Calculation of processing and overprocessing

$$\widetilde{W_{\sigma}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (P_i^r \cdot \prod_{k=1}^{i-1} (1 - P_k^r) \cdot (\sum_{j=1}^{i} E_j))$$
(1)

1 For Bondora log

Average number of checks that one would do if they follow **our ordering**:

```
round(mean(result[,1]),digits = 4)
## [1] 2.794
```

Average number of checks that one would do if they apply Wil's method (constant reject probabilities):

```
round(mean(result[,2]),digits = 4)
## [1] 2.801
```

On average we are doing 0.251~% less checks than Wil.

Average number of checks that one would do if for every case they do checks in random order

```
round(mean(result[,3]),digits = 4)
## [1] 2.8475
```

Average **overprocessing** - our method

```
round(mean(result[,4]),digits = 4)
## [1] 0.0978
```

Average overprocessing - Wil method

```
round(mean(result[,5]),digits = 4)
## [1] 0.1048
```

On average our overprocessing is 7.158 % less than Wil.

Average overprocessing - random ordering

```
round(mean(result[,6]),digits = 4)
## [1] 0.1512
```

Distribution of overprocessing

2 For Environmental permit log

Average number of checks that one would do if they follow **our ordering**:

```
round(mean(result[,1]),digits = 4)
## [1] 2.3248
```

Average number of checks that one would do if they apply Wil's method (constant reject probabilities):

```
round(mean(result[,2]),digits = 4)
## [1] 2.324
```

On average we are doing -0.035 % less checks than Wil.

Average number of checks that one would do if for every case they do checks in random order

```
round(mean(result[,3]),digits = 4)
## [1] 2.6602
```

Average overprocessing - our method

```
round(mean(result[,4]),digits = 4)
## [1] 0.6654
```

Average **overprocessing** - Wil method

```
round(mean(result[,5]),digits = 4)
## [1] 0.6646
```

On average our overprocessing is -0.122 % less than Wil.

Average overprocessing - random ordering

```
round(mean(result[,6]),digits = 4)
## [1] 1.0008
```

Distribution of overprocessing