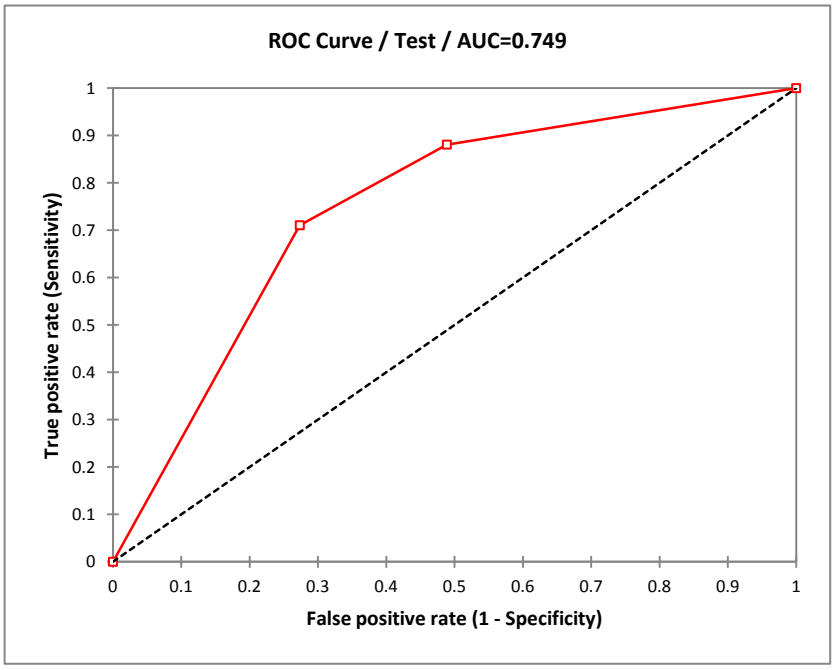
XLSTAT 2015.2.01.17315 - ROC Curves - on 5/3/2015 at 18:16:43
Event data: Workbook = LV_NN / Sheet = LV_NN / Range = LV_NN!$C:$C / 6681 rows and 1 column
Test data: Workbook = LV_NN / Sheet = LV_NN / Range = LV_NN!$E:$E / 6681 rows and 1 column
Size (%): 95 / Clopper-Pearson
Area under the curve (Variance): Hanley & McNeil
Costs: TP = 1 / TN = 1 / FP = 1 / FN = 1

Summary statistics (Test):

Variable	Observations	with missing	thout missi	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	td. deviation
Test	6681	0	6681	1.000	5.000	3.028	1.785

Event	Frequency	%
1	**1803**	**27%**
3	1154	17%
5	3724	56%
Prevalence	0.270	27%

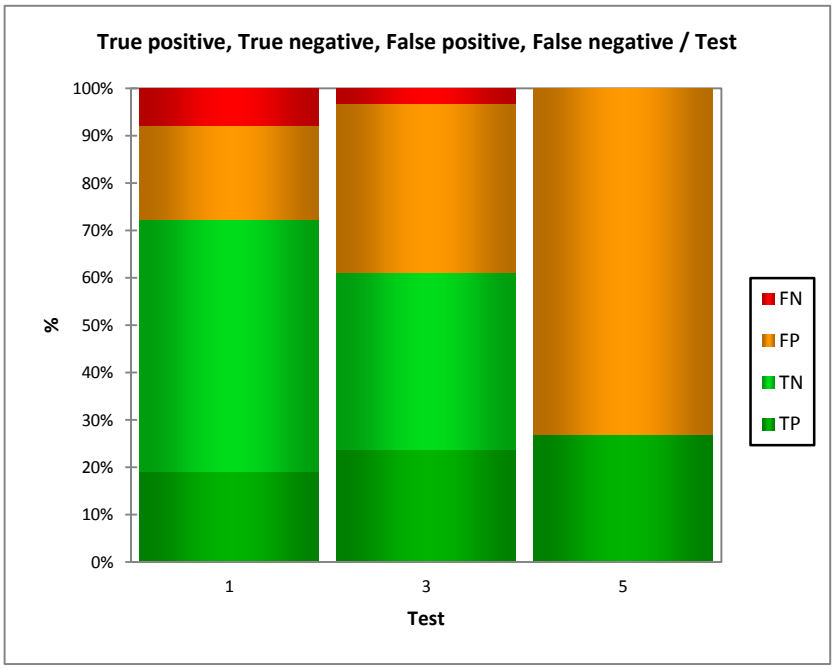


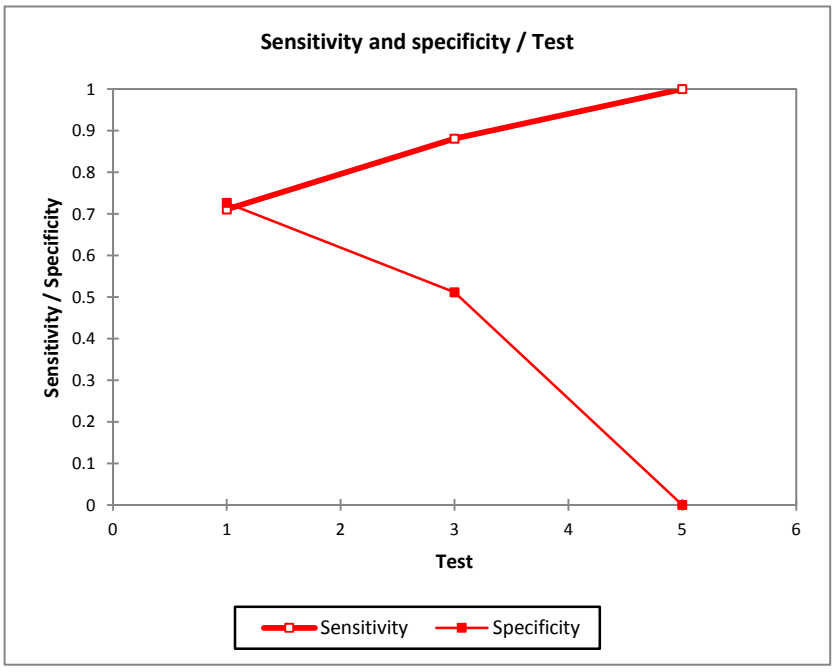
ROC analysis:

Test	Sensitivity	er bound (9	er bound (9	Specificity	er bound (9	er bound (9	Cost	PPV
1.000	**0.710**	**0.689**	**0.731**	**0.727**	**0.714**	**0.739**	**6681**	**0.490**
3.000	0.881	0.865	0.895	0.511	0.497	0.525	6681	0.400

5.000	1.000	0.997	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	6681	0.270

Test is positive if Test <= threshold value





Area under the curve (AUC):

AUC	tandard error	bound (9	er bound (95%)
0.749	0.007	0.735	0.763

Comparison of the AUC to 0.5:

95% confidence interval on the difference between the AUC and 0.5 (Two-tailed test):
] 0.235, 0.263 [

Difference	0.249
z (Observe	34.436
z (Critical v	1.960
p-value (Tw	< 0.0001
alpha	0.05

Test interpretation:
H0: The AUC is equal to 0.5.
Ha: The AUC is different from 0.5.
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.
The risk to reject the null hypothesis H0 while it is true is lower than 0.01%.

NPV	LR+	LR-	TP	TN	FP	FN	tivity+Spec	Accuracy
0.872	**2.598**	**0.398**	**1281**	**3544**	**1334**	**522**	**1.437**	**0.722**
0.921	1.802	0.233	1588	2494	2384	215	1.392	0.611

	1.000	1803	0	4878	0	1.000	0.270