

JASP for Audit: Bayesian Tools for the Auditing Practice

Koen Derks¹, Jacques de Swart^{1, 2}, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers³, Jan Wille², and Ruud Wetzels^{1, 2}

¹ Nyenrode Business University ² PwC Advisory ³ University of Amsterdam

DOI: [10.21105/joss.02733](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.02733)

Software

- [Review](#) ↗
- [Repository](#) ↗
- [Archive](#) ↗

Editor: [Vincent Knight](#) ↗

Reviewers:

- [@trstewart212](#)
- [@fgeertman](#)

Submitted: 09 March 2020

Published: 19 June 2021

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC BY 4.0](#)).

Summary

In many countries, listed organizations are required to be audited by law. In the United States alone there were 4,397 listed companies that had at least one audit performed in 2017 ([The World Bank, 2019](#)). Most audits are complex and come with high quality requirements, and the associated costs can be high ([De George et al., 2012](#)). Because the outcome of an audit is a probabilistic statement (for example, with 95% certainty the general ledger contains no material misstatements), much research has been done in how statistical techniques can increase audit quality and reduce audit complexity ([Appelbaum et al., 2017](#)). JASP for Audit (JfA) was developed to facilitate research into Bayesian statistics in an audit context and to simplify the statistical aspects of an audit.

JfA is a module for the free and open-source statistical software platform JASP ([JASP Team, 2019](#); [Love et al., 2019](#)). The module consists of the R ([R Core Team, 2019](#)) package `jfa` ([Derks, 2020](#)) and a graphical user interface around the `jfa` package that provides a continuous workflow for the auditor, and supports audit documentation by automatically creating a report containing the results, visualizations, and statistical interpretation of these results. The graphical user interface was implemented in QML to create an interactive layout that dynamically responds to user input. This simple point-and-click layout was designed with the auditor in mind, which means that relevant options are highlighted clearly and advanced options are hidden by default. The user input is sent to the `jfa` package in R for fast and efficient computing of the results. The results are returned to the JfA module and displayed in such a way (i.e., with explanatory text that explains the results in non-statistical terms) that any auditor, student, and researcher, can understand the statistical theory underlying their results. In addition, the integration in R enables JfA to easily import high-quality visualization packages to create reportable tables and figures that clarify the statistical results. This approach minimizes the dependency on an auditor's statistical knowledge so that any auditor can use JfA.

The goal of JfA is to help the auditor perform their statistical analyses and interpret the results correctly. First, JfA guides the user through the standard audit sampling workflow based on the type of data and audit question and automatically selects the appropriate statistical techniques compliant with the International Standards on Auditing ([International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board \(IAASB\), 2018](#)). Second, JfA supports audit documentation by generating a report containing the results and the statistical interpretation of these results. Finally, in addition to standard frequentist methods JfA enables the use of Bayesian techniques, which were previously not readily available in an audit context. JfA may be used by audit researchers, practitioners, and students, interested in statistical auditing. It has already been used in undergraduate courses on statistical auditing to provide support for course material and to explain Bayesian inference in auditing. Furthermore, JfA is being used to research how Bayesian statistics can be applied in an audit context ([Derks et al., 2020](#)). To our knowledge, JfA is the first open-source software that facilitates the use of Bayesian inference in audit research and practice.

References

- Appelbaum, D., Kogan, A., & Vasarhelyi, M. A. (2017). Big data and analytics in the modern audit engagement: Research needs. *Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory*, 36(4), 1–27.
- De George, E. T., Ferguson, C. B., & Spear, N. A. (2012). How much does IFRS cost? IFRS adoption and audit fees. *The Accounting Review*, 88(2), 429–462.
- Derks, K. (2020). *jfa: Bayesian and classical audit sampling*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=jfa>
- Derks, K., van Batenburg, P., de Swart, J., Wagenmakers, E.-J., & Wetzels, R. (2020). Priors in a Bayesian audit: How integration of existing knowledge into the prior distribution can increase transparency, efficiency, and quality. *Submitted*.
- International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). (2018). *Handbook of international quality control, auditing review, other assurance, and related services pronouncements (Vol. I)*. International Federation of Accountants.
- JASP Team. (2019). *JASP (Version 0.11.1)[Computer software]*. <https://jasp-stats.org/>
- Love, J., Selker, R., Marsman, M., Jamil, T., Dropmann, D., Verhagen, J., Ly, A., Gronau, Q. F., Smira, M., Epskamp, S., Matzke, D., Wild, A., Knight, P., Rouder J N, Morey, R D, & Wagenmakers, E.-J. (2019). JASP: Graphical statistical software for common statistical designs. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 88(2).
- R Core Team. (2019). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>
- The World Bank. (2019). *Listed domestic companies*. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/cm.mkt.ldom.no>