# accountests 

# Australian Chartered Accountant Skills \& Knowledge Test Report 

## Paul Dundee

Email: paul@accountests.com
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## Introduction

The Chartered Accountant test is designed for candidates who are Chartered Accountant qualified members of ICAEW or ICAS, CAI in Ireland, CAANZ or CPA in Australia / New Zealand, CPA in USA or ACCA internationally (or equivalent organisations).

## Waiver \& Limitations

Accountests reports are an indicator of Accounting and Bookkeeping knowledge and skills only. These tools work at their best in conjunction with competency based interview questions to both the candidate and their referees, personality profiles, and ability tests to reach a strong decision on whether to appoint the candidate into a role. Because successful candidate selection is based on personality and ability as well as skills and knowledge, Accountests Ltd accepts no responsibility for selection or other decisions made using this tool and cannot be held liable for the consequences of doing so.

## Unsupervised Test Scores

All online screening tests provide an estimate of the candidate's abilities, knowledge and skills. However, they do so on the assumption that the tests were completed unassisted and under standard conditions. These conditions cannot be assured if these tests have been completed unsupervised.

For more information on best practice testing see our website.

## Context

This report is generated from the candidate's responses to 40 questions covering Accounting, Financial Reporting, Taxation and Management Accounting at Chartered Accountant level. Questions are also divided into Basic, Intermediate and Advanced categories to test the extent of each candidate's skills and knowledge.

## Norm Group

The report also compares a candidate's performance in this test against a norm group of other Chartered Accountants to provide an estimate of skills and knowledge in comparison with their peers.

## Content

1. Overall test score compared to a Chartered Accountants Norm Group
2. Overall test score as Questions Correct, Incorrect and Omitted
3. Test performance in Basic, Intermediate and Advanced Questions
4. Test performance in Accounting, Financial Reporting, Taxation and Management Accounting Subjects
5. Performance in each of the 40 Questions
6. Interpreting test scores

## Comparative Performance



When compared to the existing norm group, Paul Dundee scored in the $84^{\text {th }}$ percentile on this test, suggesting that they would achieve a greater than or equal score to 84 in 100 Chartered Accountants.

Whilst percentile scores give a valuable indication of a candidate's score in relation to their peers, using this test in making a strong decision on whether to recruit or promote the candidate requires a deeper analysis of the candidates score in elements of accounting most applicable to the job. The following pages provide that depth of analysis.

## Score Summary

40 Questions (100\%)

## Analysis By Difficulty

Basic
Performance in Basic questions in Accounting, Financial Reporting, Taxation and Management
Accounting

13 Questions (100\%)

10 Correct (77\%)

## Intermediate

Performance at the level expected of Chartered Accountants in questions covering Accounting, Financial Reporting, Taxation and Management Accounting

17 Questions (100\%)

11 Correct (65\%)
6 Incorrect (35\%)

## Advanced

Performance above the level expected of most Chartered Accountants, or at the level of senior Chartered Accountants in questions covering Accounting, Financial Reporting, Taxation and Management Accounting

## 10 Questions (100\%)

## 4 Correct (40\%)

## Chartered Accountant Test - Areas within this test cover:

$\square$
Accounting: skills in double entry accounting including easier and more complex journals.

8 Questions (100\%)


7 Incorrect (58\%)

Performance in each of the individual questions

| 1 | Effect of a transaction on the balance sheet \#1 | Accounting | Basic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Depreciation calculation | Accounting | Basic |
| 3 | Journal for tax payments | Accounting | Basic |
| 4 | Journal for dividend | Accounting | Basic |
| 5 | Effect of a transaction on the balance sheet \#2 | Accounting | Int |
| 6 | Journals required for a transaction | Accounting | Int |
| 7 | Accounting for indirect taxes | Accounting | Int |
| 8 | Inventory valuation | Accounting | Int |
| 9 | IFRS Disclosure requirements | Financial Reporting | Basic |
| 10 | When to depreciate | Financial Reporting | Basic |
| 11 | Recognition of losses | Financial Reporting | Int |
| 12 | Revenue recognition | Financial Reporting | Int |
| 13 | Reporting of dividends | Financial Reporting | Int |
| 14 | Definition of an asset | Financial Reporting | Adv |
| 15 | Treatment of FX on export sales | Financial Reporting | Adv |
| 16 | Post balance date events | Financial Reporting | Adv |
| 17 | Australian tax rates | Taxation | Basic |
| 18 | GST compliance requirements | Taxation | Basic |
| 19 | Basis for levying Capital Gains Tax | Taxation | Basic |
| 20 | When does GST apply? | Taxation | Int |


| 21 | GST compliance requirements | Taxation | Int |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | Tax payment dates | Taxation | Int |
| 23 | GST status of a sale | Taxation | Int |
| 24 | Tax on overseas income | Taxation | Int |
| 25 | Tax depreciation | Taxation | Int |
| 26 | Accounting for taxes | Taxation | Adv |
| 27 | Deductibility of accruals for income tax | Taxation | Adv |
| 28 | Tax treatment of financial instruments | Taxation | Adv |
| 29 | Analysis of management accounts | Management | Basic |
| 30 | Fixed and variable costs | Management | Basic |
| 31 | Budgeting terminology | Management | Basic |
| 32 | Inventory turnover | Management | Basic |
| 33 | Interest cover ratio | Management | Int |
| 34 | Debtor collection periods | Management | Int |
| 35 | Working capital | Management | Int |
| 36 | Cashflow methods | Management | Int |
| 37 | Project funding analysis | Management | Adv |
| 38 | Project funding analysis | Management | Adv |
| 39 | Business value | Management | Adv |
| 40 | Return on investment | Management | Adv |
| Basic | Basic Int Intermediate Adv |  | orrect |

## Interpreting Test Scores

The following information provides a guide on how to interpret the results of a candidate test.

## Percentile Scores

Percentile Scores measure your candidate against a norm group of similarly qualified and experienced people from the country in which the test is based.

Percentile Scores rank your candidate against the norm group of other Chartered Accountants. For example, if your candidate achieves a 65th Percentile Score, then you can expect them to achieve a higher score than 64 in 100 Chartered Accountants. A 20th Percentile Score would suggest they would achieve a higher score than 19 in 100 Chartered Accountants.

The higher the percentile score achieved by your candidate, the better they have performed against that norm group.

Try not to fall into the trap of only considering candidates with very high percentile scores for selection. A candidate with a percentile score in the 'average band' can be described as a typical performer of technical accounting tasks among the norm group, which is representative of the applicant pool in your country. The average band ranges from the 34th - 66th percentile.

If your candidate has achieved an 'average score', take a closer look at their performance in the accounting subjects in the test with a view of determining whether they have performed well in the accounting tasks in the Job Description for your vacant role. You can then determine whether they have reached a benchmark for selection and where you may need to concentrate professional and technical training and support in getting a candidate up to speed if appointed.

## Overall Scores

An overview of test performance provides a summary of on how many questions your candidate completed in the allocated time of 30 minutes, in terms of how many questions they got correct, incorrect and the number of questions omitted.

You can use this information to identify candidates with lower percentile scores, but high degrees of accuracy, suggesting they worked slowly but accurately in the test, which may keep them in the selection process.

## Omitted Questions

Attention should be paid to the number of questions omitted. Because the test is timed, questions are omitted where a candidate chooses to skip a question and also where they run out of time.

To determine whether your candidate ran out of time, look at the cover page to see the time they took to complete the test. If the time is $30: 00$, then the candidate was still working on the test when their time expired.

## Basic, Intermediate \& Difficult Questions

This page lists the number of questions categorised as Basic, Intermediate and Advanced across the 40 questions of the test, with your candidates performance in each category.

This can provide value in determining the skill and knowledge levels your candidate possesses now against the skill level required to perform the job they have applied for.

## Accounting Topics

For each of the four Accounting Topics in this test, you can see the number of questions the candidate answered correctly, incorrectly and questions omitted.

Hiring managers only interested in one or two accounting topics can concentrate on a candidate's performance in topics essential to success in the role.

## Individual Questions

The most detailed level of the report lists all 40 questions topics, whether they were answered correctly, incorrectly or omitted, allowing selection panels to drill down to explore particular elements of accounting most important to their organisation, and their candidates performance against those questions.

