

Abbreviations and glossary

A guide to words used in the Social Housing Test Case and Technical Report.

Abbreviations

Quick link to [Glossary](#)

ACC	Accident Compensation Corporation
AMSTAR standard	Tool to assess the methodological quality of systematic reviews
AS	Accommodation Supplement
ATT	Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (group)
AUC	Area Under Curve
CART	Classification and Regression Tree-based
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CHP	Community Housing Provider
COR	Department of Corrections
CYF	Child, Youth and Family
DHB	District Health Board
DIA	Department of Internal Affairs
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages
F&C	Forecasting and Costing
GAM	Generalised Additive Model
GBT	Gradient Boosted Tree

GCV	Generalised Cross Validation
GLM	Generalised Linear Model
GMS	General Medical Subsidy
HNZ	Housing New Zealand Corporation
IDI	Integrated Data Infrastructure
iMSD	Insights MSD
IPTW	Inverse Probability of Treatment Weighting
IR	Inland Revenue
IRC costs	International Rescue Committee – a cost analysis methodology
IRR	Income-Related Rent
IRRS	Income-Related Rent Subsidy
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MSD	Ministry of Social Development
MVCOT	Ministry for Vulnerable Children, Oranga Tamariki
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNPAC	National Non-admitted Patient Collection
PFD	Publicly funded hospital discharges
POL	New Zealand Police
PRIMHD	Pronounced 'primed' - MoH mental health activity and outcomes data
PSM	Propensity Score Matching

PTCE	Person Time Cost Event
RCT	Randomised Control Trial
ROI	Return on Investment
S&R	Sentencing & Remands
SAS	Social Allocation System
SIAL	Social Investment Analytical Layer
SIU	Social Investment Unit
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SMS	Maryland Scientific Methods Scale
TA	Territorial Authority
TAS	Temporary Additional Support
UID	(Statistics NZ) Unique Identifier
W&S	Wages and Salaries
WIES	Weighted Inlier Equivalent Separations
YU	Youth Justice

Glossary

Area Under Curve (AUC)	Used in classification analysis to determine which of the used models predicts the classes best
Average Treatment Effect on the Treated group (ATT)	Measuring the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated, that is, the difference in outcomes due to receiving treatment, corrected for all other confounding factors
Classification and Regression Tree (CART)	Umbrella term for Classification and Regression Tree-based methods provide a more efficient way to search and discover variable interaction of interest. Classification tree analysis is when the predicted outcome is the class to which the data belongs
Cohort	A group of subjects who share a defining characteristic, typically subjects who experienced a common event within a selected time period

Collinearity (and multi-collinearity)	A phenomenon in which two or more predictor variables in a multiple regression model are highly correlated, meaning one can be linearly predicted from the others with a substantial degree of accuracy
Counterfactual (group)	A second group for observing and comparing results to those expected if an intervention had not taken place
Covariates	Any of two or more random variables that are possibly predictive of the outcome under study
Decile	Any one of nine numbers that divide a frequency distribution into 10 classes, each containing the same number of individuals
Estimated Resident Population	An estimate of all people who usually live in New Zealand at a given date
Fiscal	Relating to the public treasury or revenues, or financial matters in general
Generalised Additive Model (GAM)	A flexible generalisation of ordinary linear regression allowing for response variables that have error distribution models other than a normal distribution
Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)	Large (Statistics NZ) research database containing microdata about people and households. Data is from a range of government agencies, Stats NZ surveys and non-governmental organisations
Liability	Monies owed; debts or pecuniary obligations as opposed to assets; liabilities as detailed on a balance sheet, especially in relation to assets and capital
Logistic regression models	Used to build propensity scores; their wide use is due to the ease with which models are trained and their high interpretability
Propensity score matching	Statistical matching technique estimating the probability of an individual receiving a treatment based on a set of identified characteristics
Randomised Control Trial (RCT)	A study in which subjects are allocated by chance to receive one of several clinical interventions. One of these interventions is the standard of comparison or control
Return on Investment (ROI)	A ratio of net benefit to cost; the amount of return on an investment relative to the cost of the investment, expressed as a percentage
Segment	Group of people who share a common set of characteristics
Spine	Term given to IDI data once it has been linked at the individual level
WIES	Weighted Inlier Equivalent Separation (WIES) is a cost weight adjustment used by MoH for time spent in hospital.

