

# A closer look at the Fractions Skill Score

Bobby Antonio<sup>a,b</sup> and Laurence Aitchison<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Physics, University of Oxford

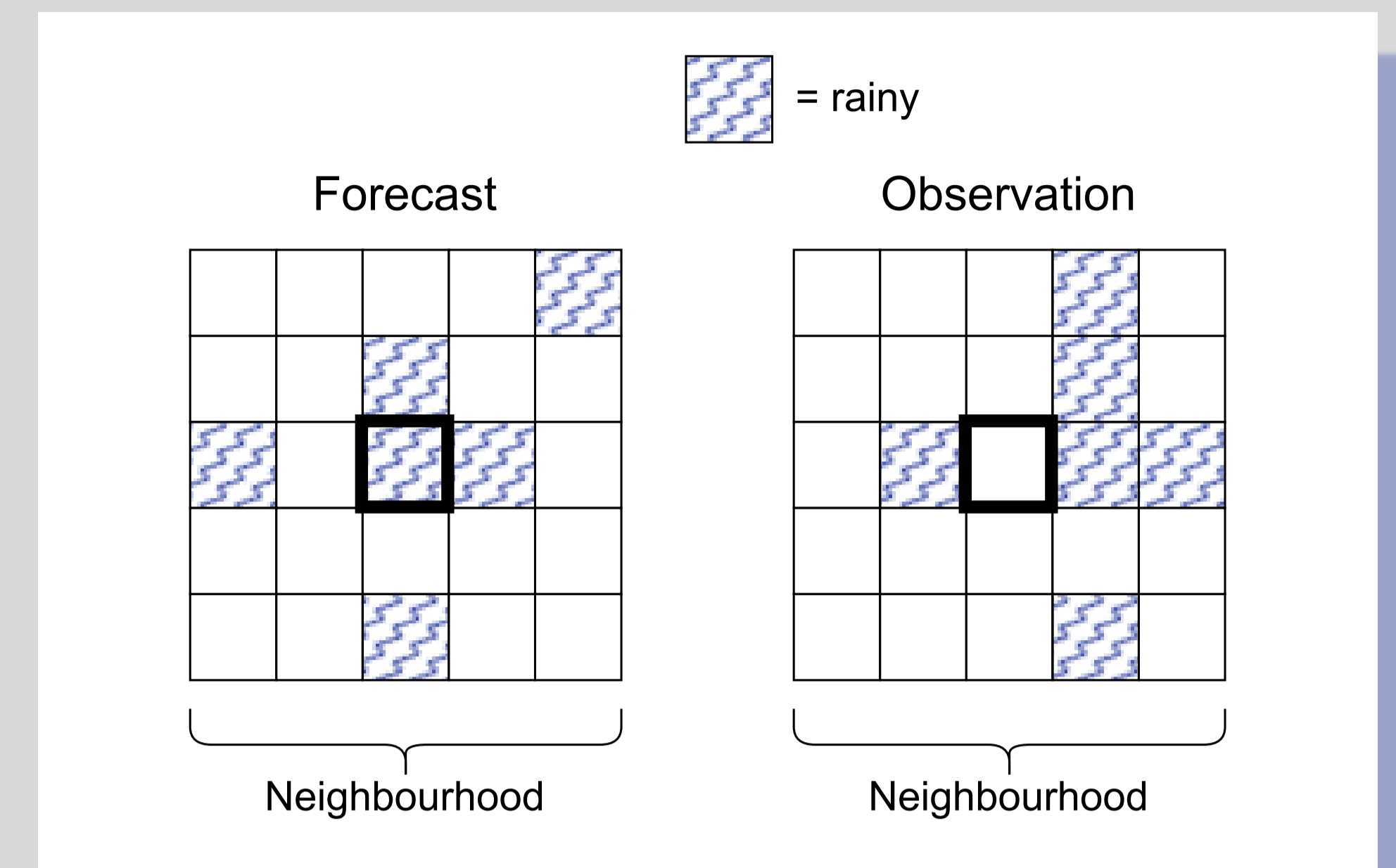
<sup>b</sup>School of Geographical Sciences, University of Bristol

<sup>c</sup>Machine Learning and Computational Neuroscience Unit, University of Bristol

Preprint: [arxiv.org/abs/2311.11985](https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.11985)

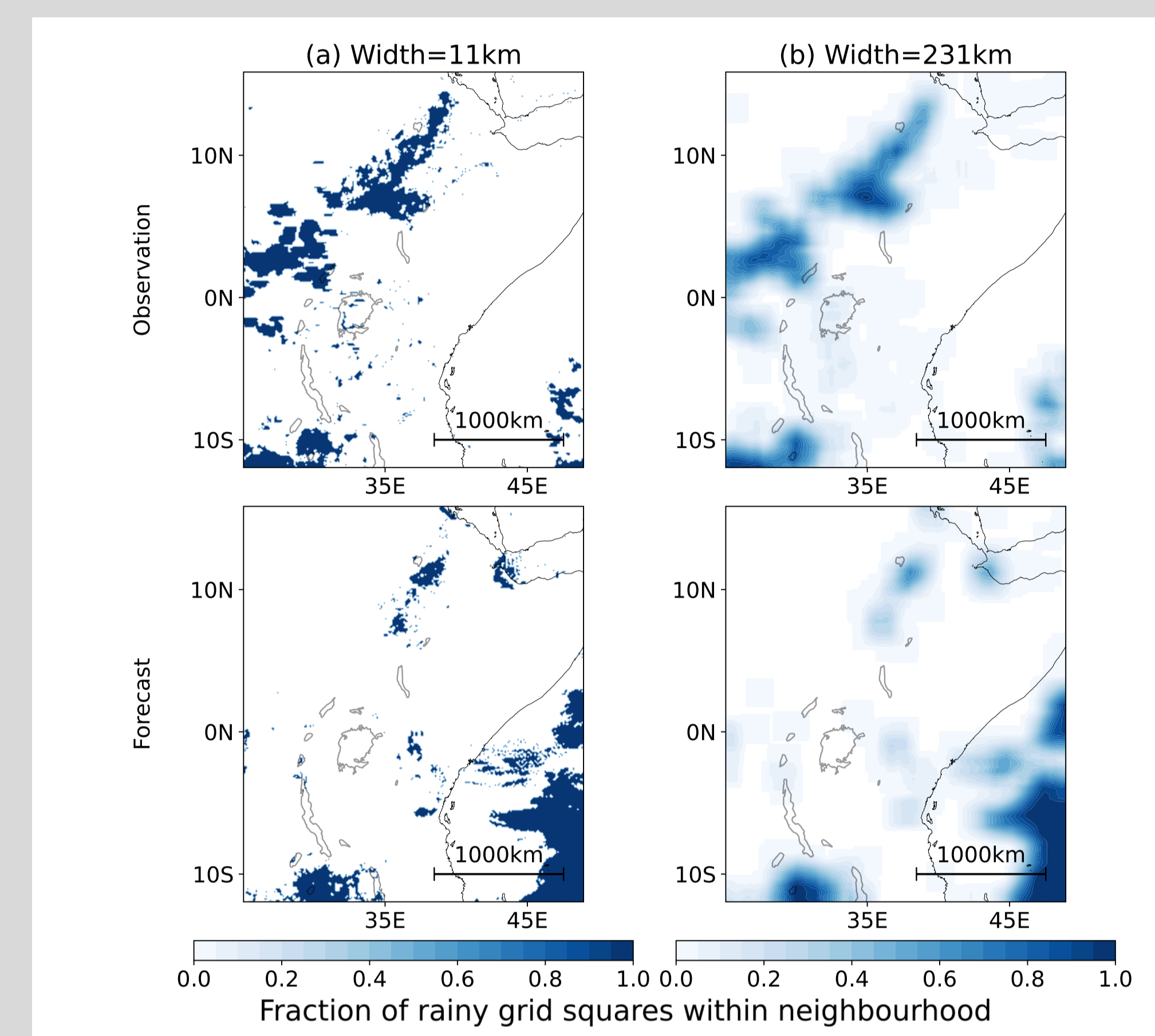
## 1. Background

- The Fractions Skill Score [1] is a widely used measure of forecast accuracy for rainfall.
- One of several ‘neighbourhood’ approaches to forecast verification.
- Tries to avoid the ‘double penalty’ problem of scores like mean-square error, by comparing neighbourhoods of forecast and observations instead.



## 2. Motivation

- The FSS is typically interpreted relative to a ‘useful’ criterion [1].
- However, there can be considerable skill for forecasts that do not meet this criterion [2], and it is not derived in a way that provides obvious meaning [3].
- We therefore derive a new useful criterion, as the score that a random forecast achieves.



## 3. Decomposing the FSS

First, we decompose the FSS in terms of the mean, standard deviation, and correlation of the binary forecasts and observations.

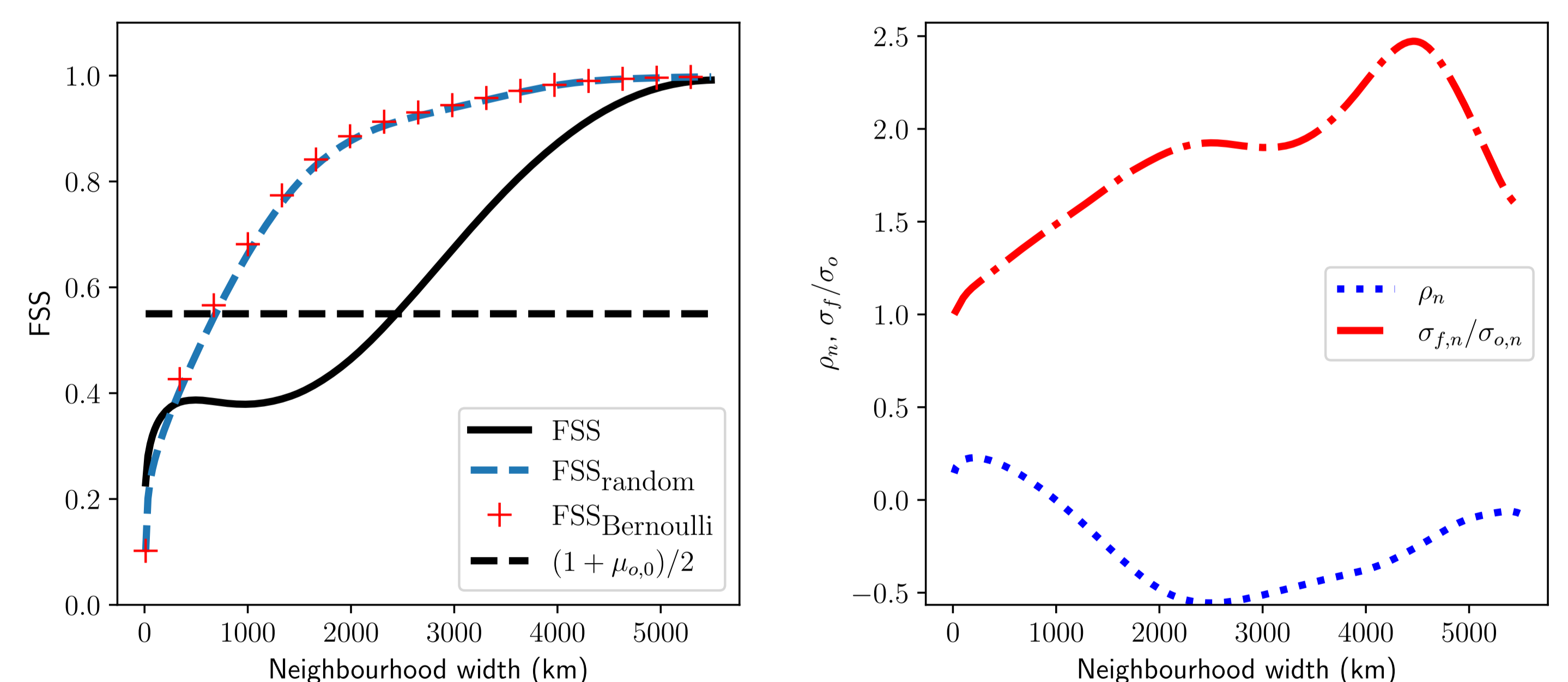
$$FSS(n) = \frac{2(\mu_{o,n}\mu_{f,n} + \sigma_{o,n}\sigma_{f,n}\rho_n)}{\mu_{o,n}^2 + \mu_{f,n}^2 + \sigma_{o,n}^2 + \sigma_{f,n}^2}$$

## 4. Extracting Skill from the FSS

- We then derive a new criterion, that identifies where the forecast performs better than a random forecast [4]

$$FSS_{\text{random}}(n) = \frac{2\mu_{o,n}^2}{2\mu_{o,n}^2 + \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}\mu_{o,0}(1-\mu_{o,0}) + \sigma_{o,n}^2}$$

- This new criterion aligns precisely with the score achieved by a random forecast.
- In many cases, this fundamentally changes how the FSS is interpreted.



## 5. Additional work

Comparing the FSS to other neighbourhood verification measures, including the Brier Divergence Skill Score, and Structural Similarity Index (in preparation).



## References

- [1] Roberts, N. M., & Lean, H. W. (2008). Scale-selective verification of rainfall accumulations from high-resolution forecasts of convective events. *Monthly Weather Review*
- [2] Nachamkin, J. E., & Schmidt, J. (2015). Applying a neighborhood fractions sampling approach as a diagnostic tool. *Monthly Weather Review*,
- [3] Skok, G. (2015). Analysis of fraction skill score properties for a displaced rainband in a rectangular domain. *Meteorological Applications*,
- [4] Antonio, B., and Aitchison, L. (2023) How to derive skill from the Fractions Skill Score, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.11985>