

# Social Participation Ontology: community documentation, enhancements and use examples

Renato Fabbri<sup>1</sup>, Henrique Parra Parra Filho<sup>2</sup>, Rodrigo Bandeira de Luna<sup>2</sup>, Ricardo Augusto Poppi Martins<sup>3</sup>, Flor Karina Mamani Amanqui<sup>4</sup>, Dilvan de Abreu Moreira<sup>4</sup>

**1** São Carlos Institute of Physics, University of São Paulo, CP 369, 13560-970, São Carlos, SP, Brazil, [fabbri@usp.br](mailto:fabbri@usp.br)

**2** Cidade Democrática, Instituto Seva, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

**3** National Secretariat of Social Participation, General Secretariat of the Republic, Brasília, Federal District, Brazil

**4** Institute of Mathematical and Computer Sciences, University of São Paulo, São Carlos, SP, Brazil

## Abstract

Participatory democracy advances in virtually all governments. South America presents a prominent context with mixed culture and social predisposition. In 2012, civil, academic and governmental parties started elaborating the “Common Vocabulary of Social Participation” (VCPS from the Brazilian name *Vocabulário Comum de Participação Social*), as a public and online process. By May, 2013, first reference documents were publicized, together with a preliminary OWL code, logos, and a diagram of a general “public consultation”. The Corais platform kept online records of the process, like discussions and preparation of texts. This article exposes this material and reports an elementary unfolding: the “Social Participation Ontology” (OPS from the Brazilian name *Ontologia de Participação Social*). To exhibit this new ontology, these steps were considered: correction of ontological contradictions and OWL protocol use errors; completion of VCPS OWL code into a preliminary version of the OPS; translations and standardizations; enhancements of class names and labels in Portuguese, Spanish and English; a toy expansion of the ontology by further specifying classes; linked data examples regarding dereferencing, a sparQL endpoint and participatory instances; use cases by researchers and public managers. Ongoing work involves further adoption of OPS by the official Brazilian federal portal of social participation, further adoption by civil participative organizations, and linkage to other participative ontologies. OPS is being used as an upper ontology, and all classes linked further to FOAF and BFO as higher upper ontologies.

## 1 Introduction

Easy access to social media is reshaping citizen participation in government affairs [1]. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have exhibited such an impact on the way individuals interact that it is giving birth to new organizational methods in social movements. These changes can be observed, for example, in the 2010 Arab Spring and the 2013 Brazilian protests. These events gathered millions of people and, although recent, have shown direct and strong impact in governments and new laws, and the

forecast is an intensification of the process [2–4]. Concomitantly, electronic government initiatives are flourishing, favored mainly by the ubiquity of Internet technologies (e.g. HTML 5, Node.js, open source browsers) and by the need for renewal of representative democracy practices. These initiatives have taken place in various platforms, including usual social networks (e.g. Facebook, Twitter) and dedicated clients created by both government and civil society parties [1, 5–7]. A natural challenge arises: how to link information produced into an unified knowledge base. This is being addressed, at the technology level, by semantic web developments. Endorsed by World Wide Web Consortium (w3C), current semantic web technologies include [8]:

- reasoning by means of ontological specifications,
- linking data from different sources (e.g. databases),
- organization of domain knowledge for coherent consideration.

Key among these technologies, ontologies are considered one of the pillars of the semantic web. An ontology is usually defined as a formal specification of a shared conceptualization [9]. They give meaning to data and are useful for datasets available on the web to make them automatically retrievable and linkable with other datasets. The w3C created the Web Ontology Language (OWL) as a standard to represent ontologies in the web. The second version of the language is called OWL 2 and offers greater expressive power [10], but the version is omitted with very few exceptions.

In this context, to describe and give meaning to social participation, the “Common Vocabulary of Social Participation” (VCPS from the Brazilian name *Vocabulário Comum de Participação Social*) was proposed as a joint effort of Latin America academic, civil and governmental groups [11]. Although started in 2012, a recent initiative for ontological developments, it already yielded relevant material, including a public preliminary OWL ontology with a concise taxonomy. Also important are the reference documents reporting results from a first working phase, from July to December, 2012. As stated by the community, VCPS was propelled by three goals: 1) to ease adoption of the vocabulary; 2) to stimulate the creation of public tools to understand, visualize and summarize how participation is happening; 3) to meet the need of participative initiatives to open and link their data. It is important to notice that VCPS, an ontology, was called a *vocabulary* both to ease understanding of the general public and because it started as a vocabulary. The present article presents the “Ontology of Social Participation” (OPS from the Brazilian name *Ontologia de Participação Social*), based on VCPS, in which the term *vocabulary* was substituted by the term *ontology* for the following reasons:

- The usage of the word “vocabulary” can lead to confusion in some situations as OPS is an OWL ontology (not, for example, a SKOS vocabulary).
- Documentation seems inconsistent when an ontology is repeatedly called a vocabulary.
- OPS is, in fact, an ontology, with a vocabulary, a taxonomic organization and properties further relating the terms.
- This coherent naming is a prerequisite for academic acceptance and further formal adoption by government instances, such as the Brazilian Federal Portal of Open Data [12] and the Brazilian Federal Portal of Social Participation [13].

Also, the term *common* was dropped when OPS was conceived, as the term is redundant for an ontology. The VCPS presented other difficulties, such as missing classes, incorrect URI specifications (containing spaces), some logical flaws, and unnecessary

out-of-standards restrictions. This were all solved within OPS (to the extent authors were able to, of course).

Next section is dedicated to an inspection of the documents delivered by the VCPS: reference textual documents, images, OWL code, blog posts, discussions and Etherpads. Section 3 presents OPS and modifications made from VCPS to OPS: class and property names and labels, class restrictions and property axioms. Section 4 is dedicated to OPS usage: dereferencing, sparQL queries, a toy OPS expansion, discursive example of usage, and use cases from government, civil society and academic parties. Concluding remarks are stated with future work, in Section 5.

## 2 VCPS original documentation

From April to December, 2012, VCPS was first conceived. In the online process, as registered by Corais platform, 66 users interacted, 6 of them were the most active [14]. Various materials were produced both as activity traces and as reference media. This section is dedicated to these materials.

### 2.1 Reference textual documents

The main documents are:

- “Commented methodology” [14]: this document describes the public process of VCPS conception. It is composed by brief inspections of forum topics, pointing both pertinent characteristics of the online collective process and ontological observations (about classes and properties). Considerations are made about tightening relations with the Open Government Partnership (OGP), an international initiative to foster transparency and open practices in governments worldwide [15], and the Brazilian formal action plan, as means to achieve ontology usage. There is also a proposal of a systematic study of electronic government initiatives, so that the VCPS might be better contextualized. This document ends by proposing an agenda of meetings with academics, entrepreneurs and government parties.
- “Conceptual modeling, version 0.1 (in natural language)” [16]: this document is a description, in common English, of the VCPS. The introduction is mainly a collage of the document above [14]. Both the itemized description of the ontology, and the considerations for its usage, are of great value as references. Figure 2 is heavily influenced by a diagram related to this document and further described in Section 2.2.

### 2.2 Images

There are various images associated with the ontology<sup>1</sup>, most notably:

- Various proposals for the VCPS logo, some of which are in Figure 1.
- Figure 2 shows an English and completed version of the original diagram of OPS in the document [16]. For completeness of exposition, the original diagram is in Supporting Information Figure S3-1.

<sup>1</sup>Corais platform page with many images: <http://corais.org/vocabulariodaparticipacao/node/1517>.

- A diagram for general public consultations. Given the details and the pertinence of public consultations for OPS, the diagram is exposed in Supporting Information Figure S4-1.

**Figure 1.** Some of the various logos for of the VCPS. (a) is a colored text logo proposal; (b) is a figurative logo; (c) is mixture of both ideas. It can be seen that these logos were conceived for the ontology when it was called a *vocabulary*. Community documents reflect this nomenclature, which changed with first versions of this article, in the final months of 2013, and subsequent work.

## 2.3 OWL code of VCPS

The OWL code of VCPS is online [17] and deprecated by OPS advent. The VCPS OWL code did not contain all relation from Figure 2 (or Figure S3-1). This is directly addressed in Section 3, which exposes the implementation of all relations in the OPS, including VCPS OWL corrections and adjustments to best practices. The complete and correct OPS is further contextualized in Section 4.

## 2.4 Blog Posts

The VCPS blog aggregates both important discussions and documents in no more than twenty posts to date. All OWL code, final documents, public consultations, mental map and images are posted in the blog [18]. The first post is from July 24, 2012. Last post about VCPS is from May 7, 2013. Most blog posts are from the first day (almost half of them). They received more than twenty commentaries. Two “out-of-season” blog posts, one from August 9, 2012 and another from October 22, 2012, separate first day posts from last posts. Both have about ten commentaries. Last blog posts occurred as a few days burst and a final message, a month after.

There are three more recent blog posts, from November and December, 2013. But these already address OPS conception from VCPS.

## 2.5 Discussions and etherpads

Besides blog registries of collective elaborations, four Etherpads were written [19] (these are interfaces that allows writing online texts with multiple simultaneous contributors [20]):

- A pad for important words.
- A pad dedicated to a second phase of VCPS elaboration, which did not happen yet.
- A pad for process documentation. It became the first document described in Section 2.1.
- A pad for both vocabulary specification and “questions not addressed to in the webinar”.

# 3 OPS: the Ontology of Social Participation

This section makes considerations about OPS label standardization and implemented classes, properties and restrictions. Features present in Figure 2, but not present in VCPS, are fully described in Section 3.1. Examples of usage are addressed in Section 4.

**Figure 2.** Diagram representation of the Ontology of Social Participation (OPS). Arrows with white heads indicate “is a” relations (subclass points to superclass). Arrows with black heads indicate property relations from subject to object. All property relations yield existential restrictions, with the exception of the “has characteristic” property, that does not yield restriction. Upper ontologies BFO and FOAF are asserted through color (BFO) and dashed boxes (FOAF).

### 3.1 Standardization and exhibition of implemented features

Without explicit criteria, VCPS URI was <http://lumii.lv/ontologies/Corais.owl>. OPS URI was chosen to be <http://purl.org/socialparticipation/ops> for the following reasons:

- This URI is directly related to the ontology name (OPS).
- This URI, also an URL, is independent from government and other political associations. This is important to coalesce interested parties: the Brazilian Federal Social Participation Portal [13], Brazilian government repository of vocabularies and ontologies [21], academic groups, NGOs, and non-organized civil society.
- Derived URIs, when reached via HTTP, can be redirected to where current documentation is held, as it is hosted by <http://purl.org>.

Labels in the languages of interest should be written in label fields. Even so, OPS class names should be friendly to users, bearing the attention not to take the class name as the label or as a meaning restriction.

For standardization, all classes are written in CamelCase [22] in plain English to ease internationalization, adoption and maturation. Labels are written in Portuguese, English and Spanish. Therefore, class names changed, receiving respective labels (`rdfs:label`) in each language and a textual short explanation (`rdfs:comment`) in English. Table 1 exhibits all classes in OPS.

OPS property names fit headlessCamelCase [22] format, are readable in English (to ease internationalization, adoption and maturation), and some of them have defined domains and ranges. Table 2 is dedicated to OPS properties, with labels in English, Portuguese and Spanish.

In the first versions of OPS, all properties yielded existential restrictions, except `ops:hasParticipationCharacteristic`. Although such efforts were aimed at handling a better defined OPS, further developments and discussions revealed that these restrictions made OPS rigid, a bit more complicated, and was not of much help, at least in this stage of OPS development and adoption. The result is that all restrictions were removed. Appendix A and Table 4 exhibit all dropped OPS restrictions.

An inspection of VCPS also yielded a contradiction present in Figure S3-1: a role cannot execute, initiate or support a cause. These are done by the social actor. Therefore, to maintain VCPS directions and obtain a sound ontology, `ops:Role` was removed from OPS in preliminary versions. The result can be seen directly in Figures 2 and 3.

A comparison of the VCPS OWL code [23] with the diagram in Figure S3-1, which reflects official VCPS documentation, revealed that a class, two properties and three restrictions were not implemented. These were fully implemented in OPS before all restrictions were removed. These are the missing class and properties (restrictions missing in VCPS and implemented in preliminary OPS versions are exposed in Appendix A):

- Class: `ops:ParticipationCharacteristic`.

**Table 1.** Classes of the OPS (Ontology of Social Participation). These are core concepts in the ontology. Along with the taxonomic structure exposed in Figure 3, these classes are related by the properties in Table 2. Noteworthy is VCPS class name “vcps:Espaço de Ação”, which caused original VCPS OWL to be pointed as corrupted by Protégè (spaces are not allowed in URIs). Also, class vcps:Role was dropped as it yields logical problems in VCPS.

OPS class name	VCPS class name	pt-br label	es label	en label	definition	upper ontology classes
Person	Pessoa	Pessoa	Persona	Person	a person (social actor is a person)	bfo: 'Material Entity', foaf: Person
Organization	Organizacao	Organização	Organización	Organization	social actor is a group of individuals, organized formally or informally (e.g. movements, collectives)	bfo: 'Material Entity', foaf: Organization
Executor	Executor	Executor	Ejecutor	Executor	performs action directly and is responsible for results	bfo: 'Material Entity'
Initiator	Iniciador	Iniciador	Iniciador	Initiator	originates cause, individually or collaboratively	bfo: 'Material Entity'
Supporter	Apoiador	Apoiador	Apoyador	Supporter	supports cause with resources of any kind (e.g. cognitive, financial, equipments)	bfo: 'Material Entity'
SocialActor	Ator	Ator Social	Actor Social	Social Actor	entity that might have a participatory role	bfo: 'Material Entity'
Participation-Characteristic	NivelDe-Participacao	Característica de Participação	Característica de Participación	Participation Characteristic	the way the participation of the specific actor is happening	bfo: 'Dependent Continuant'
Cause	Causa	Causa	Causa	Cause	the motivation for Action	bfo: 'Dependent Continuant'
Scope	<b>Espaço de Ação</b>	Escopo	Ámbito	Scope	the scope of Action	bfo: 'Dependent Continuant'
Result	Resultados	Resultado	Resultado	Result	the result obtained with action	bfo: 'Dependent Continuant'
Solution	Solucao	Solução	Solución	Solution	solution achieved with Action	bfo: 'Dependent Continuant'
Problem	Problema	Problema	Problema	Problem	the problem that the Action aims to solve	bfo: 'Independent Continuant'
Theme	Tema	Tema	Tema	Theme	the theme in focus by Action	bfo: 'Independent Continuant'
Action	Acao	Ação	Acción	Action	what is done in terms of social participation	bfo: 'Processual Entity'
dropped class	Papel	-/-	-/-	-/-	the role of the actor	-/-

- Property: ops:hasRole. 169
- Property: ops:composesSolution. 170

OPS is available online [24]. To ease navigation of the ontology by interested parties, it is also available in the Webprotege interface [25]. The diagram of OPS taxonomic structure is exposed in Figure 3. 171 172 173

Upper ontologies usage with OPS is under development and should receive a dedicated article, as possibilities should be inspected carefully. Pertinent and already used as upper ontologies for OPS are FOAF [26] (for linking and describing people and things they do) and BFO [27] (“designed for use in supporting information retrieval, analysis and integration in scientific and other domains” as stated on their documentation). Properties were not related to upper ontologies as reasonable relations are still being searched for. Table 1 exposes OPS classes and respective upper ontologies classes. 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181

Figure 2 is a complete diagram of current OPS: classes, properties and relations to FOAF and BFO. Actually, Figure 2 is more informative than OPS OWL code, as 182 183

**Table 2.** Properties of the OPS (Ontology of Social Participation) along original VCPS names. Only a few ranges were established, and no domain, as these were not currently useful and, without them, OPS can be used more freely.

OSP property name	CVSP property name	pt-br label	es label	en label	domain	range
theme	possuiTemaAssociado	tema	tema	theme	-//-	Theme
belongsTo	pertenceAoEspaco	pertence ao	pertence al	belongs to	-//-	Scope
action	possuiAcao	ação	acción	action	-//-	Action
supports	apoiaCausa	apoia	apoya	supports	-//-	-//-
contributesTo	compoeSolucao	contribui para	contribuye para	contributes to	-//-	-//-
executes	executaAcao	executa	ejecuta	executes	-//-	-//-
generates	geraCausa	gera	genera	generates	-//-	-//-
starts	iniciaCausa	inicia	inicializa	starts	-//-	-//-
solves	soluciona	soluciona	resuelve	solves	-//-	-//-
produces	produzResultado	produz	produce	produces	-//-	-//-
proposes	propoeSolucao	propõe	propone	proposes	-//-	-//-
trait	temNivelDeParticipacao	traço	rasgo	trait	-//-	-//-
dropped	temPapel	-//-	-//-	-//-	-//-	-//-

**Figure 3.** A taxonomic tree of the Ontology of Social Participation (OPS). This image was rendered inside Protégè, with the OWL code in Supporting Information Listing S2-1. Figure 2 is more informative, but this diagram is more standard and might be simpler for the newcomer. Note that the taxonomic tree does not present any information about properties further linking these classes. The prefixes **snap:** and **span:** are BFO specific for **snapshot** and **spanning-time**.

restrictions were removed and not all properties have defined domain and range. Therefore, the diagram is the remaining source of relations envisioned by OPS creators.

## 4 ops utility

OPS is meant to be useful. First, as a systematization of what is social participation to Latin America groups, as conceived by VCPS. Second, as a mean to ease linked data, and enable integration of various instances for social participation. An indicative of this pertinence is OPa, OCD, Ontologiaa, and OBS, ontologies that already uses OPS as upper ontology [28].

This section explores different OPS uses: dereferencing, sparQL queries, expansion, discursive fictional cases, and real use cases.

### 4.1 Usage of OPS through dereferencing

All OPS classes and properties URIs are accessible via HTTP. A Pubby instance delivers information like name, labels and relations to other classes and properties. As an example, the URI <http://purl.org/socialparticipation/ops/SocialActor> returns information about this class and all subclasses it is related to, as shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 4.** Dereferencing an OPS class: the URI is also an URL, which, reached by HTTP, returns information for the user as shown. Also, if the client is not a browser, but a crawler or a linked data application, Pubby delivers plain RDF, not user-friendly HTML.



**Figure 5.** Scheme of the common use of ontologies for multiple databases integration. A user or application reaches a SparQL endpoint. This endpoint, through ontologies, delivers data from one or more databases. Nowadays, the most usual is to find only one database available at an endpoint, and this database is usually duplicated and not synchronized, but available as a (converted) triplestore. Even so, it is possible to access multiple ontologies and it is desirable that the databases have synchronous access, i.e. without need to convert data to triples beforehand.

**Figure 6.** A taxonomic diagram of an example expanded instance of OPS. `ops:PaidExecutor` is defined as being the subject of a `ops:receivesFrom` relation with a `ops:SocialActor`; `ops:DownloadedMob` is defined by being the subject of a `ops:convoquedBy` relation with a `ops:SocialNetwork`. OWL code is online for live editing [30]. The new classes added to OPS are in Table 3

## 4.2 Usage of OPS through a SparQL endpoint

Linking multiple databases is an OWL technology core purpose. The standard way to access these data via ontologies is by using a SparQL endpoint. This endpoint delivers data from a triplestore (collection of RDF triples) or, with more experimental technology, from relational database systems, such as a MySQL server (e.g. via OnTop/Quest [29]). Either way, the query is the same: the user or machine reaching the endpoint uses the SparQL protocol in order to retrieve information through semantic criteria. Figure 5 is a schematic representation of OBDA (Ontology Based Database Access), which is a common name for this multiple database access through ontologies.

Some examples of this usage can be given by sparQL queries and concise explanations:

- `"select ?s ?s2 ?s3 where {?s a ops:SocialActor . ?s2 a ops:Person . ?s3 a ops:Organization}"`: this query retrieves all social actors (returned in variable `?s`), be each a person, an organization, or something else; retrieves all persons (variable `?s2`); and retrieves all organizations (`?s3`). In a similar manner, one can retrieve all roles played, all executors, all initiators and all supporters.
- `"select ?s ?o where {?s ops:starts ?o}"`: this query retrieves all causes (`?o`) and their initiators (`?s`) or whatever use is being done of the `ops:stars` property.
- `"select ?s ?s2 ?o ?o2 where {?s a ops:Action . ?s ops:belongsTo ?o . ?s2 ops:executes ?s . ?s ops:produces ?o2}"`: this query retrieves all actions (`?s`) along their Action Field (`?o`), their Executor (`?s2`) and their Results (`?o2`), or whatever use is being made of there OPS classes and properties.

Noteworthy is that while `opa:Participant` can be used to retrieve all Participa.br participants, `ocd:Participant` can be used to retrieve all Cidade Democrática participants, and `aa:User` can be used to retrieve all AA participants; their upper ontology class `ops:SocialActor` retrieves all of them and relates these entities directly to the class of generic actors of social participation processes [28].

## 4.3 OPS expansion

OPS matches VCPS online documentation [11]. As an example of additional classes, an expanded OPS ontology is exposed in this section and is uploaded to webprotege [30]. Table 3 is dedicated to these additional classes while Figure 6 presents the resulting taxonomic structure.



The property `ops:receivesFrom` was also added and has an inverse:  
`ops:SocialActor ops:paysTo ops:Executor`. Also, the `ops:DownloadedMod` class is  
a defined class by the existential restriction: `ops:Mob ops:convoquedBy ops:Network`,  
with a newly defined property `ops:convoquedBy`.

This is one of the numerous ways by which OPS might deal with further classes,  
properties and restrictions. This particular expansion was chosen as an example by  
direct observance of VCPS documentation and recent social affairs, such as the Brazilian  
protests.

## 4.4 Fictional examples of usage

OPS usage might not be obvious at first. How is data linked? How is field knowledge  
organized? Why and by whom? Core principles of these OPS utilities, can be  
understood by the following observations:

- Different participation instances have social actors, actions being developed,  
organizations involved, problems being tackled, etc. These can yield one  
consistent database by means of OPS usage.
- One can understand and share the mutually exclusive nature of being a paid or a  
voluntary contributor by observing the expanded version of OPS (see Section 4.3.  
Also, noticing the fact that a mob can be very big or not, and that it can be  
convoked or not by a Network, can make the field more neat for a newcomer or  
ease discussions and problematization for senior researchers or politicians.
- Other fields of human knowledge and practice also have agents, problems and so  
forth. These can be linked to participatory data and ontologies by means of OPS.

Fictional examples are useful to make these points clear:

- Suppose a public sparQL endpoint unifies several participation instances by means  
of OPS (we will see in Section 4.5 that this is not really fictional). Thus, the  
number of participants is publicly available (`ops:SocialActor`). Also,  
depending on the platforms involved, one can observe how many of these  
participants are individuals (`ops:Person`), how many are organizations  
(`ops:Organization`), and understand to which extent the corporative influence is  
explicit. One can observe how many of the participants are the same in each  
platform, and what roles they take, and make assumptions about how much the  
society is really participating or if these processes are manipulated by a few agents  
(`ops:SocialActor`). One can also gaze upon the problems being discussed and  
which solutions are being proposed, therefore easing the sense of what is being  
considered important and valid as public discussions. This list of possibilities is  
endless, specially when OPS variations and expansions are considered.
- Suppose a person, say Jessica, has a new proposal for a participative system that  
uses OPS. She can have a quite concise understanding of the concepts involved,  
and how they relate. She can now make very objective observations and deliver  
clear suggestions that relate directly to the systems used or envisioned. She can  
make an OPS variation or another ontology, as a way to confront paradigms.
- Suppose there is a system for exhibiting indicators about social participation (how  
effective it has been, how wide is the scope of interests, etc.). Instances that are  
integrated by OPS can be queried for information and, for example, this system  
registers any organization involved as a social actor. Also, reflecting the expanded  
OPS exposed above, the system registers any mob involved, whose incidence was  
recorded in the database as a `DownloadedMob`, as related to some social network  
(the network might be unknown).

**Table 3.** New classes considered for expansion of the OPS. The taxonomic organization of these classes, within OPS can be observed in Figure 6. Further information is in Section 4.3.

new class	subclass of	description	further notes
SocialNetwork	Organization	a social structure made up of social actors (such as individuals or organizations) and a set of dyadic ties between these actors	--/
FreeScaleNetwork	SocialNetwork	a network whose connectivity follows a power law	disjoint with UniformrandomNetwork and GeographicNetwork
ErdosRenyiNetwork	SocialNetwork	also known as Poisson network, this network sets, with equal propability, an edge between each pair of nodes	disjoint with FreeScaleNetwork and GeographicNetwork
GeographicNetwork	SocialNetwork	a network whose connectivity is related to the distance of nodes in a metric space	Disjoint with both FreeScaleNetwork and ErdosRenyiNetwork
SmallWorldNetwork	SocialNetwork	a network where most nodes can be reached from other nodes with few hops or steps	not disjoint with FreeScaleNetwork, ErdosRenyiNetwork and GeographicNetwork
InformalOrganization	Organization	an organization that is not formalized	disjoint with Intitution
Mob	InformalOrganization	a crowd of individuals	--/
GiantMob	Mob	a crowd with more than 10,000 individuals	--/
DownloadedMob	Mob	a Mob convoqued by a network	this is a defined class, by being a network and being the subject of the relation convoquedBy with object Network
Institution	Organization	a mechanism of social order that governs a set of individuals	disjoint with InformalOrganization
PublicInstitution	Institution	an institution backed through public funds and controlled by the state	disjoint with Private Institution
PrivateInstitution	Institution	an institution backed through private fundings and controlled by private parties	disjoint with PublicInstitution
AcademicInstitution	Institution	an institution dedicated to education and research, which grants academic degrees	--/
NGO	Institution	a legally consituted corporation created by natural or legal people that operate independently from any form of government	--/
SpuriousInstitution	Institution	an institution that holds prominent illegitimate or corrupt characteristics	--/
ExoticInstitution	Institution	an institution that does not fit previous classes or is characterized by a very unique traces	--/
VoluntaryExecutor	Executor	an executor that receives no formal reward for the tasks	disjoint with PaidExecutor
PaidExecutor	Executor	an Executor that receives formal reward for the tasks accomplished	a defined class, being an Executor and the subject of a receivesFrom predicate with SocialActor as object

## 4.5 Real use cases

OPS is a recent ontology. Even so, some real use cases can be pointed, from which are most notable:

- The UNDP consultant contract 2013/00056, project BRA/12/018, was profoundly influenced by OPS [28]. Within written products are other participatory ontologies, such as OPa, OCD, Ontologiaa and OBS, which relates directly to OPS. Also, some methods for analysing OPS related data and for resource recommendation were delivered. These developments were done by the computational physics researcher R. Fabbri (first author of the present article), in collaboration with other parties, specially the Brazilian General Secretariat of the Republic, University of Brasília researchers, and free software parties. Data from three participatory instances were triplified: Participa.br, AA and Cidade Democrática; all related to OPS. These linked data resources are available in sparQL endpoints and can be dereferenced, in a similar fashion as done for OPS. As these are all executed in research facilities, they might lack maintenance and should be kept by a dedicated team.
- Another UNDP/UN contract was responsible for some advances in information technologies. A special case is a dedicated OPS expansion [31].
- The Brazilian Federal Data Processing Service (Serpro) is triplifying Participa.br data (the Brazilian federal social participation portal). Is this process, they as making direct use of OPS [32].
- The linked data Brazilian community had some maturing related to OPS beyond the ontologies developed, UNDP/UN documentation, Serpro triplification, and VCPS. Interested government, civil society and academic parties circulated OPS documentation for conceptual and technological goals [33,34].

## 5 Concluding remarks

OPS, based in VCPS, yields initial steps in achieving an effective social participation ontology: community has registered activities and delivered reference documents, including this article. Sections 3 and 4 have expansion directions for the ontology, regarding uses, further definition of classes, upper ontologies and related ontological structures.

On the practical side, the use of this ontology or related developments for the Brazilian federal participation portal (Participa.br [13]) is a desirable reality, as it implies usage and good maintenance. Moreover, an ontology was done for Participa.br, based in the OPS: the OPa [28] (Ontology of Participa.br). This is confluent with the presidential Decree that establishes a policy and commitment for social participation [35]. In this context, presidential, ministerial and academic parties started formalizing current legal participatory mechanisms (e.g. conferences, councils, forums, public consultations, round tables) in ontological terms, which resulted in the Social Library Ontology (OBS from the Brazilian name Ontologia da Biblioteca Social) and the Social Library Vocabulary (VBS from the Brazilian name Vocabulário da Biblioteca Social). Hosting ontologies on Webprotege [36] have become central, as a way to share specific ontologies in a friendly environment and to collect observations.

### 5.1 Further work

Further work involves observing community manifestations about OPS and this article, accomplishing use by means of formal instances and civil society, and studying upper

ontologies usage with OPS. The use of OPS (or a variant) in different instances is being tackled for the creation of social participation indicators and easing participation processes.

Academic texts dedicated to each new participation ontology created (OCD, OBS, Ontologiaa, OPa) should be written and submitted to peer review for enhancements and quality assurance [28].

Data related to these ontologies were found in relational databases and preliminary scripts were written to make them available as RDF. A sound linkage of this data and incorporation to the Linked Open Data (LOD [37]) cloud is planned for a near future. This should make Brazilian participative structures and data part of the Giant Global Graph [38].

## Acknowledgments

This article is deeply influenced by Protege and BFO documentation. Authors thank community and researchers related to these projects [27,39]. Authors thank Corais Platform maintainers for their efforts in delivering a collaborative platform which gave birth to VCPS documentation. Renato Fabbri is grateful to CNPq (process 140860/2013-4, project 870336/1997-5), PNUD/ONU (contract 2013/00056, project BRA/12/018), SNAS/SG-PR, and the Postgraduate Committee of the IFSC/USP.

## A Restrictions in VCPS and initial OPS which were removed from current OPS

These restrictions were part of VCPS documentation, but not implemented in VCPS OWL code:

- Restriction: `ops:Role ops:hasParticipationCharacteristic some ops:ParticipationCharacteristic.`
- Restriction: `ops:Results ops:composesSolution some ops:Solution.`
- Restriction: `ops:Problem ops:generatesCause some ops:Cause.`

Present in preliminary OPS implementation, all restrictions were removed from current OPS as explained in Section 3.1.

**Table 4.** Restrictions of the OPS (Ontology of Social Participation). All OPS restrictions are existential (`owl:someValuesFrom`).

subject	predicate	object
Initiator	starts	Cause
Supporter	supports	Cause
Executer	executes	Action
Solution	solves	Problem
SocialActor	hasRole	Role
Action	produces	Results
Result	contributesTo	Solution
Cause	action	Action
Action	belongsTo	Scope
Cause	theme	Theme
Cause	proposes	Solution
Problem	generates	Cause

Such OWL restrictions are valid, to the best of chances, for the final state of a participatory process (for example, in an arbitrary snapshot, a **SocialActor** may be not tied to a role). This might lead to NULL or “not yet defined” field supplies. Also, in VCPS, existential restrictions were written as “min 1”. These were changed to the standard “some” existential restriction in preliminary OPS and were completely removed afterwards, as a way to avoid making OPS usage rigid and more complicated.

## B Script for constructing current OPS

Preliminary OPS was done with Protégé software [39]. Current OPS is the output of a Python script [40]. Actually, this article, latex files, the OWL code, the Python script and auxiliary files are in a public git repository [41], as is the common practice of the first author of this article.

## References

1. Khasawneh RT, Abu E. E-Government and Social Media Sites: The Role and Impact. *World Journal of Computer Application and Technology*. 2013;1:10–17.
2. Turner E. New Movements, the Digital Revolution and Social Movement Theory: Five Propositions Concerning New Forms of Internet Mobilisation. In: 20th International Conference of Europeanists-Crisis & Contingency: States of (In) Stability. Ces; 2013. .
3. Digital Revolution;.
4. Kim YH. Book Review: The creative destruction of medicine: how the digital revolution will create better healthcare. *Journal of Gynecologic Oncology*. 2013;24(1):98.
5. Pita M, Paixao G. Arquitetura de Busca Semântica para Governo Eletrônico. In: II Workshop de Computação Aplicada em Governo Eletrônico & Congresso da Sociedade Brasileira de Computação, Belo Horizonte; 2010. .
6. Barros A, CANABARRO DR, CEPIK M. Para além da e-Ping: o desenvolvimento de uma Plataforma de Interoperabilidade para e-Serviços no Brasil. *Panorama da Interoperabilidade Brasília: Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão*. 2010;p. 137–157.
7. Sarantis D, Askounis D. Knowledge Exploitation via Ontology Development in e-Government Project Management. *International Journal of Digital Society*. 2010;1(4):246–255.
8. Allemang D, Hendler J. Semantic web for the working ontologist: effective modeling in RDFS and OWL. Access Online via Elsevier; 2011.
9. Gruber T. *Ontology*.; 2009.
10. Hitzler P, Krotzsch M, Parsia B, Patel-Schneider PF, Rudolph S. *OWL 2 web ontology language primer*. (online). 2012;.
11. Platform for open development of Common Ontology of Social Participation, with more than a hundred contributors, half Brazilians, half from Colombia, Mexico, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Paraguay;. Accessed: 2013-10-21. <http://corais.org/vocabulariodaparticipacao>.

12. Brazilian Federal Portal of Open Data;. Accessed: 2013-12-08. 394  
<http://dados.gov.br/>. 395
13. Brazilian Federal Social Participation Portal;. Accessed: 2013-12-08. 396  
<http://participa.br/>. 397
14. de Luna RB. Metodologia de trabalho comentada e publicada!; 2013. 398  
<http://corais.org/vocabulariodaparticipacao/node/76734>. 399
15. Open Government Partnership: a multilateral initiative that aims to secure 400  
concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower 401  
citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance;. 402  
Accessed: 2013-12-08. <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/country/brazil>. 403
16. Dalton Martins HPPFILSRAPMeRBdL Frederico Bortolato. Modelagem 404  
Conceitual Publicada! versão 0.1 em linguagem natural; 2013. 405  
<http://corais.org/vocabulariodaparticipacao/node/76730>. 406
17. OWL code of the Common Vocabulary of Social Participation (VCPS);. 407  
Accessed: 2015-01-10. <http://goo.gl/AtrBwF>. 408
18. Online Blog of the Common Vocabulary of Social Participation;. Accessed: 409  
2014-02-06. [corais.org/vocabulariodaparticipacao/blog](http://corais.org/vocabulariodaparticipacao/blog). 410
19. Etherpads used in elaboration of the Comon Vocabulary of Social Participation;. 411  
Accessed: 2013-11-06. 412  
<http://corais.org/vocabulariodaparticipacao/texts>. 413
20. Tomlinson B, Ross J, Andre P, Baumer E, Patterson D, Corneli J, et al. 414  
Massively distributed authorship of academic papers. In: CHI'12 Extended 415  
Abstracts on Human Factors in Computing Systems. ACM; 2012. p. 11–20. 416
21. Electronic Government Repository of Vocabularies and Ontologies;. Accessed: 417  
2013-12-08. <http://vocab.e.gov.br/>. 418
22. Binkley D, Davis M, Lawrie D, Morrell C. To camelcase or under\_score. In: 419  
Program Comprehension, 2009. ICPC'09. IEEE 17th International Conference on. 420  
IEEE; 2009. p. 158–167. 421
23. Complete OWL implementation of the Common Vocabulary of Social 422  
Participation with standard class and property names and with missing classes, 423  
properties and restrictions. Webprotege interface to the ontology;. Accessed: 424  
2013-11-06. <http://goo.gl/Ckd017>. 425
24. Renato Fabbri FBHPPFILSRAPMeRBdL Dalton Martins. OPS OWL code; 2015. 426  
<https://github.com/ttm/ops/blob/master/rdf/ops.owl> and 427  
<https://github.com/ttm/ops/blob/master/rdf/ops.ttl>. 428
25. Renato Fabbri FBHPPFILSRAPMeRBdL Dalton Martins. OPS OWL code 429  
within Webprotege; 2015. <http://goo.gl/Q66JRA>. 430
26. Brickley D, Miller L. FOAF vocabulary specification 0.98. Namespace document. 431  
2010;9. 432
27. Arp R, Smith B. Function, role, and disposition in basic formal ontology. Nature 433  
Preceedings. 2008;p. 1–4. 434

28. Product 5 of UNDP/UN consultancy by Renato Fabbri, showcasing OPA, Ontologiaa, OCD, OBS and VBS;. <https://github.com/ttm/pnud4/blob/master/latex/produto.pdf?raw=true>. 435  
436  
437
29. Rodriguez-Muro M, Calvanese D. Quest, an OWL 2 QL reasoner for ontology-based data access. OWLED 2012. 2012;. 438  
439
30. Fabbri R. Expanded version of OPS;. Accessed: 2013-11-06. <http://goo.gl/ercNGy>. 440  
441
31. Produto 6 da consultoria PNUD/ONU de Paulo Meirelles e Fernando Cruz;. [https://github.com/ttm/tese/blob/master/bib/sgpr/pnud\\_fwcruz\\_pmeirelles\\_produto06\\_vfinal.docx?raw=true](https://github.com/ttm/tese/blob/master/bib/sgpr/pnud_fwcruz_pmeirelles_produto06_vfinal.docx?raw=true). 442  
443  
444
32. Serpro using OPS;. Accessed: 2013-11-06. <http://tinyurl.com/m93bd39>. 445
33. de Luna RB. VCPS Facebook post;. Accessed: 2015-01-10. <https://www.facebook.com/rodrigobandeira01/posts/10152022880093236>. 446  
447
34. Silva N. OPS email post;. Accessed: 2015-01-10. <http://goo.gl/E52KlG>. 448
35. Delduque MC, Dallari SG, Alves SMC. Executive Order n. 8,243 and the Brazilian National Policy for Social Participation: impacts on health. Cadernos de Saúde Pública. 2014;30(9):1812–1814. 449  
450  
451
36. Tudorache T, Vendetti J, Noy NF. Web-Protege: A Lightweight OWL Ontology Editor for the Web. In: OWLED. vol. 432; 2008. . 452  
453
37. Bizer C, Heath T, Berners-Lee T. Linked data-the story so far. International journal on semantic web and information systems. 2009;5(3):1–22. 454  
455
38. Berners-Lee T. Giant global graph. Decentralized Information Group Breadcrumbs. 2007;p. 6–11. 456  
457
39. Horridge M. Review of Protege and Protege-OWL. Ontogenesis. 2010;. 458
40. Fabbri R. Python script to construct OPS OWL code;. Accessed: 2015-01-10. <https://github.com/ttm/ops/blob/master/scripts/ops.py>. 459  
460
41. Git repository for OPS and related resources: article, script, OWL files, images, etc.;. Accessed: 2015-01-10. <https://github.com/ttm/ops>. 461  
462