XLSTAT 2015.2.01.17315 - ROC Curves - on 5/3/2015 at 19:10:09

Event data: Workbook = QC_DT / Sheet = QC_DT / Range = QC_DT!\$C:\$C / 2457 rows and 1 column Test data: Workbook = QC_DT / Sheet = QC_DT / Range = QC_DT!\$E:\$E / 2457 rows and 1 column

Size (%): 95 / Clopper-Pearson

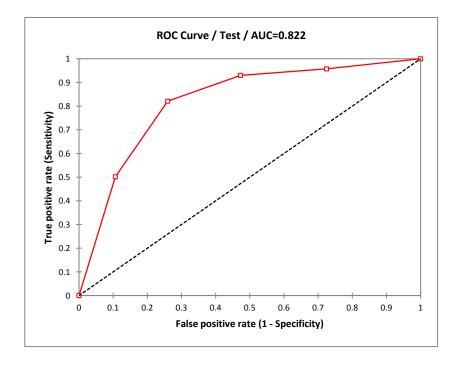
Area under the curve (Variance): Hanley & McNeil

Costs: TP = 1 / TN = 1 / FP = 1 / FN = 1

Summary statistics (Test):

Variable	Observationwith	missinęth	out missi	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	td. deviation
Test	2457	0	2457	1.000	5.000	3.044	1.439

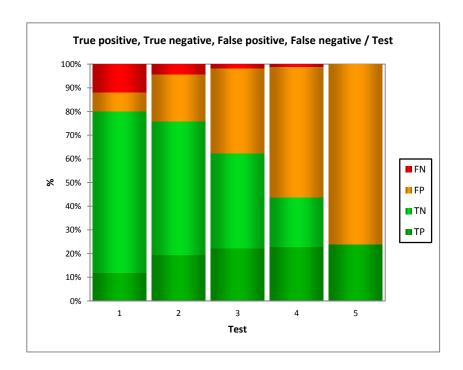
Event	Frequency	%	
1	586	24%	
2	301	12%	
3	500	20%	
4	422	17%	
5	648	26%	
Prevalence	0.239	24%	

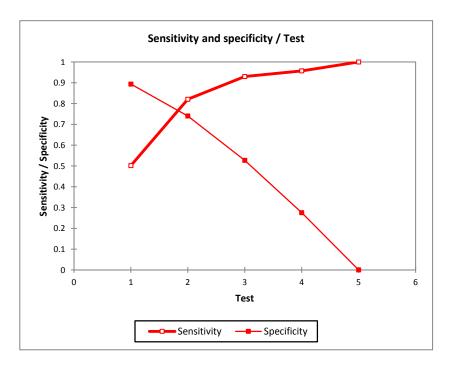


ROC analysis:

1.000	0.502	0.460	0.543	0.894	0.879	0.907	2457	0.596
2.000	0.821	0.787	0.851	0.740	0.720	0.760	2457	0.497
3.000	0.930	0.905	0.949	0.527	0.504	0.550	2457	0.381
4.000	0.957	0.937	0.972	0.275	0.255	0.296	2457	0.293
5.000	1.000	0.992	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	2457	0.239

Test is positive if Test <= threshold value





Area under the curve (AUC):

AUC	tandard errer	bound (Ser	bound (95	5%)
0.822	0.011	0.800	0.844	

Comparison of the AUC to 0.5:

95% confidence interval on the difference between the AUC and 0.5 (Two-tailed test):

] 0.300, 0.344 [

Difference	0.322
z (Observec	28.818
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 TP TN FP FN tivity+Spec Accuracy LR+ LR-

0.851	4.717	0.558	294	1672	199	292	1.395	0.800
0.930	3.160	0.242	481	1385	486	105	1.561	0.759
0.960	1.966	0.133	545	986	885	41	1.457	0.623
0.954	1.321	0.155	561	515	1356	25	1.233	0.438
	1.000		586	0	1871	0	1.000	0.239