

CORRIGENDUM: False Alarm Rate or False Alarm Ratio?

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ABSTRACT

Two items need to be clarified from an earlier work of the authors. The first is that the layout of the 2×2 contingency table was reversed from standard practice, with the titles of “observed event” and “forecast” transposed. The second is that FAR should have represented “false alarm ratio,” not “false alarm rate.” Unfortunately, the terminology used in the atmospheric sciences is confusing, with authors as early as 1965 having used the terminology differently from currently accepted practice. More recent studies are not much better. A survey of peer-reviewed articles published in American Meteorological Society journals between 2001 and 2007 found that, of 26 articles using those terms, 10 (38%) used them inconsistently with the currently accepted definitions. This article recommends that authors make explicit how their verification statistics are calculated in their manuscripts and consider using the terms *probability of false detection* and *probability of false alarm* instead of false alarm rate and false alarm ratio.

Two clarifications are required to Barnes et al. (2007). First, on p. 1141 of Barnes et al. (2007), the layout of Table 1, the 2×2 contingency table, was reversed from that of standard practice, which places “observed event” as the heading for the columns and “forecast” as the heading for the rows (e.g., section 7.2.1 of Wilks 2006). This oversight can be corrected with the revised Table 1 here.

Second, the term “false alarm rate” was mistakenly used in Barnes et al. (2007) instead of the term “false alarm ratio” commonly used in recent authoritative sources on verification (e.g., Nurmi 2003; section 3.2.2 of Jolliffe and Stephenson 2003; section 7.2.1 of Wilks 2006). These sources define *false alarm rate* (also known more aptly as the *probability of false detection*) as the number of false alarms divided by the number of times the event did not happen, or the fraction of nonevents that were incorrectly forecast: $\text{FARate} = Z/(W+Z)$, using the variables in Table 1. In contrast, the *false alarm ratio* is defined as the number of false alarms divided by the number of forecasted events, or the fraction of “yes” forecasts that did not occur: $\text{FARatio} = Z/(X+Z)$. Barnes et al. (2007)

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TABLE 1. A 2×2 contingency table, where X is the number of correct forecasts of events (hits), Y is the number of events that occurred but were not forecast (misses), Z is the number of forecasts of events that did not occur (false alarms), and W is the number of correct forecasts of events that did not occur (correct rejections, correct negatives, or correct “no” forecasts).

		Event observed	
		Yes	No
Event forecast	Yes	X	Z
	No	Y	W

can be made consistent with these definitions (hereafter referred to as the *currently accepted definitions*) by changing the meaning of the acronym “FAR” from false alarm rate to false alarm ratio on p. 1140.

Unfortunately, Barnes et al. (2007) was not unique in having applied these terms differently from the currently accepted definitions, as demonstrated by these five examples.

- Olson (1965) defined the false alarm rate as $1 - \text{“number of correct yes forecasts/number of yes forecasts.”}$
- The *Glossary of Meteorology* (Glickman 2000, entry for “skill”) defines the false alarm rate as the number of forecasts of rain when rain did not occur divided by the number of forecasts of rain, but does not define false alarm ratio.
- Roulston and Smith (2004) said that the false alarm rate is the “number of times the warning is issued but event does not occur” divided by the “number of times the warning is issued.”
- Although Brooks (2004) defined FAR as false alarm ratio in his text (p. 837), FAR is listed as false alarm rate in his Table 1. (Probability of false detection is correctly listed in the table separately.)
- Although false alarm ratio is the proper terminology, the National Weather Service has used false alarm rate and false alarm ratio interchangeably through the years depending on the audience being addressed. That is, false alarm rate has been used for nontechnical audiences who do not have a complete understanding of the fractional relationship (B. MacAloney 2009, personal communication).

Although the confusion surrounding the present state of affairs is quite clear, the origin of these terms in the literature is unclear. Apparently, the terminology appears to have evolved over time with the terms having had different generally accepted meanings at one time (e.g., section 7.2.2 in Wilks 2006). For example, articles published by the journals of the American Meteorological

Society with the words “false alarm” in the abstract were identified from an online search. The earliest one was in 1975 (Georges and Greene 1975) and used false alarm rate differently from the currently accepted definition. The first paper that used the term false alarm ratio and used it consistently with the currently accepted definition was published in 1983, and the second was in 1985 (McCann 1983; Tsonis and Isaac 1985). Thus, the currently accepted definition of false alarm ratio has been used in atmospheric science at least since 1983.

To explore how pervasive this confusion is in the more recent literature, articles published by the journals of the American Meteorological Society during 2001–07 with the words “false alarm” in the abstract were identified from an online search. Thirty-five articles met these criteria. Twenty-six (74%) of these articles provided enough information within them to determine how the authors calculated false alarm rate or false alarm ratio. Of those 26 articles, 9 (35%) used the term false alarm rate inconsistent with its currently accepted definition, and 1 (4%) used the term false alarm ratio inconsistent with its currently accepted definition. Thus, 10 (38%) of these recent peer-reviewed articles failed to follow currently accepted practice.

That this confusion is widespread in the published literature does not excuse Barnes et al. (2007) for not following current practice. We apologize for any confusion that these two oversights may have caused. Nevertheless, we would like this corrigendum to increase the awareness in the atmospheric sciences community of these issues. Our literature review motivates the following three recommendations.

- 1) Authors should present their 2×2 contingency tables using standard practice, which places “observed event” as the heading for the columns and “forecast” as the heading for the rows.
- 2) Authors should make explicit how their verification statistics are calculated in their manuscripts to ensure that the readers know what definitions are being used.
- 3) Authors should consider using the terms *probability of false detection*, $POFD = Z/(W+Z)$, and *probability of false alarm*, $POFA = Z/(X+Z)$, which would (a) be consistent with the term “probability of detection” POD; (b) be less confusing than the terms false alarm rate and false alarm ratio, as well as the ambiguous acronyms F and FAR; and (c) not be burdened with past confusions.

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