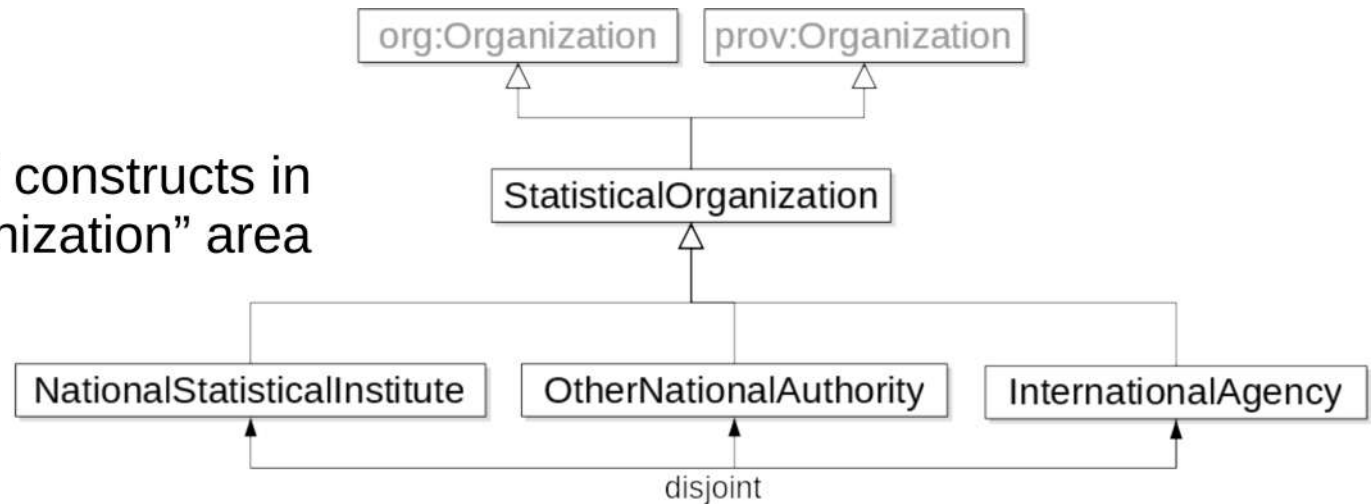


# What is in there?

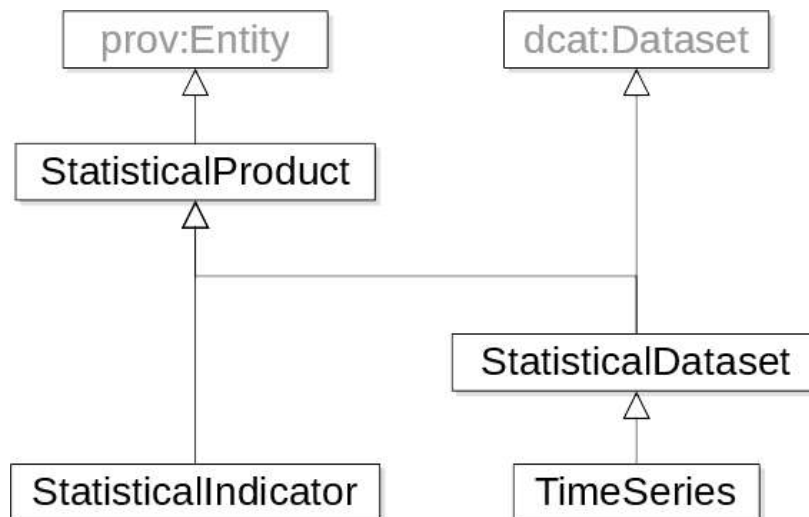
- StatisticalOrganization (link to ORG – W3C organization ontology and PROV)
  - Could allow to represent CSPA roles
- StatisticalProduct and StatisticalDataset (link to PROV and DCAT)
  - Do we need more detail (Indicator, TimeSeries, Publication...)?
- Elements from GSIM
  - StatisticalProgram, StatisticalProgramCycle
  - ProcessInput / ProcessInputSpecification?
- Not much from CSPA
  - Should we add StatisticalService?

# What is in there?

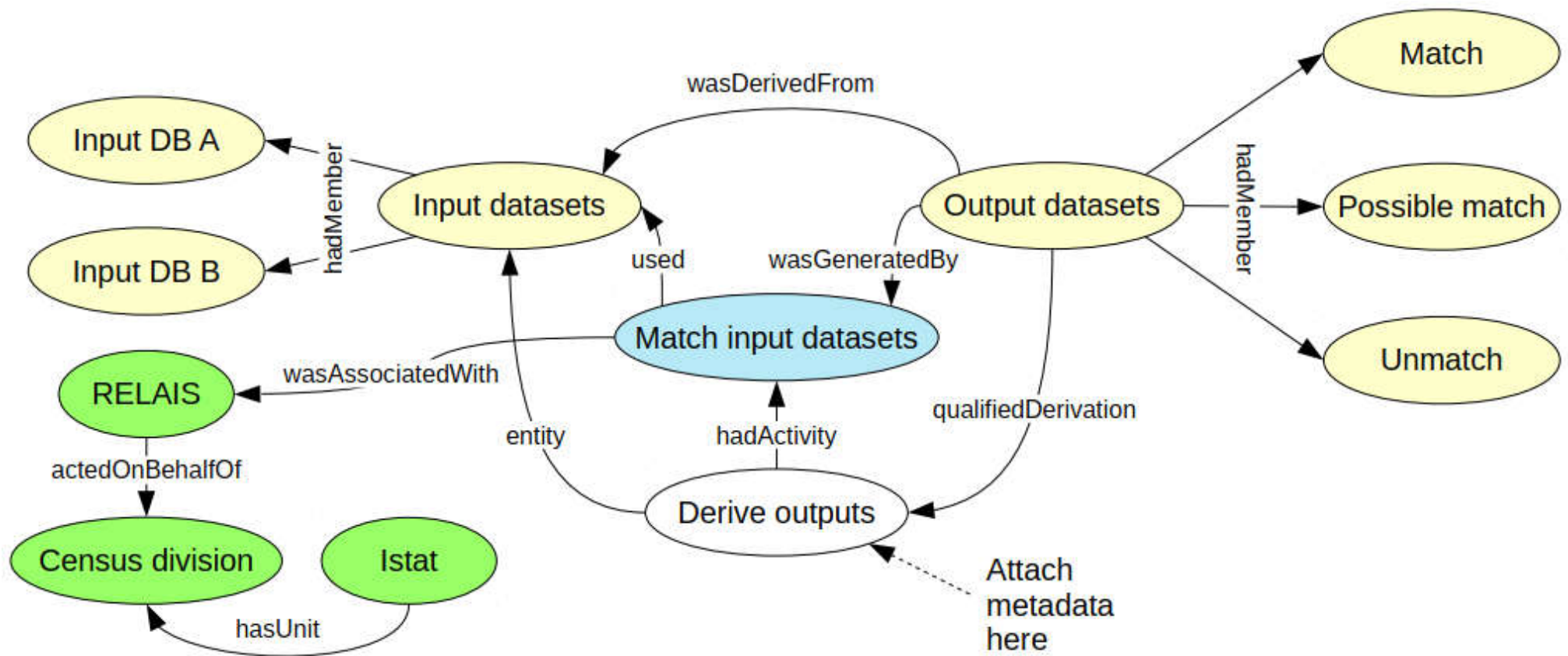
Example of constructs in the “Organization” area



Example of constructs in the “Product” area



# Example use case: record linkage



# Example use case: programmatic use

- COOS constructs are RDF, so:
  - They can be queried via SPARQL
    - [Give me](#) the GSIM objects whose name ends with 'specification'
  - They can be directly used in web applications
    - Example: [GSIM explorer](#) (clickable GSIM on steroids)
    - Example: [List of NSIs](#)
  - They are natively multilingual

# Next steps

- Finish first version of ontology and write specification paper
- Finalize record linkage use case
- Present to Supporting Standards group
- Organize public review
- Publish COOS

# Thank you



Any questions?