

Jaccard Coefficient Calculations

The table shows the pathological test results for three individuals.

| Name | Gender | Fever | Cough | Test-1 | Test-2 | Test-3 | Test-4 |
|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jack | M | Y | N | P | N | N | A |
| Mary | F | Y | N | P | A | P | N |
| Jim | M | Y | P | N | N | N | A |

Calculate Jaccard coefficient for the following pairs:

- (Jack, Mary)
- (Jack, Jim)
- (Jim, Mary)

The Jaccard similarity coefficient compares members for 2 sets to see which members are shared and which are distinct. It is a measure of percentage and the higher the number the more similar the two populations.

Jaccard Index = (the number in both sets) / (the number in either set) * 100

The same formula in notation is (Statistics How To, 2016):

$$J(X,Y) = |X \cap Y| / |X \cup Y|$$

To calculate the Jaccard coefficient, we first convert the asymmetric variables to binary values and re-write the table. Since Gender is a symmetric variable (that is, male, female have the same weight), it is not converted.

So let Y & P = 1; N & A = 0

$$Jaccard = \frac{f_{01} + f_{10}}{f_{01} + f_{10} + f_{11}}$$

■ (Jack, Mary)

$$F_{01} = 1$$

$$F_{10} = 0$$

$$F_{11} = 2$$

$$(1/3) * 100 = \mathbf{33.33\%}$$

■ (Jack, Jim)

$$F_{01} = 1$$

$$F_{10} = 1$$

$$F_{11} = 1$$

$$(2/3) * 100 = \mathbf{66.67\%}$$

■ (Jim, Mary)

$$F_{01} = 2$$

$$F_{10} = 1$$

$$F_{11} = 1$$

$$(3/4) * 100 = \mathbf{75\%}$$

References

Statistics How To. (2016). Jaccard Index / Similarity Coefficient. Statistics How To. Available at: <https://www.statisticshowto.com/jaccard-index/> [Accessed 25 January 2025].