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A Study on the Multiple Trial of Unrelated Question Models¹⁾

Gi Sung Lee²⁾ · Ki Hak Hong³⁾

Abstract

In this paper, we proposed multiple trial unrelated question models that more efficient by reducing the variance of the estimate than single trial unrelated question models investigated by Greenberg et al.'s(1969) and Kim et al.'s(1992) and Lee & Hong's(1998).

Keywords : , 2 ,

1.

(1965) Warner (randomized response model ; RRM)

(unrelated question model) Greenberg et al.(1969) Mangat-Singh(1990) 2
, 2 (1992) 2
, Mangat(1994) Mangat-Singh 2
2 1
(1998) Mangat

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1. This paper was supported by Woosuk University
 2. Associate Professor, Division of Computer and Information Science, Woosuk University, 490 Hujung-ri, Samrye-up, Wanju-gun, Jeonbuk, 565-701, Korea
E-mail : gisung@woosuk.ac.kr
 3. Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science, Dongshin University, 252 Daeho-dong, Naju, Chonnam, 520-714, Korea

가 . Liu-Chow (1976) Warner
 가
 (multiple trial model) .
 Greenberg et al. 2 2
 ,
 Liu-Chow .

2.

π , Y , π_y ,
 , Greenberg et al. 2

2.1 Greenberg et al.

2

- 1 : A 가 ?
- 2 : Y 가 ?

, 1 p , 2가 “ ” “ ” . ,

n “ ” n'

π $\hat{\pi}_{u_1}$

$$\hat{\pi}_{u_1} = \frac{\frac{n'}{n} - (1-p)\pi_y}{p} . \tag{2.1}$$

$\hat{\pi}_{u_1}$ π ,

$$V(\hat{\pi}_{u_1}) = \frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n} + \frac{(1-p)[p(1-2\pi_y)\pi + \pi_y\{1-(1-p)\pi_y\}]}{np^2} . \tag{2.2}$$

2.2 2

1 R_1 2

1 : A 가 ?
 2 : R₂ 가 .

, 1 T , 2가 1- T .
 , 2가 2 R₂ 2

1 : A 가 ?
 2 : Y 가 ?

, 1 p , 2가 “ ” “ ” 1- p . ,
 n “ ” n’ .
 , π π̂_{u₂} .

$$\hat{\pi}_{u_2} = \frac{\frac{n'}{n} - (1-T)(1-p)\pi_y}{T + (1-T)p} \quad (2.3)$$

, π̂_{u₂} π , .

$$V(\hat{\pi}_{u_2}) = \frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n} + \frac{\{T + (1-T)p\}(1-T)(1-p)\{\pi(1-2\pi_y) + \pi_y\} + (1-T)^2(1-p)^2(1-\pi_y)\pi_y}{n\{T + (1-T)p\}^2} \quad (2.4)$$

2.3

A 가 “ ”
 , A 가 2

1 : A 가 ?
 2 : Y 가 ?

, 1 p , 2가 “ ” “ ” 1- p . ,
 .

“ ”

$$\hat{\pi}_{u_3} = \frac{\frac{n'}{n} - (1-p)\pi_y}{1 - (1-p)\pi_y} \quad (2.5)$$

$$V(\hat{\pi}_{u_3}) = \frac{\pi(1-\pi)}{n} + \frac{(1-\pi)(1-p)\pi_y}{n\{1 - (1-p)\pi_y\}} \quad (2.6)$$

3.

Greenberg et al. 2 ,
 “ ” 가 m π

3.1 Greenberg et al.

Greenberg et al. m , j 가 i
 “ ” $X_j = i$ j 가 i “ ”

$$P(X_j = i | m) = \binom{m}{i} [\pi\{p + (1-p)\pi_y\}^i \{(1-p)(1-\pi_y)\}^{m-i} + (1-\pi)\{(1-p)\pi_y\}^i \{1 - (1-p)\pi_y\}^{m-i}] \quad (3.1)$$

$= w_i, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m w_i = 1$$

n i “ ” n_i

$$\sum_{i=0}^m n_i = n$$

$$L = \prod_{i=0}^m w_i^{n_i}, \quad \log L = \sum_{i=0}^m n_i \log w_i \quad (3.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \pi} = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

(scoring method)

$$\pi_1 = \pi_0 + \frac{S(\pi_0)}{I(\pi_0)} = \pi_0 + \delta_0 .$$

δ_0 , $S(\pi_0)$ $I(\pi_0)$ π_0 (score) (information) ,
 (3.3) π_0 π_1 π
 π_2 .
 π $\hat{\pi}_{u_1}$. $\hat{\pi}_{u_1}$
 , $\hat{\pi}_{u_1}$
 가 .

$$V_1(\hat{\pi}_{u_1}) \approx \frac{1}{I_1(\pi)} . \quad (3.4)$$

, Greenberg et al. $S_1(\pi)$
 $I_1(\pi)$.

$$S_1(\pi) = \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \pi} = \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{n_i}{w_i} \left(\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial \pi} \right) \quad (3.5)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{n_i [\{ p + (1-p)\pi_y \}^i \{ (1-p)(1-\pi_y) \}^{m-i} - \{ (1-p)\pi_y \}^i \{ 1 - (1-p)\pi_y \}^{m-i}]}{\pi \{ p + (1-p)\pi_y \}^i \{ (1-p)(1-\pi_y) \}^{m-i} + (1-\pi) \{ (1-p)\pi_y \}^i \{ 1 - (1-p)\pi_y \}^{m-i}} ,$$

$$I_1(\pi) = - E \left(\frac{\partial^2 \log L}{\partial \pi^2} \right) = n \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{w_i} \left(\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial \pi} \right)^2 \quad (3.6)$$

$$= n \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\binom{m}{i} [\{ p + (1-p)\pi_y \}^i \{ (1-p)(1-\pi_y) \}^{m-i} - \{ (1-p)\pi_y \}^i \{ 1 - (1-p)\pi_y \}^{m-i}]^2}{\pi \{ p + (1-p)\pi_y \}^i \{ (1-p)(1-\pi_y) \}^{m-i} + (1-\pi) \{ (1-p)\pi_y \}^i \{ 1 - (1-p)\pi_y \}^{m-i}} .$$

3.2 2

2 m , j 가 i “ ”

$X_j = i$ 가 i “ ”

$$P(X_j = i | m) = \binom{m}{i} [\pi \{T + (1 - T)(p + (1 - p)\pi_y)\}^i \{(1 - T)(1 - p)(1 - \pi_y)\}^{m-i} + (1 - \pi) \{(1 - T)(1 - p)\pi_y\}^i \{1 - (1 - T)(1 - p)\pi_y\}^{m-i}] = w_i, \quad (3.7)$$

$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m, j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m w_i = 1.$$

2

$\hat{\pi}_{u_2}$ $V_2(\hat{\pi}_{u_2})$ $I_2(\pi)$ 가 $S_2(\pi)$ $I_2(\pi)$ π

$$S_2(\pi) = \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{n_i [A^i (1 - A)^{m-i} - B^i (1 - B)^{m-i}]}{\pi A^i (1 - A)^{m-i} + (1 - \pi) B^i (1 - B)^{m-i}}, \quad (3.8)$$

$$I_2(\pi) = n \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\binom{m}{i} [A^i (1 - A)^{m-i} - B^i (1 - B)^{m-i}]^2}{\pi A^i (1 - A)^{m-i} + (1 - \pi) B^i (1 - B)^{m-i}}. \quad (3.9)$$

$$A = T + (1 - T)\{p + (1 - p)\pi_y\}, B = (1 - T)(1 - p)\pi_y.$$

3.3

$X_j = i$ 가 i “ ” m j 가 i “ ”

$$P(X_j = i | m) = \binom{m}{i} (1 - \pi) \{(1 - p)\pi_y\}^i \{1 - (1 - p)\pi_y\}^{m-i} = w_i, \quad (3.10)$$

$i < m, j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

$$P(X_j = m | m) = \pi + (1 - \pi) \{(1 - p)\pi_y\}^m = w_m, j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (3.11)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m w_i = 1.$$

$\hat{\pi}_{u_3}$ $V_3(\hat{\pi}_{u_3})$ $I_3(\pi)$ 가 π

$$S_3(\pi) \quad I_3(\pi) \quad .$$

$$S_3(\pi) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{n_i \{(1-p)\pi_y\}^i \{1-(1-p)\pi_y\}^{m-i}}{1-\pi} + n_m \frac{1-\{(1-p)\pi_y\}^m}{\pi+(1-\pi)\{(1-p)\pi_y\}^m}, \quad (3.12)$$

$$I_3(\pi) = n \left[\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{\binom{m}{i} \{(1-p)\pi_y\}^i \{1-(1-p)\pi_y\}^{m-i}}{1-\pi} + \frac{[1-\{(1-p)\pi_y\}^m]^2}{\pi+(1-\pi)\{(1-p)\pi_y\}^m} \right]. \quad (3.13)$$

4.

Liu-Chow 3

Liu-Chow Warner m , j 가
 i “ ” X_j = i j 가 i “ ”

$$P(X_j = i | m) = \binom{m}{i} [\pi^i (1-p)^{m-i} + (1-\pi) p^{m-i} (1-p)^i] = w_i, \quad (4.1)$$

$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m, j = 1, 2, \dots, n .$

Liu-Chow $\hat{\pi}_{lc}$

, $\hat{\pi}_{lc}$

가 .

$$V(\hat{\pi}_{lc}) \approx \frac{1}{I(\pi)} . \quad (4.2)$$

, $I(\pi)$.

$$I(\pi) = n \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\binom{m}{i} [p^i (1-p)^{m-i} - p^{m-i} (1-p)^i]^2}{\pi p^i (1-p)^{m-i} + (1-\pi) p^{m-i} (1-p)^i} . \quad (4.3)$$

Liu-Chow 3

m 2 ,

$n = 100, T = 0.2$ $\pi \quad \pi_y \quad p$ 가 $V_1 = V(\hat{\pi}_{lc})$

$$V_1(\hat{\pi}_{u_1}), V_2 = V(\hat{\pi}_{lc})/V_2(\hat{\pi}_{u_2}), V_3 = V(\hat{\pi}_{lc})/V_3(\hat{\pi}_{u_3})$$

< 4.1> , π
 가 0.1 0.5 0.1 가 ,
 π_y p 0.2 0.8 0.2 가 가

Liu-Chow

π	π_y	0.2			0.4			0.6			0.8		
	p	V_1	V_2	V_3	V_1	V_2	V_3	V_1	V_2	V_3	V_1	V_2	V_3
0.1	0.2	0.13	0.45	2.08	0.08	0.32	1.22	0.07	0.27	0.65	0.08	0.28	0.33
	0.4	7.04	11.77	28.52	5.10	9.44	20.29	4.41	8.31	13.13	4.36	7.92	8.18
	0.6	15.26	18.85	30.71	13.12	17.22	25.89	11.88	16.19	20.29	11.28	15.53	15.27
	0.8	1.95	2.09	2.59	1.90	2.06	2.47	1.88	2.07	2.29	1.87	2.08	2.08
0.2	0.2	0.16	0.49	1.87	0.11	0.38	1.35	0.10	0.35	0.85	0.12	0.37	0.47
	0.4	5.39	8.26	17.92	4.31	7.14	14.72	4.00	6.80	11.02	4.18	6.95	7.70
	0.6	10.24	12.20	18.63	9.23	11.38	16.99	8.99	11.32	14.72	9.17	11.61	12.24
	0.8	1.65	1.75	2.10	1.60	1.71	2.05	1.63	1.74	1.97	1.68	1.80	1.87
0.3	0.2	0.18	0.51	1.81	0.13	0.42	1.42	0.13	0.40	0.98	0.15	0.44	0.59
	0.4	4.70	7.00	14.40	3.92	6.17	12.55	3.77	6.05	10.09	4.09	6.44	7.56
	0.6	8.55	10.05	14.79	7.76	9.35	13.89	7.72	9.40	12.55	8.17	9.93	10.94
	0.8	1.58	1.66	1.95	1.51	1.61	1.92	1.54	1.63	1.87	1.61	1.70	1.81
0.4	0.2	0.19	0.52	1.78	0.14	0.43	1.48	0.14	0.42	1.09	0.17	0.48	0.69
	0.4	4.35	6.44	12.98	3.71	5.73	11.67	3.65	5.70	9.80	4.09	6.22	7.69
	0.6	7.83	9.18	13.24	7.13	8.51	12.63	7.13	8.55	11.67	7.70	9.16	10.47
	0.8	1.56	1.64	1.89	1.48	1.57	1.87	1.49	1.58	1.83	1.57	1.66	1.78
0.5	0.2	0.18	0.51	1.79	0.14	0.44	1.53	0.14	0.44	1.18	0.18	0.51	0.79
	0.4	4.16	6.21	12.63	3.64	5.60	11.58	3.64	5.60	10.01	4.16	6.21	8.13
	0.6	7.60	8.93	12.83	6.95	8.29	12.35	6.95	8.29	11.58	7.60	8.93	10.58
	0.8	1.56	1.64	1.88	1.48	1.57	1.86	1.48	1.57	1.83	1.56	1.64	1.79

< 4.1> 1 3 Liu-Chow
 , π π_y p 0.4
 , p 0.5 가 ,
 가
 , 2 , Greenberg et al.

가 π_y 가 $< 4.1>$ 가 $\frac{2}{T}$ 가 T 가 T 가 1 가 T 가 1 가 m 가

5.

Liu-Chow Warner 가 Greenberg et al. 2 2 Liu-Chow p 0.4 , π π_y Liu-Chow , p 0.5 가 , 가 , 2 , Greenberg et al. π_y

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