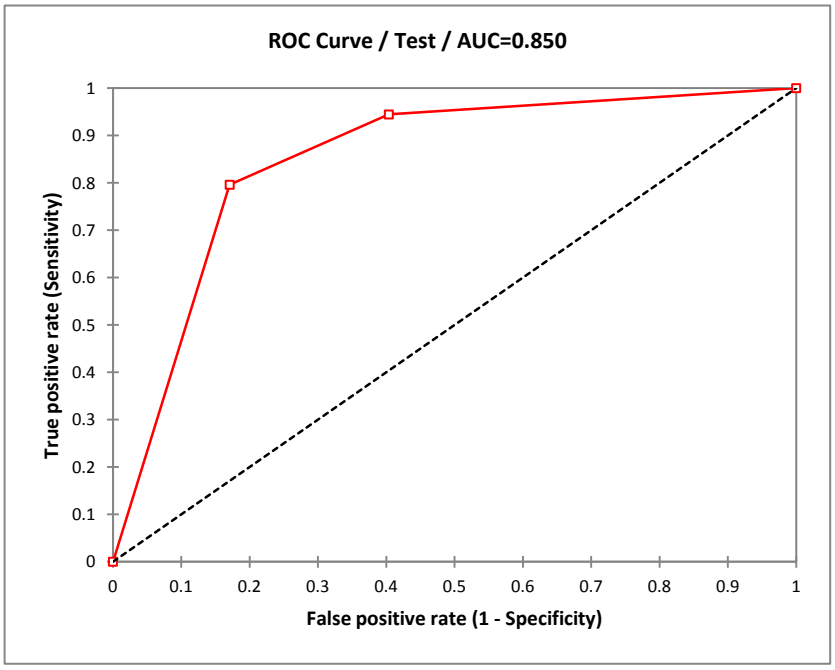
XLSTAT 2015.2.01.17315 - ROC Curves - on 5/3/2015 at 18:12:14
Event data: Workbook = LV_NB / Sheet = LV_NB / Range = LV_NB!$C:$C / 6681 rows and 1 column
Test data: Workbook = LV_NB / Sheet = LV_NB / Range = LV_NB!$E:$E / 6681 rows and 1 column
Size (%): 95 / Clopper-Pearson
Area under the curve (Variance): 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	**2357**	**35%**
3	1491	22%
5	2833	42%
Prevalence	0.353	35%

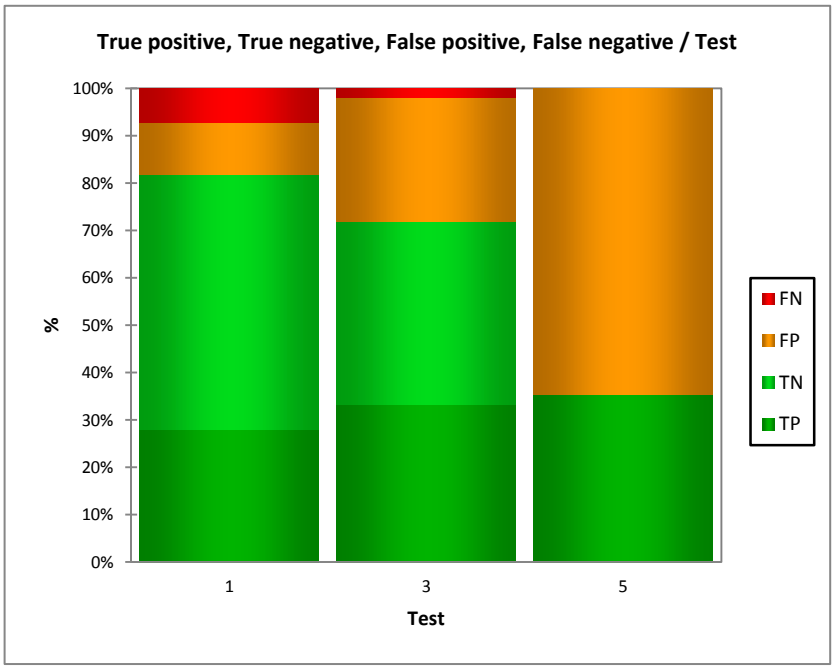


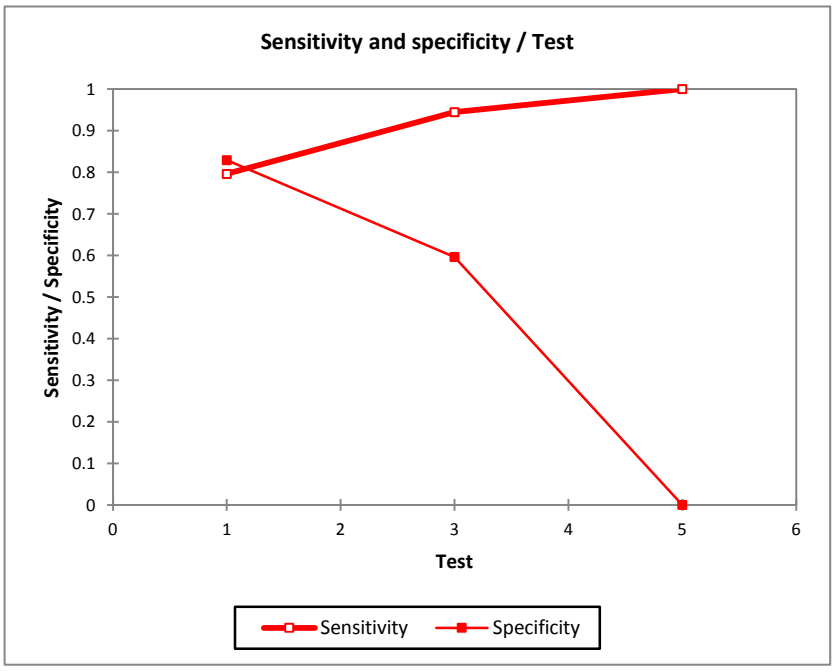
ROC analysis:

Test	Sensitivity	er bound (9	er bound (9	Specificity	er bound (9	er bound (9	Cost	PPV
1.000	**0.796**	**0.779**	**0.812**	**0.829**	**0.817**	**0.840**	**6681**	**0.717**
3.000	0.944	0.934	0.953	0.596	0.581	0.611	6681	0.560

5.000	1.000	0.998	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	6681	0.353

Test is positive if Test <= threshold value





Area under the curve (AUC):

AUC	Standard error	bound (95%)	bound (95%)
0.850	0.005	0.840	0.861

Comparison of the AUC to 0.5:

95% confidence interval on the difference between the AUC and 0.5 (Two-tailed test):
] 0.340, 0.361 [

Difference	0.350
z (Observe	65.440
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
0.882	**4.657**	**0.246**	**1876**	**3585**	**739**	**481**	**1.625**	**0.817**
0.952	2.339	0.093	2226	2578	1746	131	1.541	0.719

	1.000	2357	0	4324	0	1.000	0.353