		Predicted condition		Sources: [11][12][13][14][15][16][17][
	Total population = P + N	**Positive (PP)**	**Negative (PN)**	Informedness, bookmaker informedness (BM) = TPR + TNR − 1	Prevalence = $\frac{\sqrt{TPR}}{T}$
Actual condition	**Positive (P)**	**True positive (TP),** hit	**False negative (FN),** type II error, miss, underestimation	True positive rate (TPR), recall, sensitivity (SEN), probability of detection, hit rate, power = $\frac{TP}{P}$ = 1 − FNR	False nega mi = $\frac{FN}{P}$
	Negative (N)	**False positive (FP),** type I error, false alarm, overestimation	**True negative (TN),** correct rejection	False positive rate (FPR), probability of false alarm, fall-out = $\frac{FP}{N}$ = 1 − TNR	True negat specificity (= $\frac{TN}{N}$
	Prevalence = $\frac{P}{P+N}$	Positive predictive value (PPV), precision = $\frac{TP}{PP}$ = 1 − FDR	False omission rate (FOR) = $\frac{FN}{PN}$ = 1 − NPV	Positive likelihood ratio (LR+) = $\frac{TPR}{FPR}$	Negative (
	Accuracy (ACC) = $\frac{TP+TN}{P+N}$	False discovery rate (FDR) = $\frac{FP}{PP}$ = 1 − PPV	Negative predictive value (NPV) = $\frac{TN}{PN}$ = 1 − FOR	Markedness (MK), deltaP (Δp) = PPV + NPV − 1	Diagnostic
	Balanced accuracy (BA) = $\frac{TPR+TNR}{2}$	F_1 score = $\frac{2PPV \times TPR}{PPV+TPR} = \frac{2TP}{2TP+FP+FN}$	Fowlkes–Mallows index (FM) = $\sqrt{PPV \times TPR}$	Matthews correlation coefficient (MCC) = $\sqrt{TPR \times TNR \times PPV \times NPV}$ $-\sqrt{FNR \times FPR \times FOR \times FDR}$	Threat sco success Jacc = $\frac{TP}{}$

Note that the rows correspond to the *condition actually* being positive or negative (or classified as such by the gold standard), as in color-coding, and the associated statistics are prevalence-independent, while the columns correspond to the *test* being positive or associated statistics are prevalence-dependent. There are analogous likelihood ratios for prediction values, but these are less com not depicted above.

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e threshold (PT) $\frac{\sqrt{TPR \times FPR} - FPR}{TPR - FPR}$
tive rate (FNR), iss rate = 1 − TPR
ive rate (TNR), SPC), selectivity = 1 − FPR
ikelihood ratio LR−) $= \frac{FNR}{TNR}$
odds ratio (DOR) $= \frac{LR+}{LR-}$
re (TS), critical index (CSI), ard index $\frac{TP}{TP + FN + FP}$

ndicated by the
negative, and the
mmonly used, and