

## **Implementation of Qualitative Unrelated Question Model for Obtaining Sensitive Information at Internet Survey**

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### **Abstract**

This paper is planned to use randomized response technique which is an indirect response technique on internet as a way of obtaining much more precise information, not revealing secrets of responders, considering that respondents are generally reluctant to answer in a survey to get sensitive information targeting employees, customers, etc.

**Key words :** , , E-R diagram

### **1.**

(off-line) 가 ( , )  
, ( )  
가 가

Warner(1965)  
(randomized response technique ; RRT)

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. Warner (1969) (unrelated question technique) . Greenberg (1971) , Greenberg “ ” (forced answer technique) . 가 Chaudhuri Mukerjee(1988) , Fox Tracy(1986), (1993) (1995) (2001) (spot survey)가 가 (log in) IP IP가 (Mac Address) , , 2 , 3 , 5 , 4

2.

(qualitative unrelated question technique) 2가 가 가 ( Y) . Greenberg (1969) , Moors(1971)

Lanke(1975)

“(π<sub>y</sub>) (π<sub>y</sub>) 2 “ Y”  
 Y” (π<sub>y</sub>) Greenberg (1969)  
 2  
 1 : A 가 ?  
 2 : Y 가 ?

“ ” “ ” n  
 1- p “ ” 1 p, 2가

$$\lambda = p\pi + (1-p)\pi_y \quad (2.1)$$

π A , π<sub>y</sub> Y  
 n “ ” n<sub>1</sub>  $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n_1}{n}$   
 A π

$$\hat{\pi} = \frac{\hat{\lambda} - (1-p)\pi_y}{p} \quad (2.2)$$

$$Var(\hat{\pi}) = \frac{\lambda(1-\lambda)}{np^2} \quad (2.3)$$

,  $\hat{\pi}$

$$\widehat{Var}(\hat{\pi}) = \frac{\hat{\lambda}(1-\hat{\lambda})}{(n-1)p^2}, (n \neq 1, p \neq 0) \quad (2.4)$$

가 Y (π<sub>y</sub>) Y”  
 (π<sub>y</sub>) π<sub>y</sub>  
 가 π  
 π π<sub>y</sub>

가  $n_1$   $n_2$   $i (i = 1, 2)$   
 $p_i$ 가 가 .  $i$   
 “ ” .  
 $\lambda_i = p_i(\pi - \pi_y) + \pi_y$  (2.5)

$\pi$  A  $\pi_y$  Y  
 $n_{i1}$   $i$  “ ”  $\hat{\lambda}_i = n_{i1}/n_i$   
 A  $\pi$  .  
 $\hat{\pi}_{u2} = \frac{\hat{\lambda}_1(1 - p_2) - \hat{\lambda}_2(1 - p_1)}{p_1 - p_2}, p_1 \neq p_2$  (2.6)

$Var(\hat{\pi}_{u2}) = \frac{\frac{(1 - p_2)^2 \lambda_1 (1 - \lambda_1)}{n_1} + \frac{(1 - p_1)^2 \lambda_2 (1 - \lambda_2)}{n_2}}{(p_1 - p_2)^2}, p_1 \neq p_2$  (2.7)

,  $\hat{\pi}_{u2}$  .

$\widehat{Var}(\hat{\pi}_{u2}) = \frac{\frac{(1 - p_2)^2 \hat{\lambda}_1 (1 - \hat{\lambda}_1)}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{(1 - p_1)^2 \hat{\lambda}_2 (1 - \hat{\lambda}_2)}{n_2 - 1}}{(p_1 - p_2)^2}, p_1 \neq p_2$  (2.8)

### 3.

compiler , JAVA, HTML GNU C  
 , , SQL , Linux  
 , MySQL-Ver 3.23.39 ( )  
 가 .

가 , 1 2 ( ) ( )

(query) 가

< 3.1> < 3.4>

< 3.1>

Logical Name	Physical Name	Data Type	
	idx	integer	pk, auto_increment
	day	date	
	time	time	
	subject	varchar(79)	
	number	tinyint	
	check	char(2)	
	title	blob	

< 3.2> 1 가

< 3.3> < 3.4> 가 2 가  $n_1, n_2$   
 < 3.2>

Logical Name	Physical Name	Data Type	
	idx	integer	pk, auto_increment
1	q1	varchar(79)	
2	q2	varchar(79)	
	mode	varchar(2)	
	type	varchar(2)	
1 1	p1	float	
2 1	p2	float	
	p3	float	
1	n1	smallint	
2	n2	smallint	

< 3.3> 1

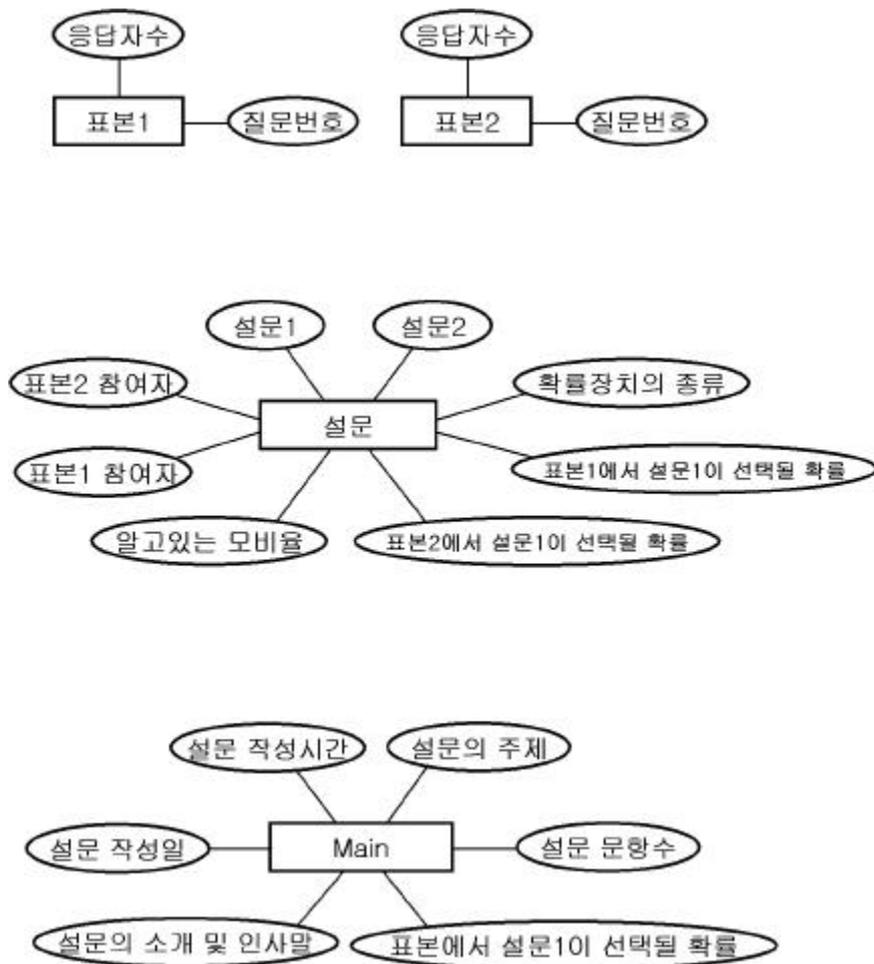
1			
Logical Name	Physical Name	Data Type	
	idx	integer	pk, auto_increment
" "	s1	mediumint	

< 3.4> 2

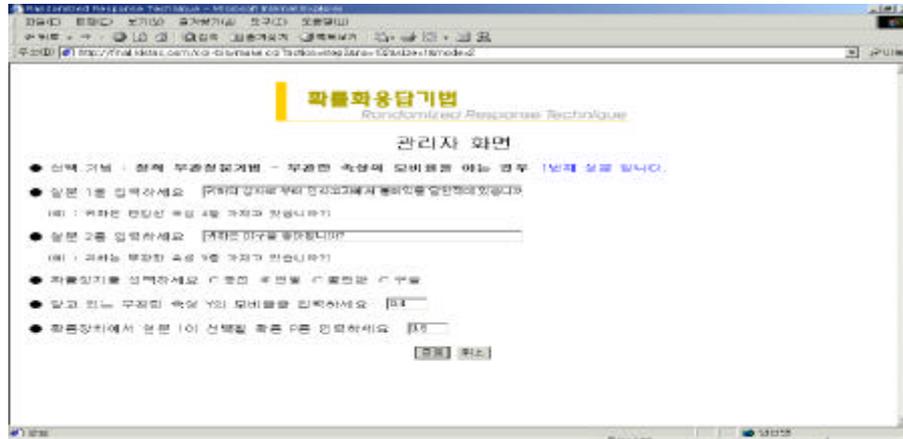
1			
Logical Name	Physical Name	Data Type	
	idx	integer	pk, auto_increment
“ ”	s1	mediumint	

< 3.1> 가

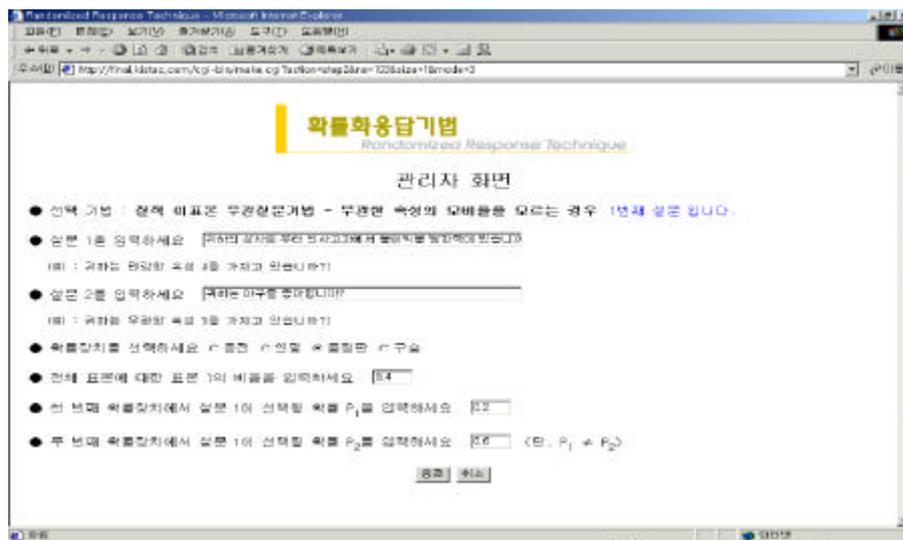
1, 2 가





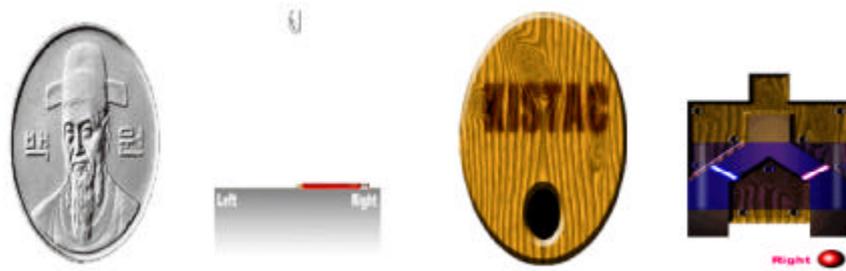


< 3.3>



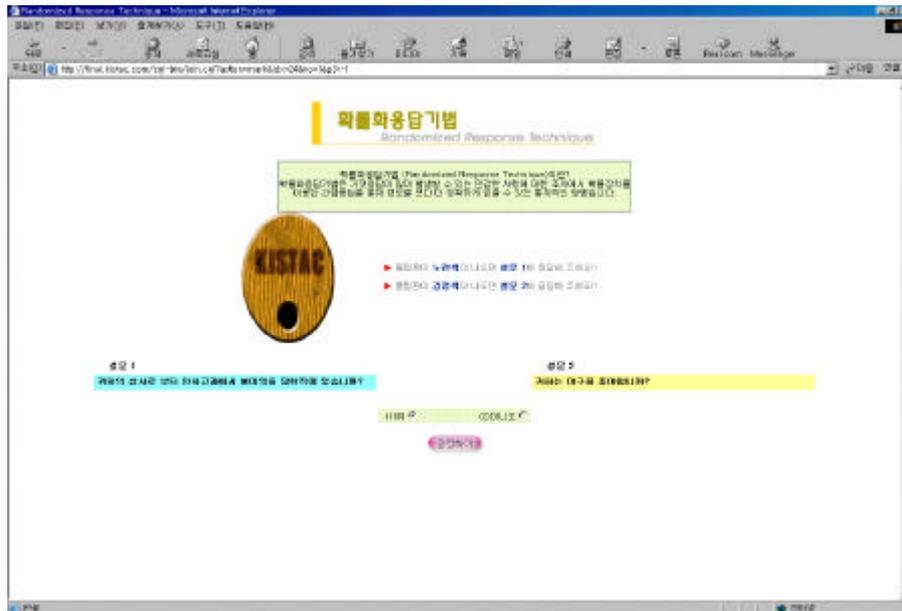
< 3.4>

4가 4 , < 3.5>  
1



< 3.5> 4

< 3.6> ,



< 3.6>

“ ”

가 1

“ ”

가

2

4.

: 2002. 1.4 ~ 1.31

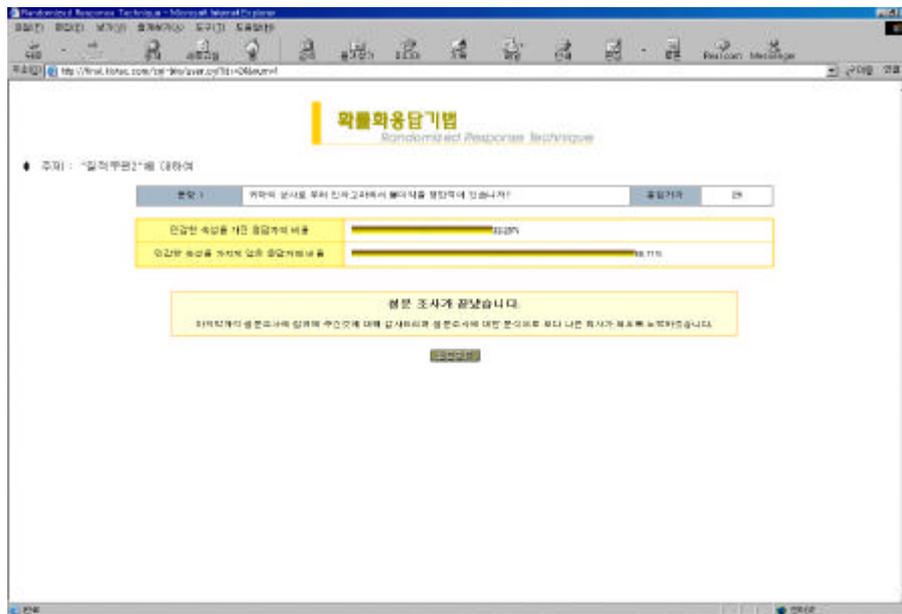
: ( )Esab (150 )

:

?

A

< 4.1> “ < 4.1> . “  
 29  $\pi$   $\hat{\pi}$  0.3329



< 4.1>

“ ” , 1 , 2 , 1 ,  $p_2$  , 1  
 , 2 “ ” ,  $\pi$

$\hat{\pi}$   $\hat{\pi}$

구분	담기 방법	담기 비율	담기 방법	담기 비율
담기 방법	담기 방법	담기 비율	담기 방법	담기 비율
담기 방법	담기 방법	담기 비율	담기 방법	담기 비율
담기 방법	담기 방법	담기 비율	담기 방법	담기 비율

< 4.2>

“

< 4.3>

?”

구분	담기 방법	담기 비율	담기 방법	담기 비율
담기 방법	담기 방법	담기 비율	담기 방법	담기 비율
담기 방법	담기 방법	담기 비율	담기 방법	담기 비율
담기 방법	담기 방법	담기 비율	담기 방법	담기 비율

< 4.3>

29 , “ ”

20 , 33.29%

0.0691

“ ”

10 , 16.95%

59 ,

0.0024

가

5.

가

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4. 8 , 1 , 9-26. (2001). ,
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