







KICK-OFF MEETING

Financial Issues

Maria Elisa Rosati (ISTC-CNR)



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Who we are



Andrea Giovanni Nuzzolese

Researcher @ CNR-ISTC Co-head of STLab











Giovanni Cerulli

Director of Research @ CNR-IRCrES















Creating the FOSSR Knowledge Graph









Context and aim

(Social) Scientists create knowledge as a *soup* of heterogeneous research artefacts

FOSSR aims at making such a soup meaningful, machine-readable, interoperable, and FAIR





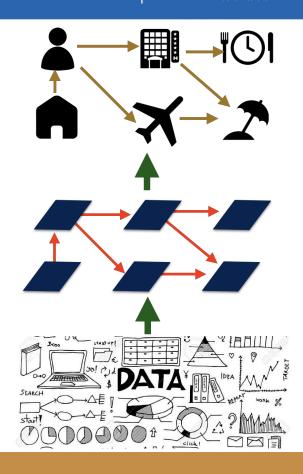






All we need is a Knowledge Graph!

"A graph of data intended to accumulate and convey knowledge of the real world, whose nodes represent entities of interest and whose edges represent potentially different relations between these entities." (Hogan et al. 2022)











A KG is more than a simple graph

Knowledge in a KG is modelled according to a formal semantics, i.e. an ontology, that enables automatic (symbolic) reasoning

Nodes are Web resources, they can be accessed, queried, retrieved on the Web

Different KGs can be *explicitly* linked for interoperability, knowledge augmentation, data fusion, etc.

A KG is a symbolic layer that enables artificial and human agents to interact at Newell's *knowledge* level











Creating a knowledge graph is complex

A common schema for describing the domain needs to be defined and agreed on

Knowledge engineering, ontology learning

Interoperability with other pertinent KGs and schemata must be ensured, e.g. DDI, Schema.org, SPAR ontologies, FRBR, foundational ontologies, etc.

Knowledge reconciliation, disambiguation and linking

Knowledge has to be mined from a variety of sources with different semantics and granularities

Statistical modelling and inference, Causal probabilistic modelling, Deep learning, etc.

Facts from real word have to be detected and used for enriching the KG with new knowledge

Agent-based simulation, complex modelling, etc.

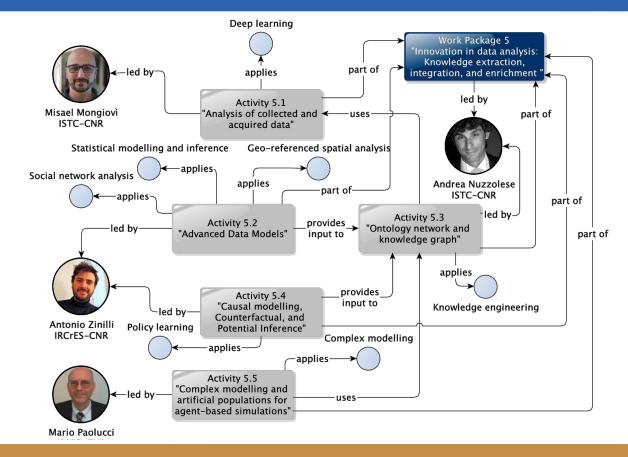








Building the KG for the Social Sciences in FOSSR











Policy learning models









What is policy learning?

Process of improving program **welfare** achievements by re-iterating similar policies over time

Optimal treatment assignment

Policymakers can **optimally fine-tune the treatment assignment** of a prospective policy using the results from an RCT or observational study. Assignment rules depends on the **class of policies** considered (here we focus on **threshold-based** and **linear-combination** policies)

Maximizing constrained welfare

The policymaker hardly manage to reach the best solution (unconstrained maximum welfare) because of institutional/economic contains of various sort









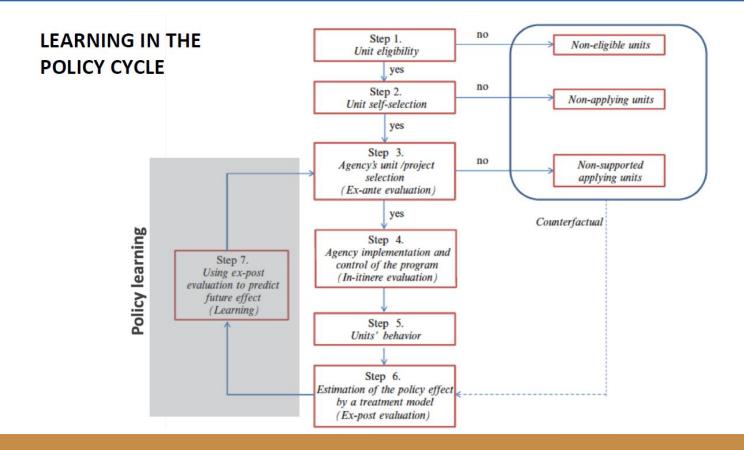










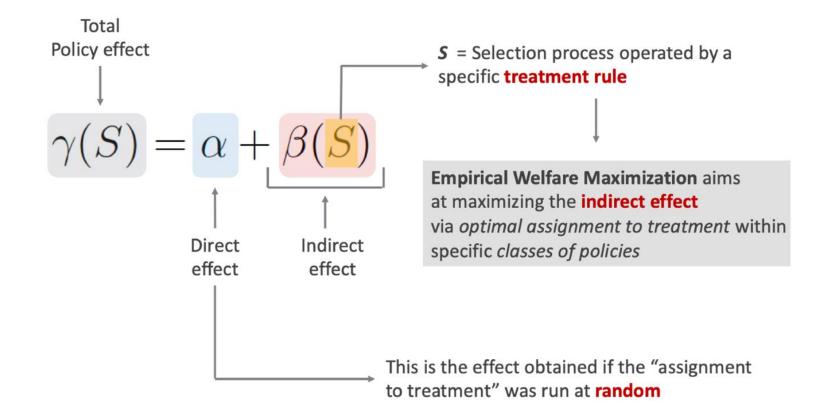




















POLICY LEARNING

- CONSTRAINED POLICY WELFARE MAXIMIZATION
- OPTIMAL TARGETING OF POLICY BENEFICIARIES
- OPTIMAL EX-ANTE PREDICTION OF POLICY EFFECTS
- MACHINE-LEARNING BASED EFFECT PREDICTION