

Koen Derks

Audit Sampling with JASP for Audit

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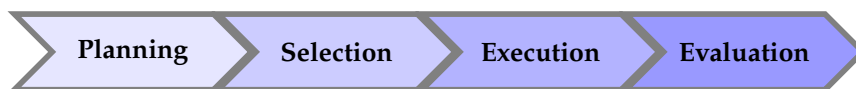
Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	5
<i>The audit sampling workflow</i>	7
<i>The audit risk model</i>	9
<i>JASP for Audit: The basics</i>	13
<i>The sampling workflow: An illustrated example</i>	23
<i>Index</i>	29

Introduction

Statistical theory lies at the core of many auditing guidelines and procedures. Auditors therefore need easy-to-use software that implements the required statistical analyses as well as sufficient knowledge to interpret the results of these analyses. JASP is an open-source, free-of-charge, cross-platform statistical software program that facilitates statistical auditing through the Audit module, a downloadable add-on module that is built to support the statistical aspects of an audit.

With the Audit module you, as the auditor, are able to plan, perform and interpret most statistical audit sampling procedures using the correct statistical methods and without being at risk of making any programming errors. The module is designed with the auditor in mind. This means that the interface is user-friendly and directly relates to audit processes and International Standards on Auditing. In order to create the easiest experience for auditors, the Audit module separates the standard audit sampling workflow into four stages: *planning*, *selection*, *execution* and *evaluation*. In the module's main feature, the Sampling Workflow analysis, you are guided through these four stages in terms of statistical techniques and the interpretation of their results.



Next to the frequentist methods that are standard in the audit practice, the Audit module incorporates Bayesian counterparts of these methods that can improve the transparency and efficiency of your audit. These Bayesian methods allow you to utilize the advantages of knowledge updating by incorporating your existing information.

In sum, the Audit module performs all the required statistical heavy lifting and enables you to plan, evaluate and interpret your statistical analysis in terms of auditing standards and using state-of-the-art classical and Bayesian techniques.



A Fresh Way to Do Statistics

Figure 1: JASP is a free cross-platform statistical software program with a state-of-the-art graphical user interface. JASP can be downloaded at www.jasp-stats.org.



Figure 2: JASP for Audit (JfA) is a freely downloadable add-on module for JASP. This icon represents the module in JASP

How to download JASP

The Audit module is a part of JASP, which can be downloaded freely from www.jasp-stats.org. Upon clicking the [Download JASP](#) button on the website's home page you will be directed to the download page, where you are able to choose your preferred installation. JASP is available for Windows, MacOS, Linux, and Chrome OS. The installation of the software proceeds as you are used to.



Figure 3: The home page of the JASP website at www.jasp-stats.org showing the download button.

How to enable the Audit module in JASP

Once you open JASP you should see the following menu bar at the top of the program.



Figure 4: The menu bar displayed when you open JASP. The modules menu can be found by clicking the + icon to the right of the menu bar.

To locate the Audit module, navigate to the modules menu by clicking the + icon to the right of the menu bar. A second menu should pop up from the right side which shows all available modules that JASP has to offer. To make the Audit module (in)visible in the main menu bar, click ☐ **Audit**.

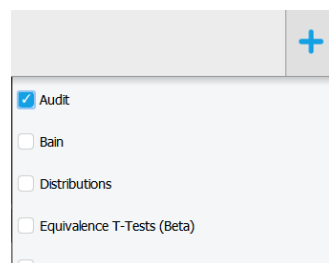



Figure 5: Snapshot of the modules menu in JASP. Clicking ☐ **Audit** makes the Audit module (in)visible in the main menu bar.

The Audit module and its analyses can now be accessed in JASP by clicking the module icon in the menu bar (). The icon is also shown in Figure 2.

The audit sampling workflow

The goal of every statistical audit sampling procedure is to perform statistical inference about a characteristic of a population based on a subset of the that population. This is understandably difficult to do properly, while still being able to understand the results. The Audit module breaks down your audit sampling procedure into a four-stage workflow in which you are able to plan the size of your required sample, select the required observations, perform the audit, and make a statistical statement about your population. The four stages in the audit sampling workflow are *planning*, *selection*, *execution* and *evaluation*. More information about the individual stages is provided below.

Stage 1: Planning

Audit sampling starts with finding out the appropriate sample size in the planning stage. Here, you use the available information that is gathered during earlier portions of the audit to determine the appropriate sample size to, for example, support the assertion that the misstatement in the population is lower than the set performance materiality. These expectations can be shaped through the outcomes of last years' audit, or other sources of information. Furthermore, this existing information is often present in the form of information about the organization's field of operations (*inherent risk*) and quality of the organization's internal control mechanisms (*control risk*), which can be used to adjust the amount of evidence that is needed to approve the financial statements. On top of that, there is often an expectation of the amount or percentage of errors that are expected (or allowed) in the sample. All these factors affect how many observations you need to investigate to retain the required statistical confidence in your statistical statement.

Stage 2: Selection

The calculated sample size from the planning stage is used as an input for the selection stage, where the goal is to select a statistically representative sample from the population. In statistical selection all possible sampling units receive an inclusion probability. Units are then selected from the population with a probability equal to the inclusion probability until the required sample size has been

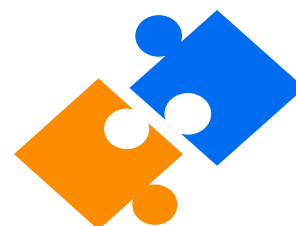


Figure 6: The icon for the Planning stage in the Audit module.



Figure 7: The icon for the Selection stage in the Audit module.

reached. The nature of the sampling units is dependent on the sampling method. The most commonly used sampling method for substantive tests is monetary unit sampling. In monetary unit sampling, probabilities are assigned on the level of individual monetary units. For example, a monetary unit sampling procedure may consider each individual dollar in the population as a sampling unit. In monetary unit sampling, when a monetary unit is selected for the subset, the observation that corresponds to that unique monetary unit is selected. As such, an item of €5,000 is five times more likely to be selected than a transaction of €1,000. In record sampling, probabilities are assigned on the observation level, resulting in equal inclusion probabilities for all items.

Stage 3: Execution

In the execution stage you will assess the fairness of the selected items by looking at their degree of correctness. You can choose to do this in one of two ways. The most straightforward method considers the items to be either correct or incorrect. This method does not consider the fact that observations can be partially over- or understated, and therefore results in a more conservative estimate of the total misstatement in the population.

A more common method considers the true value (audit value) of the items. In this method, information about the size of the misstatement proportional to the size of the transaction is retained. Annotating the sample with the latter technique often has preference over the former, as estimation of the total misstatement with audit values is more accurate and less conservative. If you wish to make a statement on the amount of misstatement, it is common practice to annotate the sample with their audit values.

However, if you do not have access to book values, the preferred annotation method is the correct/incorrect method. You exit this stage with an annotated sample of the population. The choice of probability distribution, sampling units, and sampling method, are leading in your choice of a statistical evaluation method for inferring misstatement in the population.

Stage 4: Evaluation

The evaluation stage is the final stage of the sampling workflow. Here you use the annotated sample from the execution stage to make a statistical inference about the total misstatement in your population. To this aim you use statistical techniques to calculate a projected maximum misstatement and approve the population when this projected maximum misstatement is below your limit of the performance materiality.



Figure 8: The icon for the Evaluation stage in the Audit module.

The audit risk model

Considering the size of audit populations, it would be enormously expensive to make any audit assertion with absolute certainty. Since the auditor cannot evaluate the total population of financial statements, but wants to make a statement about this population with a certain amount of confidence, statistical inference is a prerequisite. Recognizing this, the auditor defines a probability that he or she will provide an incorrect opinion on the population of financial statements, the **audit risk**. To correctly quantify the audit risk in terms of probability, the International Standards on Auditing consider the Audit Risk Model, which provides a mathematical association between the specified audit risk and the assessed risks of material misstatement.

According to the Audit Risk Model, the audit risk as a whole can be divided into three constituents; inherent risk, control risk, and detection risk. **Inherent risk** is the risk posed by an error in a financial statement due to a factor other than a failure of internal controls. **Control risk** is defined as the probability that a material misstatement is not prevented or detected by the internal control systems of the company (e.g., computer managed databases). Both these risks are commonly assessed by the auditor on a 3-point scale consisting of the categories low, medium, and high. **Detection risk** is the probability that an auditor will fail to find material misstatements that exist in an organization's financial statements.

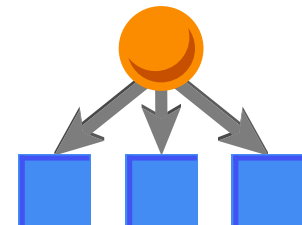


Figure 9: The Audit Risk Model partitions audit risk into inherent risk, control risk, and detection risk.

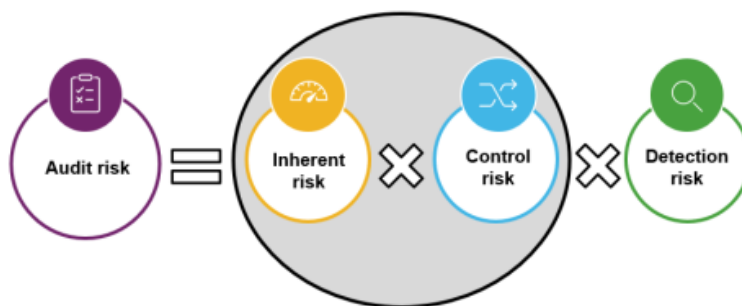


Figure 10: For a given level of audit risk, the tolerable level of detection risk bears an inverse relationship to the other two risks of material misstatement. Source: AICPA (2019)

For a given level of audit risk, the tolerable level of detection risk bears an inverse relationship to the other two assessed risks, see Figure 10. Intuitively, a greater risk of material misstatement should require a lower tolerable detection risk and, accordingly, requires

more persuasive audit evidence ¹.

The Audit Risk Model is practically useful because it provides a framework to the auditor for increasing or decreasing the amount of evidence required from the sample based on existing information. For example, having found that the control risk of an organization is medium (60%) the auditor can increase the detection risk from 5% to 8.33%.

Using the Audit Risk Model the auditor is able to determine the required detection risk to maintain a specified audit risk, given their assessments of the inherent and control risk. The detection risk must be statistically substantiated by the auditor. Therefore, the auditor must audit a subset of the organization's financial statements large enough that, when a certain number of expected errors are found, the auditor can conclude with the specified statistical certainty that he or she did not fail to find material misstatements in the total population.

The auditor generally assesses inherent risk and internal control risk on a 3-point scale to determine the appropriate detection risk. Using the Audit Risk Model and zero expected errors the sample size depends on the risk factor R , which is a function of the detection risk.

$$R = -\ln(\text{Detection risk})$$

Table presents values of R as a function of the detection risk, provided that there are zero errors found in the sample ².

Detection risk (%)	1	4	5	10	14
R	4.6	3.2	3	2.3	2

The risk factor R can be adjusted using the assessments of the inherent risk and the internal control risk. By default, the standard method of setting the probabilities of the inherent risk and the control risk is by following Table below for a detection risk of 5%.

	High	Medium	Low
R	3	2	1

These values of R are used to select default percentages for the inherent risk and the control risk. The Audit module uses the following default values for inherent risk and control risk:

- **High:** 100%
- **Medium:** 60%
- **Low:** 36%

When both inherent— and control risk are set to high (100%), the detection risk is not adjusted and equals the audit risk. For a conservative analysis, the auditor can therefore ignore the Audit Risk Model in its totality.

¹ IFAC. *International Standard on Auditing 200: Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing*. 2018

² Paul Touw and Lucas Hoogduin. *Statistiek voor audit en controlling*. Sdu Uitgevers bv, Den Haag, 2011

The risk assessments facilitate a statistical procedure in which this information is incorporated through the Sampling Workflow, an experimental design that allows the auditor to do statistical inference on audit samples. The Audit module aims to follow this design as closely as possible, but it has a special focus on incorporating existing information through the Audit Risk Model (a classical analysis) or a prior probability distribution (a Bayesian analysis).

JASP for Audit: The basics

The Audit module in JASP offers two ways of working through the audit sampling workflow. First, the Sampling Workflow analysis will guide you through all four stages of the sampling workflow. Second, you can step into the audit sampling workflow at any time using the individual Planning, Selection, and Evaluation analyses. This manual will use the Sampling Workflow analysis to explain the core functionality of the Audit module.

The Sampling Workflow analysis can be found in JASP by clicking the Audit module icon and selecting **Sampling Workflow**. The Sampling Workflow aims to stay true to the sampling workflow as discussed in the previous chapter as much as possible. The graphical user interface is interactive and reflects both JASP's and JfA's philosophies, as advanced statistical components are hidden from the auditor under the Advanced Options section and information is disclosed progressively by moving through the workflow.

In the workflow's interactive layouts, the auditor can select the corresponding data and options to plan their audit. Upon completion of a stage, the auditor can request a report of the output by clicking **Download Report**. Every stage can produce output in the form of tables and plots that clarify the statistical results.

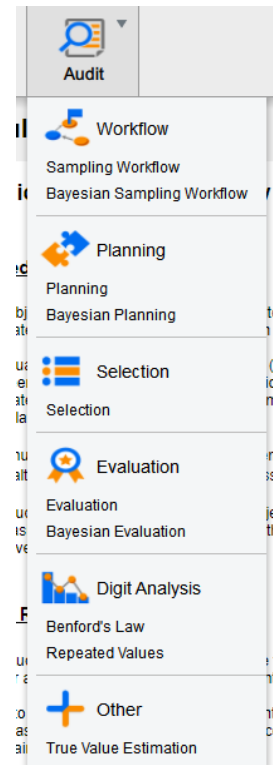


Figure 11: The analyses in the Audit module.

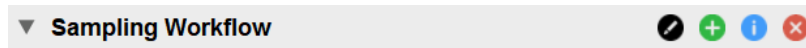


Validation of statistical results

The statistical results provided by the Audit module are extracted from the R package jfa. For a complete documentation of this package and its benchmarks, see the visit the package website at <https://koenderks.github.io/jfa/>.

Help files

After opening an analysis, a help file describing the functionality of that analysis can be opened by clicking the **i** icon next to the title of the analysis.



For some options, such as the sampling units and the sampling algorithms, additional help files are available. In these cases, an **i** will be displayed next to the option.

Sampling objectives

In order for the Audit module to know what audit question is currently being investigated, you will first be asked to formulate your sampling objectives.

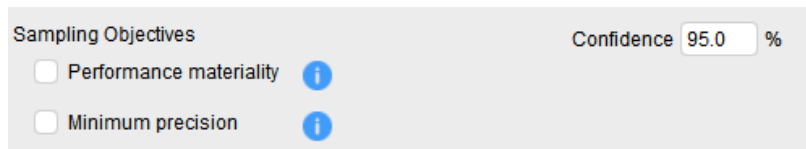


Figure 12: The interface to choose your sampling objectives at the start of the Sampling Workflow analysis.

☐ Performance materiality

Enable this objective if you want to test whether the total misstatement in the population exceeds a certain limit (i.e., the performance materiality) based on a sample. This approach allows you to plan a sample such that, when the sample meets your expectations, the maximum error is said to be below performance materiality. In the evaluation you will be able to quantify the evidence that your sample contains for or against the statement that the population misstatement does not exceed the performance materiality.

☐ Minimum precision

Enable this objective if you want to obtain a required minimum precision when estimating the total misstatement in the population based on a sample. This approach allows you to plan a sample such that, when the sample meets expectations, the accuracy of your estimate is below a tolerable percentage. In the evaluation you will be able to quantify the accuracy of your estimate of the population misstatement.

At the end of the workflow you will be notified whether you have achieved your sampling objectives, or if more samples will be required.

Stage 1: Planning

The purpose of the Planning stage is to find a sample size so that, given a certain number of expected (or tolerable) errors, the sample provides sufficient information to achieve the specified sampling objectives.

Interface

Figure 13 shows the graphical user interface for the Planning stage.

1. Planning

Sampling Objectives

☐ Performance materiality *i*

☐ Minimum precision *i*

Confidence 95.0 %

Transaction *i*

Ist *i*

Soll *i*

critical *i*

selected *i*

audited *i*

Item ID *i*

Book Value *i*

Audit Risk Model

Inherent risk High 100 %

Control risk High 100 %

Expected Errors in Sample

☒ Relative 0.00 %

☐ Absolute

Probability Distribution

☒ Poisson

☐ Binomial

☐ Hypergeometric

Display

☒ Explanatory text *i*

Tables

☐ Descriptive statistics

Plots

☐ Distribution of book values

☐ Compare sample sizes

☐ Assumed error distribution

► Advanced Options

Download Report To Selection

Figure 13: The start of the Planning stage in the Sampling Workflow analysis.

Options

The following options are associated with the Planning stage. Please note that not all options may be featured in the separate analysis.

Section	Option Name	Input Type	Output Type
Prior	Assume homogeneous taints*	Checkbox	Calculation
	Inherent Risk	Radio button	Calculation
	Control Risk	Radio button	Calculation
	Expected errors in Sample	Numeric	Calculation
	Prior	Radio button	Calculation
	Expected errors in Sample*	Numeric	Calculation
	Probability Distribution	Radio button	Calculation
Advanced Options	Format tables	Checkbox	Cosmetic
Advanced Options	Increment	Numeric	Calculation
	Descriptive statistics for book values	Checkbox	Table
	Implicit prior sample*	Checkbox	Table
	Prior and posterior*	Checkbox	Table
	Distribution of book values	Checkbox	Plot
	Compare sample sizes	Checkbox	Plot
	Assumed error distribution	Checkbox	Plot
	Prior and posterior*	Checkbox	Plot

* Only available in the Bayesian sampling workflow.

Default output

The table below highlights the default output from the Planning stage, that is, a table containing information about the sampling objectives and the required sample size for those objectives.

Performance materiality	Inherent risk	Control risk	Detection risk	Expected errors	Minimum sample size
0.010	1.000	1.000	0.050	0.000	300

Note. The minimum sample size is based on the Poisson distribution ($\lambda = 3$).

Stage 2: Selection

The purpose of the Selection stage is to statistically select a number of sampling units from the population such that their inclusion probabilities are known. Sampling units can be individual items (rows) or individual monetary units. The sampling units are assigned an individual inclusion probability according to the selection method.

Interface

Figure 14 shows the graphical user interface for the Selection stage.

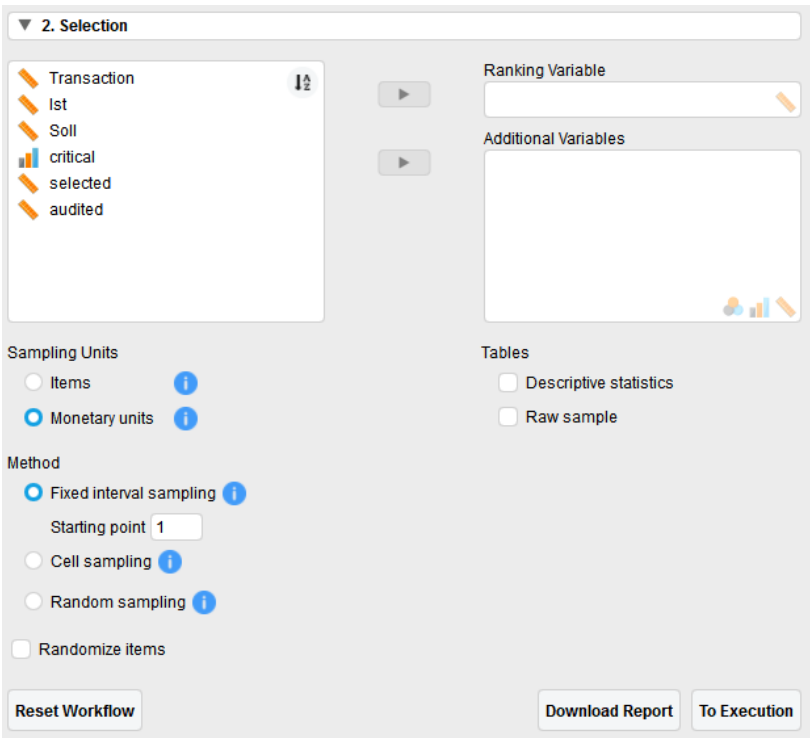


Figure 14: The interface of the Selection stage in the Sampling Workflow analysis.

Options

The following options are associated with the Selection stage. Please note that not all options may be featured in the separate analysis.

Section	Option Name	Input Type	Output Type
	Sampling Units	Radio button	Calculation
	Method	Radio button	Calculation
	Starting point / seed	Numeric	Calculation
	Randomize items	Checkbox	Calculation
	Descriptive statistics	Checkbox	Table
	Raw sample	Checkbox	Table

Default output

The table below highlights the default output from the Selection stage, that is, a table containing information about the selection method used and the resulting sample size.

No. units	No. items	Selection value	% of population value
300	178	549883.173	91.45%

Note. Unit 1 is selected from each of the intervals of size 2004.31.

Stage 3: Execution

In the Execution stage you will be asked in what way you would like to annotate your sample. Upon providing column names for the selection output and the (to be filled) audit results, the Execution stage shows a window in which you can annotate your sample with its audited values.

Interface

Figure 15 shows the graphical user interface for the Execution stage. Please note that, due to the manual nature of this part of the workflow, it is not featured in a separate analysis.

3. Execution

Annotation

☒ Audit values

☐ Correct / Incorrect

Column name selection result: selected

Column name audit values: audited

Fill Variables

Data Entry

Annotate your selected items with their Soil values.

Row #	Transaction	lst	selected	audited
1	1	8449	5	8449
2	2	1887	1	1887
5	5	3086	2	3086
7	7	1137.5	1	1137.5
8	8	1400	1	1400
10	10	2199	1	2199
11	11	962.5	1	962.5
13	13	1487.5	1	1487.5
14	14	1837.5	1	1837.5
15	15	1575	1	1575
17	17	1400	1	1400
19	19	2062	1	2062

Reset Workflow To Evaluation

Figure 15: The interface of the Execution stage in the Sampling Workflow analysis.

Options

The following options are associated with the Execution stage.

Section	Option Name	Input Type	Output Type
	Annotation	Radio button	Annotation
	Column name selection result	String	Annotation
	Column name audit values	String	Annotation
	Data Entry	Numeric	Annotation

Stage 4: Evaluation

The purpose of the Evaluation stage is to infer the total misstatement in the population on the basis of the audited sample.

Interface

Figure 16 shows the graphical user interface for the Evaluation stage.

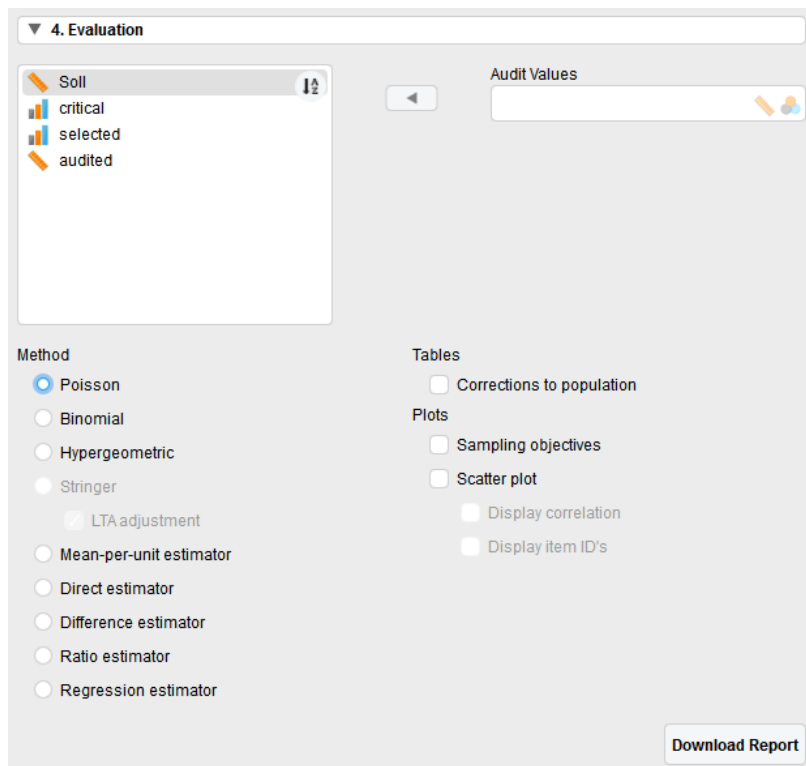


Figure 16: The interface of the Evaluation stage in the Sampling Workflow analysis.

Options

Section	Option Name	Input Type	Output Type
	Evaluation Method	Radio button	Calculation
	Corrections to population	Checkbox	Table
	Sampling objectives	Checkbox	Plot
	Scatter plot	Checkbox	Plot

Default output

The table below highlights the default output from the Evaluation stage, that is, a table containing information about the provided sample and the inferences from that sample to the population.

Performance materiality	Sample size	Errors	Taint	Most likely error	95% Upper bound	Precision	p
0.010	300	110	55.434	0.185	0.231	0.046	1.000

Note. The results are computed using the Poisson distribution.

The sampling workflow: An illustrated example

This example aims to show how the Audit module facilitates auditors in their standard audit sampling workflow (hereafter "audit workflow"). In this example of a Classical audit workflow³, we will consider the case of BuildIt. BuildIt is a fictional construction company in the United States that is being audited by Laura, an external auditor for a fictional audit firm.

Throughout the year, BuildIt has recorded every transaction they have made in their financial statements⁴. Laura's job as an auditor is to make a judgment about the fairness of these financial statements. In other words, Laura needs to either approve or not approve BuildIt's financial statements. To not approve the financial statements would mean that, as a whole, the financial statements contain errors that are considered material. This means that the errors in the financial statements are large enough that they might influence the decision of someone relying on the financial statements. Since BuildIt is a small company, their financial statements only consist of 3500 transactions that each have a corresponding recorded book value. Before assessing the details in the financial statements, Laura already tested BuildIt's computer systems that processed these transactions and found that they were quite reliable.

In order to draw a conclusion about the fairness of BuildIt's recorded transactions, Laura separates her audit workflow into four stages. First, she will plan the size of the sample she needs to inspect from the financial statements to make a well-substantiated inference about them as a whole. Second, she will select the required sample from the financial statements. Third, she will inspect the selected sample and determines the audit value (true value) of the transactions it contains. Fourth, she will use the information from her audited sample to make an inference about the financial statements as a whole. To start off this workflow, Laura first loads BuildIt's financial statements into JASP.

Setting up the audit procedure

In statistical terms, Laura wants to make a statement that, with 95% confidence, the maximum misstatement in the financial statements is lower than what is considered material. She therefore determines the performance materiality, the maximum tolerable error in the

³ For an example of a Bayesian version of this scenario, see the jfa vignette at https://koenderks.github.io/jfa/articles/v2_bayesian_sampling_workflow.html.

⁴ The data set is available in JASP via Open → Data Library → 7. Audit → Testing for Overstatements.

financial statements, to be 1%. Based on last year's audit at BuildIt, where the maximum error turned out to be zero, she expects zero errors in the sample that she will audit. Laura can therefore reformulate her statistical statement as that she wants to conclude that, when zero errors are found in her sample, she can conclude with 95% confidence, that the misstatement in the population is lower than the materiality of 1%.

Usually the auditor judges inherent risk and control risk on a three-point scale consisting of low, medium, and high. Different audit firms handle different standard percentages for these categories. Laura's firm defines the probabilities of low, medium, and high respectively as 50%, 60%, and 100%. Because Laura performed testing of BuildIt's computer systems, she assesses the control risk as medium (60%).

Stage 1: Planning

Laura enters the Sampling Workflow in the Planning stage, where she first enters the performance materiality of 1% and leaves her confidence level at 95%. She makes sure to enable the ☐ **Explanatory text** so that an annotated report is created by the Sampling Workflow analysis. Next, she drags the variables **ID** and **bookValue** to the corresponding fields in the interface. She adjusts the assessment of control risk from ☐ **High** to ☐ **Medium**.

The default output shows that, provided Laura will encounter zero errors in her sample, she needs to audit 249 transactions from the population of 3500 transactions to reduce the audit risk sufficiently enough to conclude that the population does not contain misstatements larger than 1%.

Sampling Workflow

▼ 1. Planning

Sampling Objectives

☒ Performance materiality

Confidence: 95.0 %

☐ Relative: 1 %

☐ Absolute

☐ Minimum precision

auditValue

critical

selected

audited

Item ID

ID

Book Value

bookValue

Audit Risk Model

Inherent risk: High

Control risk: Medium

Expected Errors in Sample

☐ Relative: 0.00 %

☐ Absolute

Probability Distribution

☒ Poisson

☐ Binomial

☐ Hypergeometric

Advanced Options

Download Report

To Selection

Audit risk (5%) = Inherent risk (high = 100%) x Control risk (medium = 60%) x Detection risk (8.33%)

Planning

The purpose of the planning stage is to find a minimum sample size so that, given a certain number of expected misstatements, the sample provides sufficient information to achieve the specified sampling objectives.

The most likely expected error in the sample is expected to be 0%. The minimum sample size that is required for a performance materiality of 1%, assuming the sample contains 0 full errors, is 249. This sample size is based on the poisson distribution, the a priori assessments of inherent risk (high) and control risk (medium) from the Audit Risk Model, and the given expected errors.

Consequently, if the intended sample is evaluated and the sum of (proportional) misstatements in the audited items is lower than (or equal to) 0, the sample provides sufficient information to conclude that the misstatement is below the performance materiality 1%.

Table 1. Planning Summary

Performance materiality	Inherent risk	Control risk	Detection risk	Expected errors	Minimum sample size
0.010	1.000	0.600	0.083	0.000	249

Note: The minimum sample size is based on the Poisson distribution ($\lambda = 2.49$).

Assumed Poisson Distribution of Errors

☒ Expected

Probability

Errors

Figure 1. The assumed poisson distribution. The number of expected errors in the selection is colored in red. The total probability of the errors does not exceed the detection risk as specified through the audit risk model.

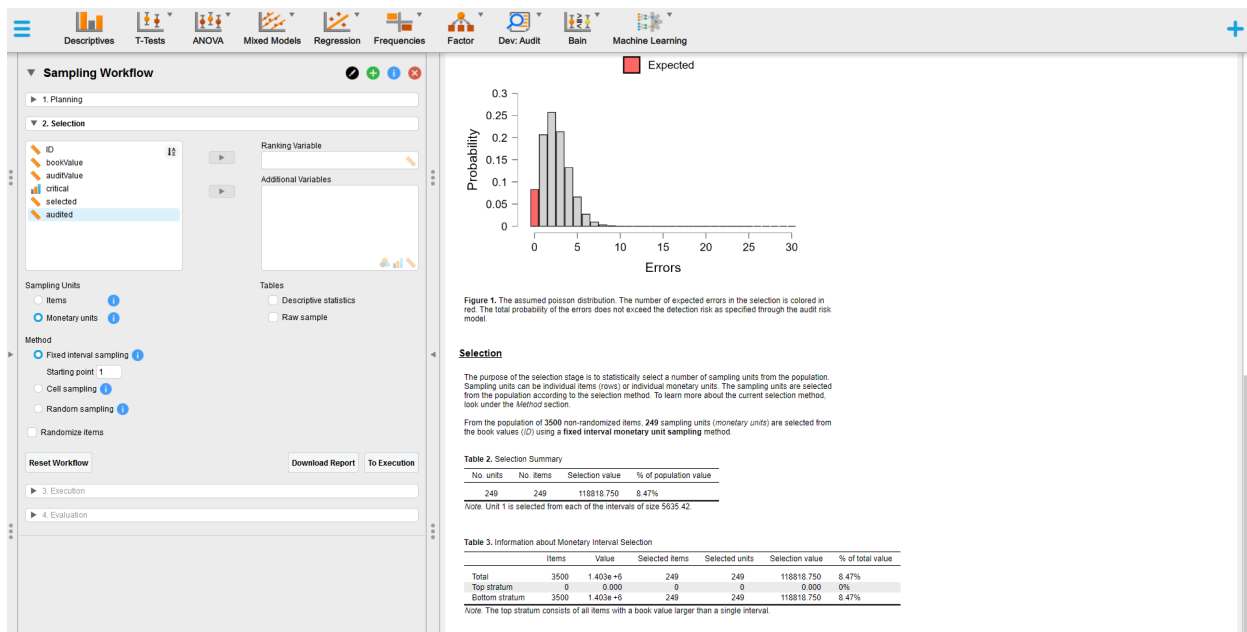
Laura continues to the Selection stage by clicking the **To Selection**

button in the bottom-right corner of the interface.

Stage 2: Selection

Because Laura has entered a variable in the **Book Value** field, in the Selection stage, the option ☐ **monetary units** is automatically selected for her under **Sampling Units**. The default selection method is a ☐ **Fixed interval sampling** method, but this can be changed in the corresponding section.

After looking at the default output, Laura finds that she does not need to adjust any options in this stage.



Laura continues to the Execution stage by clicking the **To Execution** button in the bottom-right corner of the interface.

Stage 3: Execution

In the execution phase Laura will be asked to enter two column names. The first column (**Column name selection result**) stores how often monetary units within a transaction are selected for the sample. In the second column (**Column name audit values**) you can enter the audited amounts of the transactions yourself. The names of these columns are automatically filled in, but you can change them according to your own preference. Click on **Fill Variables** to enter the values of these variables for your data set⁵. After this, the **Data Entry** section opens. Here Laura can enter the audit values of the sample.

⁵ Are you using an example file in which the Soll values are already known? Then you can proceed directly to the evaluation step without entering the audited amounts.

▼ Data Entry

Annotate your selected items with their Soll values.

Row #	ID	bookValue	selected	audited
1	82884	242.61	1	242.61
14	27240	520.5	1	520.5
30	38504	586.05	1	586.05
46	25529	464.7	1	464.7
60	70084	377.41	1	377.41
74	44016	600.75	1	600.75
87	82532	540.99	1	540.99
101	64282	172.65	1	172.65
119	66939	714.26	1	714.26
133	15769	186.81	1	186.81
147	72906	677.62	1	677.62
160	97972	709.76	1	709.76

Reset Workflow To Evaluation

Laura continues to the Evaluation stage by clicking the **To Evaluation** button in the bottom-right corner of the interface.

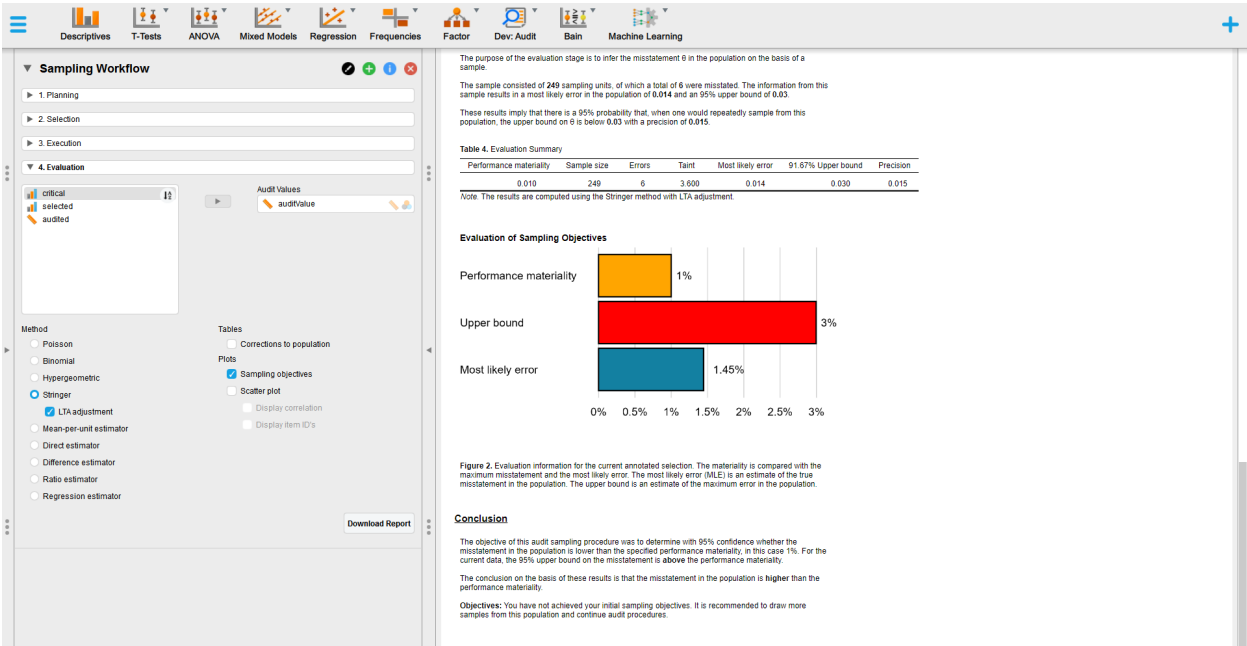
Stage 4: Evaluation

In the Evaluation stage, you can drag the column you created and filled in with the audit values to the **Audit Values** field in the interface. The inference will be automatically performed according to the options selected in the previous stages.

Laura can adjust the method of evaluation (if possible) and the numerical form of the results (under the advanced options). Furthermore, tables and plots that clarify the statistical results can be requested.

From the default output, Laura finds out that in her sample of 249 items, 6 items contained an partial error. This information gives her a most likely error of 0.014 (1.446%) with an 91.67% upper bound of 0.03 (2.995%), and a precision of 0.15 (1.549%).

Since the 91.67% upper bound on the misstatement in BuildIt's financial statements is higher than the performance materiality of 1%, Laura cannot conclude that the population as a whole does not contain misstatements lower than 1%. Therefore, she cannot approve BuildIt's financial statements.



Laura finishes the workflow by clicking the **Download Report** button in the bottom-right corner of the interface.

Index

- accuracy, 8, 14
- advanced options, 13
- analysis, 14, 16, 18, 19, 24
- annotation, 8
- audit, 5, 13
- audit evidence, 10
- audit result, 19
- audit risk, 9, 10, 24
- Audit Risk Model, 9–11
- audit standards, 5
- audit values, 8, 19, 23, 25, 26
- auditor, 5, 13
- Bayesian, 5
- benchmarks, 13
- book value, 23
- BuildIt, 23, 26
- certainty, 9
- confidence, 7, 9, 23, 24
- conservative, 8
- control risk, 7, 9, 10, 24
- data, 13
- default output, 16, 21, 24–26
- detection risk, 9, 10
- documentation, 13
- dollar, 8
- efficiency, 5
- estimation, 8
- evaluation, 5, 8, 13, 20, 21, 26
- evaluation method, 8, 26
- evidence, 14
- execution, 5, 8, 19, 25
- expected errors, 7, 10, 15, 24
- explanatory text, 24
- financial statements, 9, 10, 23, 26
- frequentist, 5
- guidelines, 5
- help, 14
- inclusion probability, 7, 8, 17
- inference, 7–9, 11, 20, 21, 23, 26
- information, 5
- inherent risk, 7, 9, 10, 24
- interface, 5, 15, 17, 19, 20, 24–27
- item, 8
- items, 8, 26
- JASP, 5, 6, 13, 23
- jfa, 13
- license, 2
- material misstatement, 9, 10
- materiality, 7, 8, 14, 23, 24, 26
- Method, 25
- misstatement, 8, 14, 20, 23, 24, 26
- module, 5–7, 13, 14
- monetary unit sampling, 8, 25
- most likely error, 26
- options, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26
- package, 13
- planning, 5, 7, 13, 15, 16, 23, 24
- plots, 13, 26
- population, 7–10, 17, 20, 21, 24, 26
- practice, 5
- precision, 14, 26
- prior, 11
- probability distribution, 8
- projected misstatement, 8
- R, 13
- record sampling, 8
- report, 13, 24, 27
- risk, 9
- risk factor, 10
- sample, 7, 8, 14, 19–21, 23–26
- sample size, 7, 16, 18, 23
- sampling, 7
- sampling method, 8
- sampling objectives, 14–16
- sampling type, 8
- sampling units, 7, 8, 14, 17, 25
- selection, 5, 7, 13, 17, 18, 23–25
- selection method, 17, 18
- software, 5
- stages, 5, 7, 13, 23, 26
- tables, 13, 26
- theory, 5
- transactions, 23–25
- transparency, 5
- upper bound, 26
- validation, 13
- website, 13
- workflow, 5, 7, 8, 13, 23, 24, 27