

**APPENDIX B**

**Table of Contents**

| <i>Paragraph</i>  | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| <b>B-000 Statistical Sampling Techniques</b>  |             |
| B-001 Scope of Appendix .....   | B1          |
| <b>B-100 Section 1 --- Impact of Other Sources of Reliance on Amount of Statistical Sampling</b>        |             |
| B-101 Introduction .....  | B1          |
| B-102 The Contract Auditor's Sources of Reliance .....  | B1          |
| <b>B-200 Section 2 --- Design of the Nonstatistical or Statistical Sampling Plan</b>                    |             |
| B-201 Introduction .....  | B3          |
| B-202 Statistical Sampling Methods .....  | B3          |
| B-203 Sampling Plan Design and Documentation .....  | B3          |
| B-204 Detailed Sampling Plan for Attributes .....   | B4          |
| B-205 Detailed Sampling Plan for Variables .....  | B5          |
| <b>B-300 Section 3 --- Statistical Sampling Plan Elements Common To Attribute and Variable Sampling</b> |             |
| B-301 Introduction .....  | B7          |
| B-302 Identifying the Sampling Objective .....  | B7          |
| B-303 Sampling for Attributes or Variables .....  | B8          |
| B-304 Describing the Universe .....   | B8          |
| B-305 Describing the Sampling Frame .....   | B9          |
| <b>B-400 Section 4 --- Statistical Sampling for Attributes</b>  |             |
| B-401 Introduction .....  | B10         |
| B-402 Use of Sampling for Attributes .....  | B10         |
| B-402.1 Attribute Acceptance Sampling .....   | B10         |
| B-402.2 Attribute Estimation Sampling.....  | B10         |
| B-403 Selecting the Sampling Approach .....   | B10         |
| B-403.1 Acceptance Sampling Approach.....   | B10         |
| B-403.2 Estimation Sampling Approach .....  | B11         |
| B-404 Developing Sampling Reliability Parameters – Attributes.....                                      | B11         |
| B-404.1 Acceptance-Sampling Reliability Parameters .....  | B11         |
| B-404.2 Estimation-Sampling Reliability Parameters .....  | B13         |

| <i>Paragraph</i>   | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| B-405 Determining Sample Sizes .....                                       | B13         |
| B-406 Describing the Sample Selection Method .....                         | B13         |
| B-407 Identifying the Attribute Sample Evaluation Method/Software.....     | B14         |
| B-407.1 Acceptance-Sample Evaluation Method/Software.....                  | B14         |
| B-407.2 Estimation-Sample Evaluation Method/Software .....                 | B14         |
| <b>B-500 Section 5 --- Statistical Sampling for Variables</b>              |             |
| B-501 Introduction .....   | B15         |
| B-502 Use of Sampling for Variables .....                                  | B15         |
| B-503 Selecting the Sampling Approach .....                                | B15         |
| B-503.1 Physical Unit Sampling.....  | B15         |
| B-503.2 Dollar Unit Sampling (DUS) .....                                   | B16         |
| B-504 Developing Sampling Reliability Parameters – Variables .....         | B16         |
| B-505 Establishing the Sample Size .....                                   | B17         |
| B-506 Describing the Sample Selection Method – Variables .....             | B17         |
| B-506.1 Physical Unit-Sample Selection .....                               | B18         |
| B-506.2 Dollar Unit-Sample Selection .....                                 | B18         |
| B-507 Identifying the Variables Sample Evaluation Method/Software.....     | B18         |
| B-507.1 Physical Unit-Sample Evaluation Method/Software.....               | B18         |
| B-507.2 Dollar Unit-Sample Evaluation Method/Software.....                 | B19         |
| <b>B-600 - Data Stratification for Audit Purposes</b>                      |             |
| B-601 Introduction .....   | B21         |
| B-602 Definition of Stratification .....                                   | B21         |
| B-603 Auditing Large Data Bases .....                                      | B21         |
| B-604 Purpose of Stratification.....                                       | B21         |
| B-605 Types of Stratification.....   | B22         |
| B-606 Stratification in Concurrent Auditing.....                           | B22         |
| B-607 Stratification by Dollars .....                                      | B22         |
| B-608 Use of Information Technology Equipment for Stratification .....     | B23         |
| <b>B-700 - Random Selection Methods</b>                                    |             |
| B-701 Introduction .....   | B25         |
| B-702 Random Selection .....   | B25         |
| B-703 How Randomness May Be Obtained .....                                 | B25         |
| B-704 Unrestricted Random Selection Procedures .....                       | B26         |
| B-704.1 Items Identified by a Single Series of Consecutive<br>Numbers..... | B26         |

**March 6, 2009**

**B(3)**

*Paragraph*

*Page*

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| B-704.2 Items Identified by Sets of Numbers.....                           | B26 |
| B-704.3 Numbers Which Represent Items Not Included in the<br>Universe..... | B26 |
| B-705 Systematic Random Selection .....                                    | B27 |
| B-705.1 Examples of Use .....  | B28 |
| B-706 Use of Information Technology to Assist in Sample Selection.....     | B29 |



## APPENDIX B

### B-000 Statistical Sampling Techniques

#### B-001 Scope of Appendix

This appendix presents essential principles and methods of statistical (probability) sampling applicable to contract auditing. In statistical sampling, each sample item in the universe has a determinable probability of being selected thus providing a basis for estimating the reliability of results. This appendix provides guidance for auditors in the design of a sampling plan and the selection and use of appropriate sampling methods for achieving audit objectives. The guidance applies to both estimation and acceptance sampling. It is not, however, a detailed course in statistical sampling. General audit sampling guidance, including the Agency's sampling policy, is discussed in 4-600, Audit Sampling.

#### B-100 Section 1 --- Impact of Other Sources of Reliance on Amount of Statistical Sampling

##### B-101 Introduction

This section discusses the interrelationship and interdependence of statistical sampling and the other contract audit techniques that serve as sources of reliance for audit conclusions and recommendations. In the examination of contract costs, the auditor's objective is to report an informed opinion on the propriety of the contractor's cost representations. In expressing an opinion, the auditor does not require certainty (which may not be practical to obtain) regarding the contractor's representations. The auditor only needs reasonable assurance that the audit conclusions are substantially correct. An understanding of these relationships is essential to the effective application of statistical sampling to contract auditing.

##### B-102 The Contract Auditor's Sources of Reliance

a. The fact that the audit report expresses an opinion and not a statement of absolute fact is of primary importance to the selection and application of appropriate audit procedures and techniques. The contract auditor may use any analytical or summary methods that will yield a sufficiently accurate determination or opinion. In forming this opinion the auditor is often able to rely on a number of sources of information. It is important to understand these sources in order to weigh properly their influence on the sampling plan. The contract auditor's principal sources of reliance include the following:

(1) Review and Analysis of Procedures and Controls. Procedures which are well designed, effectively operating, and combined with strong controls produce consistent results on which the auditor can rely with a minimum of testing. Conversely, weak or poor operating procedures or controls frequently produce inconsistent results or consistently wrong results. The latter conditions will require a more thorough examination. The auditor can gain knowledge of the contractor's system from formal or informal survey procedures.

(2) Comparison with Historical Cost Patterns. In many cases, the results of prior audits in a given area will have disclosed no significant discrepancies. If costs currently being audited follow a similar pattern, the amount of testing required will be reduced. Techniques for evaluating the consistency of current costs with previous experience include the traditional auditing tools of comparative, ratio, and trend analysis, as well as graphic and regression analysis.

(3) The Test Audit or Test-Check Procedure. This audit procedure may be used to highlight undesirable practices or conditions; or it may be used to secure a cross-section of an audit area so that the auditor may draw conclusions about the entire area by examining the sample. It is in the application of the test audit or test-check procedure that statistical sampling is most useful to the contract auditor.

b. By considering all of the sources of reliance available, the auditor is able to make an informed decision as to the level of transaction testing that is required to be completed for a given audit circumstance. If all sources of reliance indicate favorable conditions, the auditor should limit tests of transactions to the minimum number that will support an informed opinion assuming a reasonable degree of risk. For example, when a survey indicates that the controls are strong and operating effectively and an adequate sampling of the records discloses no exceptions, the auditor has greater confidence in the reliability of the records than he/she would have from the sample alone. Correspondingly, the amount of sampling required to confirm other system or data analyses is less than when dependence is placed solely on the results of the sample.

c. Although the extent of the auditor's examination of records can be minimized by other sources of reliance, it seldom can be eliminated when substantial dollar values or sensitive issues are involved. In all audits, a certain amount of record examination is required to ascertain that controls are actually effective and that procedures and practices, which were satisfactory in the past, have not changed. Furthermore, the auditor must consider the objectives as well as the effectiveness of internal controls. For example, controls designed to assure that costs are properly recorded from purchase orders and vouchers to appropriate accounts would influence a sample selection that is designed to determine if those costs were assigned to appropriate contracts.

d. One of the principal advantages of statistical sampling is the measurement of the reliability of the results that it provides. Published tables indicate the sample size required to achieve given reliability objectives. EZ-Quant includes a sample sizing procedure for the same purpose. Procedures for considering other sources of reliance in determining optimum sample sizes are discussed in B-400 and B-500. Stratification is discussed in B-600.

## **B-200 Section 2 --- Design of the Nonstatistical or Statistical Sampling Plan**

### **B-201 Introduction**

This section discusses the design of the sampling plan and the elements that should be documented in the plan. Detailed sampling plans are developed for the sampling categories of:

- (1) sampling for attributes and
- (2) sampling for variables.

Sampling plan elements, common to both attribute and variable sampling, are discussed in B-300. Elements specific to sampling for attributes or variables are discussed in B-400 or B-500, respectively.

### **B-202 Statistical Sampling Methods**

a. Auditors do not usually perform a 100 percent review of universe data. Therefore, auditors will normally use either statistical or nonstatistical sampling in their audits. The method selected depends on which is the most cost-effective means of satisfying the audit objective and supporting favorable resolution of any reported conditions.

b. Statistical sampling is preferred because of its advantages, which include objectivity, overall defensibility, and measurability of the risk of substantial (or material) sampling error.

c. The use of statistical sampling methods should be discussed in advance with appropriate contractor personnel. These discussions should establish mutual understanding of sampling procedures; however, no prior commitment should be made regarding sample reliability.

### **B-203 Sampling Plan Design and Documentation**

a. The successful audit application of statistical sampling begins with the design of the sampling plan. Sampling plans are required for audit applications of both attribute sampling and variable sampling.

b. The general sampling plan elements are listed below. Detailed sampling plans for attributes and variables are discussed in B-204 and B-205, respectively.

(1) Briefly state the objective of the sample, specifying what the auditor is looking for in the universe.

(2) Describe the universe and state its size (see B-304). That is:

(a) describe the sampling unit (i.e., the basic auditable item to be examined),

(b) specify the scope of the audit so that all sampling units pertinent to the sampling objective can be identified and

(c) state the size of the universe (i.e., the total number and amount of all sampling units.)

(3) Describe the sampling frame, that is, the physical or electronic representation of the universe to which the mechanics of sampling will be applied.

(4) Determine if the universe reconciles with the sampling frame. The sampling frame may include items not intended to be in the audit universe and it may exclude part of the universe. The auditor must develop remedies as required by the type of mismatch and as permitted by available information.

(5) Select a suitable sampling approach. For a variable sampling application, the auditor can choose physical unit sampling or dollar unit sampling (DUS). In sampling for attributes, the alternatives are acceptance or estimation sampling.

(6) Develop the sampling reliability parameters. The reliability parameters, to be specified for either attribute sampling or variable sampling, are listed in B-204f or B-205f, respectively.

(7) When sampling for variables, establish a sample size using either auditor judgment or sample sizing utilities in EZ-Quant. In sampling for attributes, determine a sample size for each attribute using EZ-Quant.

(8) Describe the sample selection method.

(9) Identify the specific software to be used for the sample evaluation.

c. To maintain audit consistency, auditors should use the sampling plan formats described in B-204 and B-205 for all audit applications of statistical sampling. Audit working papers should include a complete sampling plan clearly cross-referenced to where the sample selection and evaluation are located.

### **B-204 Detailed Sampling Plan for Attributes**

Detailed elements (with examples) for an attribute sampling plan are:

a. State the objective for the sample.

(1) Briefly state the general objective. Attribute sampling deals with the frequency, not the dollar impact, of a specified type of error (or other characteristic of audit concern) in the universe. Concerning that error type or characteristic, the objective is either to:

(a) accept or reject the universe, or

(b) to estimate its frequency in the universe.

Examples of attribute acceptance sampling objectives include:

(c) determining whether compliance with timekeeping controls is adequate, and

(d) determining whether the accuracy of an inventory accounting system is acceptable.

An example of an attribute estimation sampling objective is to estimate the percent of invoices that were paid within 30 days of receipt.

(2) Identify the critical (significant) system features (attributes) to be tested. Some attribute examples are "Did the employee endorse the time sheet (or card)?" or "Does the actual part count agree with the inventory system count?"

(3) Define the error condition for each attribute. For example, the inventory system is in error if the actual count differs from the inventory count by more than 5 percent.

b. Describe the universe.

(1) Identify the sampling unit. Some examples are an employee (for the time-keeping test) or a part number (for the inventory system test).

(2) Specify the audit scope to include all sampling units pertinent to the sampling objective. For example, the scope may include all first-shift, hourly employees for Departments A, B, and C (for a time-keeping test).

(3) State the universe size - the number of all sampling units. An example is the 2,000 first-shift, hourly employees for Departments A, B, and C.

c. Describe the sampling frame - the physical or electronic representation of the universe. An example is a computer listing of social security numbers for all hourly employees for all departments.

d. Determine if the universe reconciles with the sampling frame.

(1) Determine if the sampling frame includes units not intended to be in the universe. For example, a listing of social security numbers includes those for employees outside Departments A, B, and C.

(2) Determine if the sampling frame excludes part of the universe. For example, a listing of part numbers may exclude items stored in remote locations.

(3) Develop remedies as required by the type of mismatch and as permitted by available information.

e. Select a suitable sampling approach. An example for the inventory accounting system test is to use acceptance sampling if incorrect rejection (of an acceptable system) would call for a costly remedy; otherwise, use discovery acceptance sampling.

f. Develop desired values of sampling reliability parameters.

(1) For acceptance sampling, the reliability parameters (B-404.1) are:

Critical Error Rate - the maximum error rate in the universe that is considered acceptable,

Desired Government's Risk - the tolerable level of risk of accepting a faulty universe (i.e., universe error rate is greater than the specified critical error rate),

False Alarm Error Rate - an acceptable universe error rate (less than critical error rate) used to control the risk of incorrect rejection (false alarm) of an acceptable universe, and

False Alarm Risk - the tolerable level of risk of rejecting an acceptable universe (i.e., universe error rate is less than the false alarm error rate).

(2) For estimation sampling, the sampling reliability parameters (B-404.2) are:

Precision Range - the width of the desired confidence interval for the universe error rate, and

Confidence Level - the likelihood (or probability) that the universe error rate, being estimated by the sample, will be within a specified range about the (point) estimate itself.

g. Determine a sample size for each attribute. Give the name of the specific software and inputs used to determine the sample size. For example: "The EZ-Quant discovery sample size estimation option will be used to determine the sample size for a discovery sample."

h. Describe the sample selection method. That is, briefly describe the way sample items are randomly selected.

i. Identify, by name, the specific software to be used for sample evaluation. For example: "The EZ-Quant discovery/one-step evaluation option will be used to evaluate the attribute discovery (acceptance) sample."

### **B-205 Detailed Sampling Plan for Variables**

Detailed elements (with examples) for a variable sampling plan are:

a. State the objective for the sample.

(1) Briefly state the general objective. For example, the objective is to estimate the misstatement of proposed material costs.

(2) State the specific characteristics (potential sources of error) to be tested. Examples of potential sources of error are the differences between proposed prices and vendor quotes or between proposed prices and purchase history.

b. Describe the universe.

(1) Identify the sampling unit. Some examples of sampling units are a line item on a bill of materials or a transaction in an overhead account.

(2) Specify the scope to include all sampling units pertinent to the sampling objective. For example, all travel accounts 100 and 101 for FY 99 for Departments A, B, and C.

(3) State the universe size - the number and value (if applicable) of all sampling units. An example is the universe of 250 transactions, totaling \$1,000,000, charged to the travel account during FY 99.

c. Describe the sampling frame - the physical or electronic representation of the universe. Some examples of sampling frames are a computer listing of a consolidated bill of material, a data file (specifically named) of journal voucher entries, or a file drawer of vouchers.

d. Determine if the universe reconciles with the sampling frame.

(1) Determine if the sampling frame includes units not intended to be in the universe. An example would be a listing of travel vouchers that includes certain departments outside the scope of the audit.

(2) Determine if the sampling frame excludes part of the universe. For example, the same listing of travel vouchers excludes those units intended to be in the universe, such as travel vouchers recently incurred by off-site personnel.

(3) Develop remedies as required by the type of mismatch and as permitted by available information.

e. Select a suitable sampling approach. For example, physical unit sampling should be used when the sampling frame is a file drawer of vouchers; dollar unit sampling should be used when the sampling frame includes items that are actually clusters of sampling units (such as multiple-invoice vouchers or BOM line items consisting of several part numbers).

f. Develop desired values for sampling reliability parameters. For variable sampling, the reliability parameters (B-504) are:

Confidence Level - the likelihood (or probability) that the universe amount, being estimated by the sample, will fall within a specified range about the point estimate itself.

Desired Precision Amount - the amount of sampling error, stated as a dollar amount that is considered acceptable by the auditor.

g. Establish the sample size consistent with the audit objective (B-505).

h. Describe the sample selection method.

(1) If automated, give the name of the sampling software procedure. For example: "The EZ-Quant physical unit sample selection option will be used to select a physical unit sample" or, "The EZ-Quant dollar unit sample selection option will be used to select a dollar unit sample."

(2) If manual, briefly describe the universe stratification process (if done) and the way sample items are randomly selected.

i. Identify, by name, the specific software to be used for sample evaluation. For example: "The EZ-Quant physical unit sample evaluation option will be used to evaluate the physical unit sample" or, "The EZ-Quant dollar unit sample evaluation option will be used to evaluate the dollar unit sample."

### **B-300 Section 3 --- Statistical Sampling Plan Elements Common To Attribute and Variable Sampling**

#### **B-301 Introduction**

This section provides guidance on sampling plan elements that are common to both attribute and variable sampling.

#### **B-302 Identifying the Sampling Objective**

a. A prerequisite to the application of any sampling process is the need to identify the specific audit objectives to be attained by examination of the area under evaluation. Prior to initiation of the sampling process, the auditor should definitively set forth in the sampling plan the characteristics and values to be examined during the audit. The auditor's sampling objective should satisfy the audit objectives of the area being audited.

b. The purpose of sampling is to infer something about a "characteristic" of the universe items under consideration. One typical universe characteristic is the total audited dollar amount. To permit inferences about this universe characteristic, it must be possible to determine an audited amount for each sample item examined by the auditor.

c. In the examination of sample items, the auditor is usually concerned with determining the existence of "errors." These errors are not limited to oversights on the part of contractor personnel. They may reflect differences of opinion between the auditor and the contractor as to the proper distribution of a cost or the appropriate documentation of transactions. A generalized objective statement (e.g., "to see if any errors exist" or "to determine if anything is wrong") should be avoided. The precise type of errors, occurrences, or values being audited must be defined in order to design an economical or efficient sampling plan.

d. Frequently, the objectives of the audit may require the examination of all items for several characteristics. The sampling plan should take into consideration that findings from the sample of each characteristic should be kept separate for individual analysis and not combined, since each characteristic may be of different audit significance. For example, suppose a floor check of a random sample of employees disclosed that:

(1) some employees who were late or absent were being checked in by other employees and

(2) some job tickets, which were otherwise correct, were not being countersigned by the supervisor.

An analysis based on the combined number of errors would be less informative than separate analyses of the errors in each category.

e. When different categories of errors disclosed by a sample can be evaluated monetarily, the findings can be combined if they are recurring in nature and not peculiar to only certain characteristics or accounts. For example, suppose a sample of travel vouchers disclosed unallowable costs for:

(1) entertainment of customers and

(2) the excess cost of first-class over other available air accommodations.

Separate estimates of the amount of unallowable expenses in each category would not be necessary since the auditor's objective is to obtain a reliable estimate of the total amount of unallowable expenses.

f. If monetary errors are evidently peculiar to certain characteristics or subareas, or are apparently nonrecurring, they should not be combined. A judgment is required as to whether or not a particular type of unallowable cost should be projected across-the-board. There is occasionally an advantage to separate treatment, such as a reduction in an unreasonable confidence interval (or precision, as discussed in B-504). Suppose, for example, relocation costs were included in travel expense and no costs were questioned in this category, the confidence interval could be narrowed by stratifying out relocation costs.

g. When the auditor has reason to believe that a cost category includes a significant amount of unallowable expenses, the purpose in taking a sample will generally be to estimate the total amount of unallowable expenses. On the other hand, if the auditor has no reason to believe the costs being audited include unallowable amounts, the purpose will generally be to obtain additional assurance that the costs do not, in fact, include a significant amount of unallowable expenses. In either case, the auditor should seek to develop a sampling plan that will provide maximum support for conclusions in return for the time spent in the selection, examination, and evaluation of the sample. In addition, the sample size should provide a reasonable balance between:

- (1) the amount of support the sample will provide for audit conclusions and
- (2) the expenditure of auditor resources the sample will require.

### **B-303 Sampling for Attributes or Variables**

a. The sampling of characteristics may be divided into two broad categories of sampling for attributes and sampling for variables. When sampling to determine the rate or proportion of errors in the records or to obtain assurance that an error rate is not excessive, the auditor is sampling for attributes. Sampling for variables is performed when a sample is selected in order to estimate an amount such as the dollar value of unallowable costs contained in the total dollar value of material invoices charged to a Government contract. The distinction is important because the methods used to evaluate sample results differ.

b. The same sample may be used for attributes and variables. For example, in evaluating direct material costs, the auditor may want to estimate both the percentage of purchases made without competition and the dollar amounts improperly charged to a Government contract.

### **B-304 Describing the Universe**

a. A universe is a group of items or transactions from which information is desired. Some statistical texts refer to the universe as the group of items before segregation and audit stratification of items for detailed examination. However, in this appendix the term “universe” will refer to the “sampling universe”, the group of items which remains after the large dollar or sensitive transactions have been stratified (or segregated) for complete (as opposed to partial) audit examination.

b. The sampling unit is the basic unit that will be examined. A sampling unit may be a document or record, such as a purchase order or travel voucher, or may be an item reflected on the document or record. As an example, an objective may be to determine how many, if any, purchase orders lack adequate supporting documentation, or the objective may be to verify certain characteristics of the items on the purchase orders, such as whether each item's cost is correct. If the examinations were to be made on a sampling basis, the sampling unit in the first instance would be a purchase order. In the second instance, the sampling unit would be a line item on a purchase order. If there were several line items on each of the purchase orders, it can be readily seen that the sizes of the two groups would differ substantially.

c. With dollar unit sampling (DUS), it is often implied that “dollar units” or “dollar hits” as opposed to physical units are being sampled. Physical units are the sampling unit, with sample items being identified by the dollar hits. In order to evaluate a dollar hit the item (e.g., the cost of a physical unit) containing the dollar hit must be analyzed. In the event that DUS selects units that are clusters (e.g., subassemblies) which can be broken down into smaller auditable units (e.g., subassembly parts), the smaller units containing the hits can become the sampling units. If this is done for one cluster, it must be done for all clusters in the sample.

d. The universe is the aggregate of all sampling units. Therefore, the auditor must specify the scope of the sample to ensure that all sampling units pertinent to the sampling

objective will be included in the universe. Examples of criteria that specify scope include accounts, time period, dollar range, bill of material, and organizational units.

### **B-305 Describing the Sampling Frame**

a. The sampling frame is the physical (or electronic) representation of the sampling units from which the sample is actually selected. In sampling for attributes, an example of a sampling frame could be a computer listing of social security numbers for all hourly employees for all departments. The sampling unit would be the employee, each represented by a social security number on the listing. In sampling for variables, examples of sampling frames include a computer listing of a consolidated bill of material, a data file of journal voucher entries, and a file drawer of vouchers. For these sampling frames, possible sampling units are a part number, item number, or physical voucher, respectively.

b. One sampling frame requirement is that it be a complete representation of all sampling units constituting the universe. Since auditor conclusions derived from a sample pertain to those sampling units actually represented in the sampling frame, the auditor must determine if the sampling frame excludes part of the previously defined universe. It may be necessary to make the sampling universe smaller by redefining it to exclude from it those items not included in the sampling frame. In any case, the auditor should reconcile the universe with the sampling frame and document any required adjustments in the audit working papers.

c. When the sampling frame contains items not intended to be in the universe (for example, if a listing of travel vouchers included vouchers from departments outside the scope of the audit), there are two ways to proceed depending on whether the number and amount of out-of-scope items are known. The auditor may either (i) exclude out-of-scope totals from the universe totals and replace out-of-scope items in the sample (if the totals are known), or (ii) leave out-of-scope items in the sample but question no costs in them (if the totals are unknown). Either remedy should be documented.

## **B-400 Section 4 --- Statistical Sampling for Attributes**

### **B-401 Introduction**

This section provides detailed guidance for developing sampling plans that are specifically related to sampling for attributes.

### **B-402 Use of Sampling for Attributes**

a. Attribute sampling can be classified into two approaches of acceptance and estimation sampling. Their use depends on audit objectives. With acceptance sampling, the goal is to either accept or reject the universe. With estimation sampling, the goal is to estimate the actual error rate in the universe.

b. Attribute sampling is performed when there are only two possible outcomes from the evaluation of a sample item: the sampled item either is or is not in compliance with the control being tested. An audit can be built around questions answerable by either "yes" or "no", a feature that distinguishes sampling for attributes from sampling for variables.

#### **B-402.1 Attribute Acceptance Sampling**

Attribute acceptance sampling is typically used for evaluating a contractor's internal controls. This includes the evaluation of policies, procedures, and practices to determine the adequacy of internal controls or operational efficiency. Since perfection is seldom expected, there is some level of noncompliance that can be tolerated. Attribute acceptance sampling is designed to discern whether noncompliance is within tolerable limits. In acceptance sampling, the minimum sample size can be determined to distinguish between tolerable and intolerable conditions. The tolerable level of noncompliance or critical error rate (defined in B-404.1b) is specified in advance. Acceptance sampling is not designed to estimate questioned costs. Instead, poor compliance revealed by an acceptance sample would normally prompt recommendations for system changes.

#### **B-402.2 Attribute Estimation Sampling**

a. In contrast to acceptance sampling, estimation sampling is designed to estimate the noncompliance rate with a level of precision (confidence interval for the universe error rate) specified by the auditor. Of course, the results of an estimation sample could be used to reach an accept-or-reject decision. However, the sample results would have to be compared with the same tolerable level of noncompliance (critical error rate) that would be used in developing an acceptance sampling plan.

b. Attribute estimation sampling is generally applicable to audits where compliance of the universe is being estimated as opposed to being subject to a pass/fail test. Estimation sampling is appropriate when the audit objective is to estimate an adjustment (impact) to a statement of error conditions. In other cases, such as the sampling of individuals in work sampling, it can be used to estimate the error (or idleness) rate.

### **B-403 Selecting the Sampling Approach**

#### **B-403.1 Acceptance Sampling Approach**

For acceptance sampling, three sampling procedures are available for compliance testing:

- (1) discovery sampling,
- (2) one-step acceptance sampling, and

(3) two-step acceptance sampling.

Acceptance sampling procedures are designed to test whether the rate of a particular type of error exceeds a specified acceptable or tolerable level. The procedures are pass/fail tests that place limits on the risks that the results will be misleading. An acceptance sampling plan consists of a sample size and acceptance number of errors. If the number of errors found in the sample exceeds the acceptance number, the universe is deemed unacceptable.

a. Discovery sampling is a special case of one-step attribute acceptance sampling. In attribute discovery sampling, the acceptance number of errors is zero. This feature provides a minimum sample size, achieved by considering only the risk of accepting a faulty universe (i.e., universe error rate greater than –a specified critical error rate, as defined in B-404.1b).

b. A one-step acceptance sampling procedure determines both the sample size and an acceptance number of errors using a single sampling step.

(1) In addition to considering the risk of accepting a faulty universe, one-step acceptance sampling considers the risk of rejecting an acceptable universe (i.e., a universe with an error rate less than a specified false alarm error rate, defined in B-404.1c). If the risk of wrongful rejection of an acceptable universe is not an audit concern, discovery sampling (with its minimum sample size) is the preferred sampling option.

(2) This sampling procedure or the related two-step procedure should be used when the auditor needs to control the risk of rejecting an acceptable universe, such as when remedial measures prompted by rejection are unusually costly. The one-step procedure is preferable to the two-step procedure when there is reason to believe that the actual error rate falls in the interval between two specified error rates (i.e., critical error rate and false alarm error rate).

c. The two-step acceptance procedure is similar to its one-step counterpart except that it breaks the sample into two individual steps, making it possible that the second step will be unnecessary, but giving the universe a second chance for a favorable finding. The first step is essentially an attribute discovery step since its acceptance number of errors is set to zero. This sampling procedure should be used when:

(1) There is reason to believe that the actual error rate is minimal (less than the specified false alarm rate) and no errors are likely to occur in the sample. With no first-step errors, the auditor would accept the universe at that point and would not perform the second step.

(2) There is reason to believe that the actual error rate is substantial (greater than critical rate) and numerous errors are likely to occur in the sample. If errors found in the first step exceed the combined acceptance number for both steps, the auditor would reject the universe at that point and would not perform the second step.

### **B-403.2 Estimation Sampling Approach**

An attribute estimation sample is designed to estimate the frequency of a specific type of error in a universe. A sample size is determined that provides a desired level of assurance (or confidence) that the error rate is estimated with a desired degree of precision (i.e., distance between the confidence limits).

## **B-404 Developing Sampling Reliability Parameters – Attributes**

### **B-404.1 Acceptance-Sampling Reliability Parameters**

a. In acceptance sampling, attributes should be evaluated individually so that an auditor can make a pass/fail decision relative to each tested feature of the system or universe being audited. The auditor should prioritize the attributes because some attributes are normally more critical than others. Ordinarily, separate sample size queries would be performed for each attribute. Therefore, the auditor should establish a set of sampling reliability parameters for each attribute under consideration.

b. All three acceptance sampling procedures described in B-403.1 consider the risk of accepting a faulty universe. A universe is faulty when its actual error rate is greater than a maximum acceptable error rate (critical error rate, discussed below) specified by the auditor. Also, a desired level of assurance (or its corresponding acceptable level of risk, discussed below) must be specified in acceptance/discovery sampling.

(1) The critical error rate (CER) is the maximum error rate in the universe that is considered "acceptable" by the auditor. For example, there may be only one error in 5,000 transactions, indicating an error rate of only 0.02 percent, but the specific type of error may indicate serious problems (such as fraud). On the other hand, a higher rate could reflect errors of less significance which are of a random nature and show no trend or pattern. Accordingly, the significance of an error rate must be evaluated in terms of its potential effect on Government contract costs. For example, a one percent error rate in direct labor or material costs charged to Government contracts by a large contractor could result in overcharges totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars over the course of a year. A five percent error rate in a \$100,000 overhead account which is allocated in large part to commercial work would be less significant. As with all reliability goals, the value assigned to the critical error rate will affect the required sample size.

(2) The desired assurance, or confidence level (CL), is the reliability (in this case, the likelihood of reaching the right conclusion) that an auditor wishes to place on the sample results. Since it is often easier to think in terms of risk, the complement of the confidence level (100 - CL, when both are stated as a percentage) can also be used in acceptance sampling. This risk term is defined as the "Government's Risk" (GR) in the EZ-Quant software "help" documentation.

(3) The reliance an auditor obtains from past experience in auditing such areas as the same cost element or similar internal controls has no effect on what constitutes an "unacceptable" error rate, but it does affect the confidence the auditor needs from the sample. For example, if the auditor is performing an audit of historical costs at a location where DCAA has not previously performed an audit, considerable reliance must be placed on the results of a sample. As an example, a 90 percent confidence level (i.e., 10 percent risk) could be used to estimate the sample size. On the other hand, if the auditor is at a contractor where experience has indicated good internal controls and prior years' tests have disclosed no significant errors, a confidence level of 70 percent or less (i.e., risk of 30 percent or more) could suffice.

c. Unlike discovery acceptance sampling, both one-step and two-step acceptance sampling procedures consider the risk of rejecting an acceptable universe. The possibility of rejecting an acceptable universe, sometimes referred to as a "false alarm," is a possibility with discovery sampling in general. An acceptable universe is one with an actual universe error rate that is less than a minimum rate, the "false alarm error rate", specified by the auditor. A corresponding criterion, "false alarm risk," must also be specified in one-step or two-step acceptance sampling.

(1) The false alarm error rate (FAER) is a user-specified acceptable universe error rate used to control the risk of false alarm. A universe with an error rate less than the FAER is clearly acceptable, and in some audit situations it is prudent to limit the likelihood that the sample will prompt its rejection. The FAER must be less than the CER.

(2) The false alarm risk (FAR) is the tolerable level of risk of rejecting an acceptable universe, the latter being defined by the FAER. Typically, the contractor bears this risk of false indication of flawed conditions

(3) The FAER and the CER define a range of error rates that are cautiously acceptable. It makes sense to set the CER high enough so that, at best, it is only marginally acceptable, meaning that a slightly lower rate would be acceptable but would prompt substantial caution and a slightly higher rate would be unquestionably unacceptable. Similarly, it makes sense to set the FAER low enough so that a slightly higher rate would prompt mild caution but a slightly lower rate would be

unquestionably acceptable. An error rate in between would be acceptable but would still prompt varying levels of caution. This is summarized below:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Set the critical error rate and false alarm error rate so that . . . |   |
| If the actual error rate were . . .                                  | Then the universe is . . .  |
| Above the critical error rate  | Clearly unacceptable.   |
| Between the false alarm error rate and the critical error rate       | Cautiously acceptable, ranging from marginally to clearly acceptable. |
| Below the false alarm error rate                                     | Clearly acceptable.   |

**B-404.2 Estimation-Sampling Reliability Parameters**

For attribute estimation sampling, the sampling reliability parameters are the desired precision range, the desired confidence level, and the anticipated error rate. Specification of the values for these parameters for the attribute estimation sampling procedure described in B-403.2 are discussed below.

a. The anticipated error rate is a judgmental assessment of the actual universe error conditions and is used to determine a sample size that meets precision and confidence criteria. It is not the anticipated sample error rate and there is no useful audit interpretation of any difference between the anticipated rate and the sample rate computed after sampling. Normally, the auditor will refer to past experience with the same or similar systems (or universes) to specify the anticipated error rate. It is useful to specify a conservatively high (yet still reasonable) anticipated error rate because the slightly higher sample sizes thereby derived will provide somewhat better sampling precision.

b. The precision range is the desired width of the confidence interval that will be computed from sample results.

c. The confidence level is the desired assurance that the actual error rate will be within the upper and lower confidence limits that will be determined from the sample results.

**B-405 Determining Sample Sizes**

a. Although sample sizes can be determined manually from published sampling tables, auditors should use the EZ-Quant software to compute sample sizes for acceptance and estimation sampling procedures.

b. The auditor should rank the attributes according to their relative importance. Normally, the most critical attribute will require the largest sample. For each attribute, the required sample size should be determined using the appropriate EZ-Quant acceptance or estimation sampling size option. The maximum number of items to be selected will be the largest of all the sample sizes determined for individual attributes.

**B-406 Describing the Sample Selection Method**

Proper implementation of the auditor's sampling plan requires:

- (1) that the required number of items be drawn randomly from the universe and
- (2) that each item be evaluated for compliance in the aspects of audit concern.

In a randomly selected sample, each item has a known chance (or probability) of being selected. The results of a randomly selected sample can be objectively applied to the universe (or system) to assist the auditor in deciding whether the universe is in compliance with the system control being tested. Section B-700 discusses the various random selection methods.

**B-407 Identifying the Attribute Sample Evaluation Method/Software**

In sampling for attributes, aside from the pass/fail conclusion of an acceptance sample, the results of the examination are expressed as an estimate of the actual error rate. The estimated error rate is the ratio of the error occurrences to the sample size. For each attribute, sample findings should be tabulated separately as if each constituted an independent and separate sample. This is necessary to isolate critical problem areas for further audit effort and to possibly terminate testing in other areas.

**B-407.1 Acceptance-Sample Evaluation Method/Software**

a. In acceptance sampling, the pass/fail purpose of the sample is accomplished when the acceptance number of errors is exceeded or when the sample is completed, whichever comes first. Ordinarily, the auditor will want to proceed beyond a pass/fail conclusion in the event of a failure. That is, the auditor will normally use the sample results to estimate the universe error rate in order to gauge the potential severity of error conditions. In this manner, the sample assumes the role of an attribute estimation sample.

b. For proper evaluation of the confidence interval, the auditor must complete the sample even if the acceptable number of errors is exceeded. When using EZ-Quant, the auditor's selection of the appropriate sample evaluation procedure depends on which attribute sampling procedure was previously selected (i.e., discovery, one-step or two-step acceptance).

c. The one-step acceptance sample evaluation option of EZ-Quant should be used to evaluate sample results from either discovery or one-step acceptance sampling procedures. The one-step sample evaluation procedure permits the auditor to focus on a pass/fail decision derived from an acceptance sample. It duplicates what is apparent from comparing the number of errors in the sample to the acceptance number of errors specified in the sampling plan. Failure of the universe presents a more compelling reason to focus on the pass/fail decision. An analysis of the sampling error is possible by using sample evaluation options to:

(1) specify a confidence level and obtain an upper precision limit (to compare with CER specified in sampling plan) or

(2) specify an upper precision limit and obtain a confidence level (to compare with the sampling plan specification).

d. The two-step acceptance sample evaluation option of EZ-Quant should be used to evaluate the results of a fully implemented two-step acceptance sample. This analysis is similar to the one-step sample evaluation described above.

**B-407.2 Estimation-Sample Evaluation Method/Software**

In estimation sampling, the sample results are evaluated to determine whether the desired levels of assurance and precision, as specified in the sampling plan, were obtained. The one-step acceptance sample evaluation option of EZ-Quant should be used to evaluate the results of an attribute estimation sample.

## B-500 Section 5 --- Statistical Sampling for Variables

### B-501 Introduction

This section provides detailed guidance for developing sampling plans that are specifically related to sampling for variables.

### B-502 Use of Sampling for Variables

a. Variable sampling is generally used to verify account balances or cost elements and note any differences. This type of sampling is substantive testing (as opposed to compliance testing) whereby sample items are evaluated for error amounts or variables (as opposed to attributes). The audit sampling universe (e.g., accounts, vouchers, or bill of material) is the entire grouping of items from which a sample will be drawn. Variable sampling can be applied to proposals, incurred costs, progress payments, forward pricing rates, and defective pricing.

b. An important objective of variable sampling is to estimate a particular universe characteristic such as total unallowable costs (or questioned cost). The estimated questioned cost is commonly known as the “point estimate.” A point estimate strikes a balance between potential understatement (considering both likelihood and amount) and potential overstatement of the true universe amount. In statistical sampling, “confidence level” and “precision” are used to measure the reliability of the point estimate. The confidence level deals with “sureness” (or assurance) while precision deals with “closeness” (or accuracy). Auditors must establish desired levels of reliability (discussed in B-504) in order to properly evaluate the sample results.

### B-503 Selecting the Sampling Approach

In the application of variable sampling, the auditor can choose either physical unit sampling or dollar unit sampling (DUS). The important difference between these sampling approaches is the way sample items are selected and thus the chance each item has of being selected. In either case, the unit to be selected and examined will be a “physical unit”, typically a document or record (such as a purchase order, travel voucher, or bill of material) or perhaps, in the case of DUS, an auditable item within the document or record. With physical unit sampling, each physical item within a stratum has an equal chance of selection. With DUS, an item’s chance of selection is directly proportional to its size (usually expressed in dollars). This feature gives each dollar an equal chance of appearing in the sample and provides the useful image (for teaching and explanatory purposes) that it is dollars, not physical items that are the sampling unit.

#### B-503.1 Physical Unit Sampling

a. Most audit universes are widely dispersed. Usually, there is a wide variation between the smallest and largest individual dollar amounts, with most of the amounts being relatively small and only a few amounts being very large. Since a random sample from the entire universe would probably include only a few large (high dollar) items, the reliability of the results would be correspondingly low. This is possible because wide variations are likely between questionable amounts for individual large items and the average of questionable amounts from the universe.

b. Stratification of the universe into several dollar ranges or strata can be used to improve audit reliability and reduce the overall number of items evaluated. Normally, the universe is stratified into a high-dollar stratum (for 100 percent evaluation) and several other strata from which samples are selected for evaluation. Audit effort is concentrated on the high-dollar items where the risk is greater. Samples are statistically

selected from each of the other strata, which are used as the basis for projecting individual stratum sample results to the corresponding universe.

c. In physical unit sampling, sample items can be randomly selected either manually or by using an appropriate software package. The auditor then evaluates the sample items and determines any cost that should be questioned. Sample results can be manually projected to the universe by the auditor; however, use of the physical unit sample evaluation option of EZ-Quant is preferred. Sample evaluation software will determine both the point estimate (projection of sample results to universe) and the associated confidence interval.

### **B-503.2 Dollar Unit Sampling (DUS)**

a. Dollar unit sampling is a substitute for stratification by dollar amount. Its selection probability proportional to size (PPS) feature concentrates the sampling evaluation toward larger items much the same as stratification does for physical unit sampling. In general, the two approaches are roughly similar in what they can accomplish. DUS does have an advantage in dealing with selected items that prove to be clusters of smaller physical units.

b. Dollar interval selection is used to select DUS samples. An interval is determined, and items with an absolute value exceeding the interval are automatically selected for evaluation and removed from the universe. The remaining items comprise a single sampling stratum. A starting value less than the interval is randomly determined. It becomes the first “dollar hit”. Subsequent hits are determined by adding the value of the sampling interval to the prior dollar hit until the process has stepped through the entire sampling stratum. The sample items are those containing the dollar hits.

c. In dollar unit sampling, sample items can be randomly selected either manually or by using appropriate DUS software such as the EZ-Quant dollar unit sample selection option or the Electronic Selection Program (ESP). After evaluating the sample items associated with the dollar hits, the auditor determines any costs that should be questioned. As with physical unit sampling, the auditor can manually project DUS results to the universe. However, it is preferable to use DUS evaluation software (i.e., the EZ-Quant dollar unit sample evaluation option or ESP) to determine the point estimate (projection of sample results to universe) and the associated confidence interval.

### **B-504 Developing Sampling Reliability Parameters – Variables**

a. The statistical reliability of sample findings is measured by two interrelated parameters, precision and confidence level. The auditor must establish desired values of these parameters for either approach (physical unit or dollar unit) to variable sampling.

b. The term “precision” pertains to the amount or degree of probable error associated with an estimate (or the extent to which the sample findings may differ from the actual universe values or conditions). It measures the accuracy of a point estimate by showing, for a specified confidence level, how much the point estimate may vary from the true universe amount.

c. In sampling for variables, precision can be expressed as either:

(1) an interval about the point estimate obtained from the sample or

(2) a maximum or upper limit such as “less than \$50” or “less than 6 percent error.”

In most cases, the primary consideration influencing the auditor's selection of a desired level of precision will be the potential effect of the error on Government contract costs.

d. In establishing the desired precision amount in terms of dollars, the auditor should estimate what dollar amount will be considered as tolerable or immaterial. It makes sense to equate the precision amount to a materiality threshold because the precision amount is a measure of how much the point estimate derived from the sample might understate or overstate the actual universe amount.

e. Confidence level is the assurance (or probability) that the amount being estimated by the sample will fall within a specified range (or interval) determined from sample results. A confidence interval is commonly (but not always) defined as the point estimate plus or minus the precision amount. In formal terms, a 95 percent confidence level, for example, indicates that with repeated sampling under the same sampling plan, 95 times out of 100 the actual universe amount is expected to be within the interval computed from the sample results. In practical terms, this means that any single sample has a 95 percent chance of producing an interval that includes the actual universe amount.

f. For a given sample size, the more confident an auditor wants to be that the confidence interval contains the true amount, the wider that interval must be. When establishing the desired confidence level, the auditor should consider the impact of other sources of reliance as discussed in B-100. The existence and significance of other sources of reliance can reduce the necessary level of confidence (at a specified level of precision).

### **B-505 Establishing the Sample Size**

a. In sampling for variables, there is no single “best sample size.” Sample size is a compromise between the inversely related considerations of precision and audit time. Desired levels of reliability and audit time constraints vary from one audit to the next.

b. Evaluating too many sample items can result in achieving greater precision than necessary. That is, more resources will have been devoted to sample analysis than necessary. As the sample size is increased, the confidence interval can be expected to become smaller; however, the improvement in the expected reliability will be less for each additional item added to the sample. With diminishing benefits, a point occurs where the improvement in the reliability from increasing the sample size is not worth the audit time required to examine the additional items.

c. It is also important to consider the absolute size of the sample itself. A larger sample increases the likelihood of non-sampling errors (e.g., transposing numbers). In summary, the precision should be reasonable:

- (1) as an absolute amount,
- (2) in relation to the total amounts questioned and accepted, and
- (3) in relation to the cost in audit time of improving the precision through examination of additional items.

d. The EZ-Quant sample size estimation option allows the auditor to determine the optimum sample size for variables sampling based on three factors:

- (1) presumed error rate or the results of a sample from a similar audit universe,
- (2) precision amount, and
- (3) confidence level.

It is best to invoke the sample sizing option after the audit universe has been read into EZ-Quant so that the precision-enhancing feature of a high dollar stratum, if there is to be one, can be accounted for in the prescribed sample size. The benefit of using the sample sizer rather than arbitrarily setting the sample size is that the user can immediately see the impact on the calculated sample size of increasing or decreasing one or all of the reliability parameters. The auditor has a better chance of achieving the desired level of sampling reliability when the parameters are directly factored into sample size determination.

### **B-506 Describing the Sample Selection Method – Variables**

Proper implementation of the auditor's sampling plan requires:

- (1) that the required number of items be drawn randomly from the universe and
- (2) that each item be evaluated for acceptability of the recorded cost.

In a randomly selected sample, each item has a known chance (or probability) of being selected. A random sample can be selected either manually by the auditor or automatically using statistical sampling software. The results of a randomly selected sample can be

objectively applied to the universe from which it was drawn to assist the auditor in determining the projected cost questioned.

#### **B-506.1 Physical Unit-Sample Selection**

a. When manually selecting a physical unit sample, the auditor should briefly describe the stratification process (if used) and the sample selection method. A detailed discussion of various random selection methods is included in B-700.

b. The physical unit stratified sample selection option of EZ-Quant can be used to stratify a universe and select a sample. This EZ-Quant option will divide the universe into strata, determine the number of sample items for each stratum, and randomly select the sample items for each stratum. The auditor must specify both the number of strata and the total number of items. After evaluating the sample items, the auditor will enter the questioned amounts into a data file so that the point estimate (for projection to the universe) and sampling precision can be determined by the physical unit sample evaluation option of EZ-Quant.

c. Data retrieval software packages are available for installation and use on contractor computer systems for data retrieval and statistical sampling. For example, Datatrak, described in DCAAP 7641.89, can be used to retrieve data, stratify the data, and select a sample. B-706 contains a complete discussion of the auditor's use of information technology (IT) in sample selection.

#### **B-506.2 Dollar Unit-Sample Selection**

a. When manually selecting a sample, the auditor should document the details of the sample selection method. A detailed discussion of the systematic selection method, normally used in DUS applications, is included in B-705.

b. The dollar unit sample selection procedure in EZ-Quant divides the universe into two strata (high dollar and sampling), determines the number of items to be evaluated from each stratum, and randomly selects the sample from the sampling stratum. Either a sampling interval or a sample size must be specified. If the sample size is specified, its corresponding implied interval is computed. The high-dollar stratum consists of items having absolute amounts that are equal to or greater than the interval amount. All other items make up the sampling stratum. The automated sampling process does not differ from the manual procedures discussed in B-503.2b. After evaluating the sample items, the auditor will enter the questioned amounts into a data file so that the point estimate (for projection to the universe) and sampling precision can be determined by the dollar unit sample evaluation option of EZ-Quant.

c. The Electronic Selection Program (ESP) is also available for performing DUS. This microcomputer software package has other capabilities related to contractor data files and working paper preparation.

#### **B-507 Identifying the Variables Sample Evaluation Method/Software**

In sampling for variables, the sample evaluation results are usually expressed in terms of a point estimate of unacceptable (or questioned) costs in the sampled universe. The auditor should evaluate sample reliability (in terms of the precision at a given confidence level) so that the materiality of potential understatement or overstatement of questioned costs can be determined.

##### **B-507.1 Physical Unit-Sample Evaluation Method/Software**

a. The point estimate may be manually computed by the auditor using either the "ratio" or the "difference" method.

(1) The ratio method computes the ratio of unallowable costs in the sample to total costs examined in the sample and applies this ratio to the total costs in the universe. For example, an examination of a sample of 125 items with a recorded value of \$160,000 from a universe of 1200 items with a recorded value of \$1,500,000 disclosed unallowable costs totaling \$16,000. The calculated ratio would be 0.10 (i.e., \$16,000 divided by \$160,000). Also, the point estimate of total unallowable costs would be \$150,000 (i.e., 0.10 times \$1,500,000).

(2) The difference method is also known as the "mean" or "average" method. This method computes the average dollar amount of the errors in the sample and multiplies this average by the number of items in the universe. For example, if a random sample of 125 items from a universe of 1200 disclosed unallowable costs totaling \$16,000, the average would be \$128 (i.e., \$16,000 divided by 125 items). The point estimate of total unallowable costs would be \$153,600 (i.e., \$128 times 1200 items). In the case of a stratified sample, the point estimates obtained for each stratum are simply added together to obtain the point estimate for the total unallowable costs.

(3) If the number of items in the universe is unknown, the ratio method should be used. (It will still be necessary to estimate this number in order to obtain a confidence interval, but the estimate will not affect the calculation of unallowable costs.) If the total dollar value of the items is unknown, the difference method should be used. (The total dollar value will not affect either the point estimate or related confidence interval under the difference method.) When both the total number and dollar value of the items in each stratum are known, it is not necessary for the auditor to choose between the two methods in advance. When the sample results are evaluated, the method that produces the smaller confidence interval at a given confidence level should be used.

(4) When the unallowable costs for individual items tend to be in proportion to the recorded costs, the ratio method will usually produce the smaller confidence interval. When this relationship is weak or insignificant, the difference or mean method will usually produce the smaller confidence interval.

b. The physical unit sample evaluation option of EZ-Quant projects sample results to the unevaluated portion of each stratum for the ratio and difference methods. Projections are performed for each method because one method is normally more precise than the other. After the auditor specifies a confidence level, the point estimate, precision, and confidence interval (for each stratum and overall) are determined. The auditor will use the overall point estimate which has the lowest precision amount and produces the smallest confidence interval.

**B-507.2 Dollar Unit-Sample Evaluation Method/Software**

a. When manually projecting questioned costs in DUS, the ratio of cost questioned to cost examined is determined for each item evaluated. These ratios are added together and divided by the number of sample units evaluated. The resulting average ratio is then multiplied by the universe dollar to yield the point estimate. Assume a sample of 30 items from a universe of \$500,000 resulted in three items questioned, as shown below. Computation of the point estimate would be as follows:

|   | <u>Examined</u> | <u>Questioned</u> | <u>Ratio</u>    |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|   | \$100           | \$30              | .3              |
|   | 50              | 50                | 1.0             |
|   | 5               | 1                 | <u>.2</u>       |
| Total of questioned ratios              |                 |                   | <u>1.5</u>      |
| Average of questioned ratios (1.5/30)   |                 |                   | <u>0.05</u>     |
| Total cost questioned (\$500,000 X .05) |                 |                   | <u>\$25,000</u> |

In this example, we evaluated 30 items and derived an average of the questioned ratios of \$.05 per dollar. This average ratio is applied to the total absolute universe amount.

b. The dollar unit sample evaluation option of EZ-Quant computes a point estimate, precision, and upper and lower confidence limits from the results of the dollar unit sample. The point estimate is computed by multiplying the total dollars in the sampling stratum by the simple average of the each item's ratio of questioned amount to evaluated amount. This computation procedure is also used in the Electronic Selection Program (ESP).

## **B-600 - Data Stratification for Audit Purposes**

### **B-601 Introduction**

This section discusses the general stratification of contractor data for audit purposes.

### **B-602 Definition of Stratification**

Stratification is the partitioning of the audit universe into smaller groups according to a scheme that suits audit purposes. The audit universe consists of all the transactions or other basic auditable items within the scope of the audit. Stratification does not change the audit universe. Stratification is primarily used in variable sampling, and rarely used in attribute sampling.

### **B-603 Auditing Large Data Bases**

To obtain the required evidential matter on which to base an opinion, the auditor must often deal with large volumes of data, in a short period of time. The examination of properly selected statistical samples is usually the most practical method of achieving timely audit coverage of a large number of transactions from the contractor's data base. An often considered alternative, examination of only the high-value items in an audit universe, provides limited (though at times substantial) coverage. It yields no objective audit evidence concerning the rest of the audit universe, which often is a substantial omission. Another simple alternative is unrestricted (simple) random sampling of the entire audit universe. It provides complete coverage but is generally less precise, per audit hour, than stratified random sampling alternatives. Effective (full coverage) auditing of large audit universes and efficient sampling of them usually require that the audit universe be stratified into groups of items that are broadly similar in terms of potential individual audit findings.

### **B-604 Purpose of Stratification**

a. The usual purpose of stratification in contract audit sampling is to enhance sampling precision and thereby decrease the amount of auditor time required to obtain adequate support for the auditor's conclusions. Stratification for this purpose is based on the assumption that a relationship exists between the variable or characteristic the auditor wishes to measure (the audit variable), usually unallowable or otherwise questioned costs, and one or more other variables or characteristics (stratification variables). Except for examined items, the audit variable values are unknown. Stratification variable values must be known for all items and it must be possible to classify (stratify) all items into groups based on them.

b. Stratification may be called for by audit goals not related to sampling precision. For instance, in a multi-year audit it may be necessary for audit purposes to ensure that each year be allocated at least a minimum level of analysis, in which case one would need to stratify the audit universe by year. In another instance, it may be desirable to deliberately focus on some subset of the audit universe, such as certain types of services, in which case all relevant audit universe items would be allocated to their own stratum. In both instances, it would still be possible to create secondary strata, based on other stratification criteria, within these primary strata.

c. Stratification may be done strictly for practical reasons related to the nature of the sampling frame. The sampling frame is the listing of universe items, electronic or otherwise, where the mechanics of sampling are applied. If the sampling frame consisted of dissimilar parts so that, for example, the frame for one part of the universe is electronic and the rest is a printed listing, the sampling mechanics for each would be different. In this case, it would make sense to create a stratum for each component of the sampling frame.

### **B-605 Types of Stratification**

a. The most common single basis for stratification in contract audit sampling is the recorded dollar amount of the individual universe items. The typical audit variable is questioned amount, and some correlation between it and recorded amount is generally expected (that is, large questioned amounts are more likely to be found in larger items than in smaller ones and smaller questioned amounts are more likely to be found in smaller items). With dollar-based stratification, the largest items are often set aside in a full-analysis, non-sampling stratum, and the rest of the items either comprise a single sampling stratum or are divided into two or more sampling strata based on dollar ranges of the recorded values. Separate samples are taken from each group. Usually, the range of values for all non-zero audit findings will be relatively large, but the range of such values within each stratum will be smaller. This feature makes it possible to achieve a desired level of sampling precision with fewer sample items than would otherwise be the case.

b. Other bases for stratification are possible, either instead of or along with dollar-based stratification. In many situations, the auditor may believe that other characteristics of the universe items significantly affect the probability or amounts of errors. In such cases, the universe may be stratified on a basis other than dollar values. For example, unallowable costs may be more frequently encountered in vouchers that relate to certain types of transactions, departments, or payees. The transactions from a particular group of departments, for example, may be assembled in a single stratum and perhaps further subdivided into or two or more dollar-based strata.

### **B-606 Stratification in Concurrent Auditing**

a. Ordinarily, contract audit sampling is used in situations where the size of the audit universe is known and will not change. If sampling is to be used in concurrent auditing however, at least some sampling must be performed before the universe itself is fully formed. A relatively simple way to adapt standard sampling methods to this situation is to stratify the audit universe by time period. Once a period has passed and the magnitude of its stratum is known, it can be sampled and evaluated while the next period's stratum is being formed. Upon completion of the final period's sample, the results for all strata can be brought together in a single stratified sample evaluation, just as for a typical stratified sample.

b. Period-based strata can themselves be stratified by dollar amount. It is typically reasonable to expect that the magnitude of any error in an item be at least loosely correlated with its size. Dollar-based subdivision of period-based strata into, say, two strata each would take advantage of most of the precision-enhancing potential of such stratification, particularly for period-based strata that have a relatively narrow range of dollar values. Alternatively, dollar unit sampling (a substitute for dollar-based stratification) can be used within the period-based strata.

c. A discussion of statistical sample implementation and evaluation in concurrent audits, including the practical aspects of a two-way stratification scheme, is given in the "Help" facilities in EZ-Quant (for Windows).

### **B-607 Stratification by Dollars**

a. The number of dollar strata appropriate in an audit application will depend on (1) the dispersion of dollar values and (2) the audit time required to accomplish the stratification. If all items are of approximately the same amount, stratification by dollar value will serve no useful purpose. On the other hand, if items vary widely in amount, examination of all large amounts and stratification of the remaining items into several dollar ranges can substantially increase the effectiveness of audit time devoted to examining the sample items. However, consideration must be given to audit time required to accomplish the stratification. If automated (computerized) stratification is

not available, further manual stratification (after the identification of high-dollar items) may require more audit effort than is justified by the increased efficiency obtained from stratification.

b. To provide sufficient coverage of both high and low dollar transactions and to reduce the risk of missing significant monetary errors, dollar stratification may be necessary. The auditor may obtain satisfactory stratification by dividing the universe into approximately equal dollar strata. For example, assume the following:

| Dollar Amount    | No. of Items | Total Amount        |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 0-9,999.99       | 1,400        | \$ 2,800,000        |
| 10,000-19,999.99 | 150          | 2,000,000           |
| 20,000-29,999.99 | 65           | 1,500,000           |
| 30,000-39,999.99 | 35           | 1,200,000           |
| 40,000-79,999.99 | 45           | 2,500,000           |
| 80,000 and over  | <u>60</u>    | <u>20,800,000</u>   |
|                  | <u>1,755</u> | <u>\$30,800,000</u> |

If we decide to examine all 60 items over \$80,000 and sample from three dollar-based strata, the following stratification plan would be reasonable:

| Stratum | Dollar Range     | Total Amount        |
|---------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | 0-9,999.99       | \$ 2,800,000        |
| 2       | 10,000-29,999.99 | 3,500,000           |
| 3       | 30,000-79,999.99 | 3,700,000           |
|         | 80,000 and over  | <u>20,800,000</u>   |
|         |                  | <u>\$30,800,000</u> |

The initial sample may be distributed equally among the strata or approximately in proportion to the dollar value of items in each stratum. For example, an initial sample of 100 items could be distributed 28 to stratum 1, 35 to stratum 2, and 37 to stratum 3.

c. The stratified physical unit sample selection option of EZ-Quant can be used to stratify a universe and select a sample as described in B-506.1b. Contractor IT systems can be used to stratify the universe and select sample items as discussed in B-706.

d. Sample results may indicate a need for additional stratification. For example, the sample may identify additional accounts or types of transactions that contain unallowable costs or for some other reason are sensitive. Stratification of these accounts or transactions for more intensive sampling can be accomplished at this time.

e. Dollar unit sampling (DUS) eliminates problems associated with determining stratum boundaries, allocating sample sizes among the strata, and evaluating results when costs are questioned in some strata and not in others. DUS capabilities are available in:

(1) microcomputer software packages such as EZ-Quant or the Electronic Selection Program (ESP) (see B-506.2c) and

(2) mainframe installed IT software packages (such as Datatrak) as discussed in B-706.

### B-608 Use of Information Technology Equipment for Stratification

a. The contractor's IT equipment can be used to stratify the universe and perform sample selection, provided that the procedures are deemed valid and reliable.

b. The contractor's IT equipment can be used to obtain listings (electronic or otherwise) which facilitate sample selection elsewhere. This can be best accomplished by using fourth-generation data retrieval software (e.g., SAS, Focus, and Decision Analyzer) to extract the desired types of data from one or more data files into a unique mainframe-based data file for downloading to a microcomputer. Alternatively, the items can be listed

in ascending or descending order, dollar value, or have all items within specified dollar limits listed on separate runs.

(1) For manual sampling the auditor can use one of the methods described in B-704 or B-705 to select sample items from listings. If the contractor has a listing of all transactions in a format suitable for sample selection, this listing can be used to select items in the bottom dollar stratum as described in B-704.3 or B-705.1b. However, removal of higher dollar value items to a separate stratum will simplify sample selection from the sampling stratum (or multiple strata).

(2) An example of using a computer listing of items in descending order of dollar value is described in the EZ-Quant software "help" documentation for the random number procedure. Such listings are particularly useful in audits of proposed material costs.

c. The auditor's examination of proposed bills of materials (BOMs) can present special problems if:

- items are listed by part number within assemblies and subassemblies and
- the same items are used in a number of different assemblies and subassemblies.

The audit will be greatly facilitated if the contractor's equipment is used to:

- (1) sort BOM items by part number,
- (2) compute total proposed costs for each part, and
- (3) print (preferably to an electronic file) information on each part (description, quantity required, unit price, and total price) in descending order of proposed cost.

In addition to facilitating the selection of a statistical stratified sample, such listings may disclose inconsistencies in pricing the same item in different locations in the bill of materials. Information on the total quantity requirement for a part is also needed to evaluate the price where quantity discounts are available. When BOM data has been downloaded to a microcomputer, the Electronic Selection Program (ESP) is particularly helpful in evaluating the proposed BOM. ESP will perform all the functions listed above and, in addition, produce a consolidated BOM by part number, stratify the universe, evaluate sample results, and prepare audit report schedules.

d. Some contractors have programmed sample selections for DCAA auditors or use commercial data retrieval programs to obtain sample selections requested by DCAA.

(1) When using a sample selected by the contractor's software, additional information (e.g., possible risks, input/output files, program used, method of sample selection, etc.) should be documented, including any additional information or audit procedures required when using contractor supplied samples. The auditor should be present when the sample is generated or have access to all input/output relating to sample selection.

(2) While properly documented contractor selections are generally acceptable, the use of data retrieval programs developed or supported by DCAA is preferred because they provide greater control and versatility. B-706 discusses the use of available Agency software tools, such as EZ-Quant, Electronic Selection Program (ESP), and Datatrak, to assist the auditor in data retrieval and statistical sampling.

## **B-700 - Random Selection Methods**

### **B-701 Introduction**

This section discusses and illustrates the unrestricted and systematic random methods of selecting samples for physical and dollar unit sampling. The use of information technology (IT) to assist in sample selection is discussed in B-706.

### **B-702 Random Selection**

a. Statistical sampling depends upon the principle of random selection. In sampling, the terms "random" and "haphazard" selection have completely different meanings. Haphazard selection is accidental selection. The laws of probability govern random selection. For example, in selecting one voucher at random from a group of 10, the likelihood or probability that any specific voucher is selected is one chance in 10. This probability is known and can be specified because the only factor involved in random selection is the element of chance.

b. To select randomly is to eliminate personal bias or subjective considerations (which cannot be expressed numerically) from the choice of a sample. Random sampling is a selection process in which each item in a stratum has a known probability (chance) of being selected. Although the results of repeated random samples from a given universe will not all be the same, the differences will be the result of chance and not personal bias. Subjective considerations (conscious or otherwise), such as selecting new-looking vouchers, choosing vouchers with few entries, or not taking the first voucher or the last voucher, must be avoided.

c. With DUS, each dollar individually has an equal chance of selection. Collectively, the dollars making up an item give that item a chance of selection proportionate to its size in the universe. Dollar unit sampling is sometimes referred to as "probability proportionate to size" (PPS) sampling. In order to evaluate the dollars selected, the items, documents, or records containing those dollars must be analyzed (See B-503.2).

d. The two basic random selection procedures are unrestricted random selection and systematic random selection. In unrestricted random selection, each item is drawn completely at random from the universe. The systematic random selection method selects sample items at a uniform interval after a random start. A wide variety of statistical sample designs might be used in contract auditing, but implementation of any of the designs involves the use of one of these two basic procedures or a modification or a combination of them. Methods of using random numbers to obtain unrestricted random selections under various circumstances are described in B-704. Systematic random selection is described in B-705.

### **B-703 How Randomness May Be Obtained**

a. How can an audit sample be selected in a random manner? In the case of 10 items, this could be accomplished as follows: record the serial number (or other identification symbol) of each of the 10 items on a separate tag or slip of paper. Place the tags or papers in a container and mix them thoroughly. Then withdraw the required number for the sample. This procedure is feasible when the universe is very small, but difficulties become quite apparent when the universe contains thousands of items (such as vouchers, records, or units of equipment). Random numbers and computer selection routines provide the means for overcoming such difficulties.

b. The selection of random numbers is simplified by the use of quantitative software. Random numbers, which fall in auditor-specified range(s), can be produced in sequences of either single numbers or sets of numbers, depending on the option used. The random number feature of EZ-Quant produces a sequence of random numbers, singly or in sets, which contains no repeats of individual numbers or sets (for sampling without

replacement) or allows duplicate numbers or sets (for sampling with replacement). The sequences are available in both the order generated and ascending order.

c. The random number options are discussed in the EZ-Quant software "help" documentation. This documentation includes an explanation of the terms "sets" and "numbers" as used in the context of these procedures. For example, auditors frequently encounter the problem of obtaining samples of unnumbered vouchers, materials, employees, or other items from listings. Combinations (sets) of two numbers, the first corresponding to a page number and the second to the position of an item on the page, usually provide a convenient method for selecting samples of unnumbered items. Other cases of sample selection might involve other characteristics of the sample items, such as the month, week, and day the item was first recorded.

## **B-704 Unrestricted Random Selection Procedures**

### **B-704.1 Items Identified by a Single Series of Consecutive Numbers**

The simplest use of random numbers to select a sample occurs when the selection is made from a file of consecutively numbered documents or from a listing of consecutively numbered items. For example, suppose that:

- (1) the universe contains 5,000 documents which are to be sampled,
- (2) these documents are numbered in sequence from 1 through 5,000,
- (3) stratification of the sample is unnecessary since it is known that no high dollar or sensitive items are included in the documents, and
- (4) the desired sample size is 125.

A list of random numbers can be supplied by the random number option of EZ-Quant, or it can be derived from a table of random numbers.

### **B-704.2 Items Identified by Sets of Numbers**

a. In many accounting situations, a document or transaction is more readily identified by a combination (or set) of numbers. A combination may consist of a page number plus a line number on that page. It could also consist of a time period plus a document number as illustrated in the following example.

b. Some accounting methods call for documents to be numbered in sequence, by month or other period, commencing with "1" at the beginning of each period. If the documents to be sampled cover several such periods, selection of an unrestricted random sample presents the problem of either sampling each period separately or sampling all periods collectively with random numbers that identify both a period and document number in the period. If it is decided to sample each period separately, the random number option of EZ-Quant can be used to select the sample from consecutively numbered documents within a given period. Suppose, however, that the audit objective is to determine, by test-checking, certain characteristics of 125 documents covering a period of 12 months. A single sample will be taken for all months combined. Assume that each month's documents are numbered in sequence commencing with 1 and the quantity issued in a month varies from 500 to 800. A list of random number pairs can be supplied by the random number sets option of EZ-Quant, the first number in a pair ranging from 1 to 12, the second number in a pair ranging from 1 to 800. Alternatively, a list of random numbers pairs can be developed manually from a table of random numbers.

### **B-704.3 Numbers Which Represent Items Not Included in the Universe**

a. Often, numbers that fall within the range of document numbers cannot be used. For example, some numbers may:

- (1) correspond to spoiled and voided documents,

(2) identify documents previously selected for examination because of their high dollar value or sensitivity, and

(3) relate to types of transactions which are not included in the universe.

It is possible to determine the usability of each random number as it is selected and discard those that cannot be used before proceeding to the next number. In many cases, however, it is easier to initially obtain more numbers than needed and later discard those which are not usable.

b. Suppose, for example, that a file of 7,000 vouchers contains approximately 5,000 vouchers of Type A and about 2,000 of Type B, and that both are intermingled and numbered in sequence from 1,427 to 8,426. Each voucher must be examined to determine whether it is Type A or Type B. A sample size of 125 Type B vouchers is desired. Since the two types are intermingled and the Type B vouchers comprise about 2/7ths of the total, our random numbers will probably identify only 2 of the Type B vouchers for every 7 selected. Therefore, to have a reasonable chance of identifying 125 Type B vouchers, at least 438 random numbers should be selected (the desired sample size, 125, times the ratio of total vouchers to Type B vouchers, 7/2).

c. In the above example, the first step is to select 438 random numbers in the range 1,427 to 8,426 using the random number option of EZ-Quant. As each voucher is drawn, determine if it is Type A or Type B. Return the Type A vouchers to the file and retain the Type B vouchers. Continue until 125 Type B vouchers are selected. If less than 125 Type B vouchers had been selected after evaluating all 438 vouchers, continue the selection process until 125 Type B vouchers are selected.

### **B-705 Systematic Random Selection**

a. The systematic random selection procedure selects sample items on a fixed or uniform interval after a random start. The uniform interval between selected sample items is obtained by dividing the estimated number of universe items by the number of sample items to be selected. The random start is the first number, selected from a random digit table or generated by random number software, which falls within the uniform interval.

b. Systematic random selection is frequently used in manual selections and automated (computerized) selections because it is often easier to program and control than unrestricted random selection. Some conditions and circumstances under which the systematic method may be used for document selection are as follows:

(1) When items to be sampled are documents that are neither listed nor serially numbered or, if numbered, are not filed in numerical sequence.

(2) When items to be sampled are not suitably listed or numbered and are intermingled with other items which are not to be sampled.

(3) When items in the universe are numbered in blocks of numbers with some blocks not being used.

(4) When using DUS.

c. If there is a pattern or arrangement in the universe where items with special or significant characteristics occur at regular intervals, the auditor should ensure that items to be selected include, but not be limited to, these special or significant items. For instance, if every 24th payroll record is that of a supervisor and the auditor's sampling procedure calls for selection of every 24th item, the interval should be revised to ensure that the sample does not consist only of records covering supervisors. On the other hand, there should be a chance of including supervisors' records unless they comprise a separate stratum. The existence of a specified order of the sampling units does not mean that systematic random sampling cannot be used.

d. The usual method of obtaining a dollar unit sample is by systematic random selection. With this selection method, the universe does not have to be arranged in any particular order. If an auditor wants to preclude a potential universe arrangement problem, some DUS software will randomize (or have an option to randomize) the universe prior to sample selection (e.g., Electronic Selection Program (ESP) or the EZ-Quant dollar unit

sample selection option). Normally, all item values greater than the interval are selected for 100 percent evaluation; the remainder are sampled randomly.

**B-705.1 Examples of Use**

- a. Example 1. - Audit application where universe items:
  - (1) are not listed or numbered sequentially or
  - (2) are numbered but not filed in numerical order:
    - (a) Assume that a sample size of 125 is desired from a universe of approximately 11,100 items. (When the universe size is not known, it should be estimated as closely as practicable.) The sampling interval of 88.8 is obtained by dividing 11,100 by 125.
    - (b) Select a random number contained in the interval. This example assumes this number to be 23.
    - (c) Starting with the 23rd item in the universe, select every 88th item until the universe has been covered. Note that the interval number 88.8 was reduced to 88 by dropping the fraction. When an interval number is not an integer, the fraction is dropped. In this case, dropping the fraction results in a sample size slightly larger than 125.
- b. Example 2. - Audit application where the universe items:
  - (1) are intermingled with other items and
  - (2) are not suitably numbered:
    - (a) Assume approximately 11,100 items to be examined are intermingled with about 15,000 which are not to be examined. Assume a sample size of 125.
    - (b) Proceed by dividing 11,100 by 125, obtaining the interval number of 88.8, which is reduced to 88. Select a random start number from 1 to 88. Assume this to be 23.
    - (c) Starting with the 23rd item in the universe, select every 88th item. This procedure will result in the selection of approximately 297 items, of which about 126 should be of the type to be examined (i.e., multiply the sample size of 297 items times the ratio of desired type of items to total items (11,100 divided by 26,100) which equals 126 items).
- c. Example 3. - Audit application where the universe items are numbered in broken sequences:
  - (1) Assume approximately 3,400 vouchers in the universe are numbered serially as follows:

First 342: Vol. Nos. 8,102 through 8,443, next 1,819: Vol. Nos. 11,651 through 13,469, next 1,154: Vol. Nos. 21,891 through 23,044, next 85: Vol. Nos. 25,000 through 25,084.
  - (2) Assume the sample size is 125. Divide 3,400 by 125, obtaining an interval number of 27.2. Reduce this to 27.
  - (3) Select at random a number from 1 to 27. Assume this number is 15.
  - (4) Determine and list the serial numbers of vouchers to be selected in the following manner:
    - (a) The first voucher number to be selected is No. 8,116 (No. 8,101 plus 15). Note that although voucher number 8,101 is not in the universe, it must be used as a base for adding the random number since adding the random number to the first voucher would prevent its selection. The next number is 8,143 (8,116 plus 27). The third is 8,170 (8,143 plus 27). Continue to list each 27th number. The last voucher to be listed in the first 342 is number 8,440.
    - (b) The next voucher number to be listed is 11,674, which is in the second group of 1,819, determined as follows: Since the last voucher in the first group of 342 to be listed was No. 8,440, there were three vouchers left in this group. Therefore, the first voucher to be listed in the next group of 1,819 is the 24th voucher, which is No. 11,674 (11,650 plus 24). The second voucher number to be selected in this group is 11,701 (11,674 plus 27).
    - (c) In this manner continue to determine and list each remaining 27th voucher, until the universe has been covered. In this case there will be a few more than 125 items since the interval was reduced to 27.
  - (5) A variation of the method described above is to use four random starts, one for each block of numbers, instead of 1 random start. Assume these to be 8, 11, 17, and 20. Starting

with the 8th voucher in the first 342, (No. 8109) list each succeeding 27th voucher in this group, making a total of 13. The numbers of these 13 vouchers are: 8109, 8136, 8163, 8190, 8217, 8244, 8271, 8298, 8325, 8352, 8379, 8406, and 8433. In a like manner, select each 27th voucher in the remaining three groups, commencing with the appropriate random start.

d. Example 4. - DUS audit application:

(1) Divide the population dollars by the sample size to determine the interval. Assume this to be 105,697 divided by 50 to obtain 21,139.

(2) Select a random start number contained in the interval. Assume 9,872.

(3) Beginning with dollar 9,872, every 21,139th dollar is selected for evaluation. Cumulative subtotals of the population values, excluding those greater than the interval, are necessary to identify the documents containing the dollars of interest. Both the dollar unit sample selection option of EZ-Quant and the Electronic Selection Program (ESP) perform all calculations required to select a sample and obtain control totals for later input to the appropriate DUS sample evaluation procedure (e.g., the EZ-Quant dollar unit sample evaluation option or ESP).

(4) Since the total population used to determine the interval might contain items that are later removed for 100 percent evaluation, the combined number of items selected probably will be less than that used to determine the interval. Normally, this will not degrade the results of the random sample. However, as with other methods of sampling, a sample size as large as could reasonably be foreseen should be obtained to provide for expansion. The preliminary sample will be a random selection from the total.

### **B-706 Use of Information Technology to Assist in Sample Selection**

a. DCAA has available a number of automated tools to assist auditors in statistical sampling. These tools include EZ-Quant, the Electronic Selection Program (ESP), and Datatrak. As discussed in 4-605e, computer systems should be used to the maximum extent to improve auditor productivity, the stratification of contractor data, the accuracy of sample selection and evaluation, and the documentation of sampling plans and results of sampling. The reasons for not applying this technology should be documented in FAO working papers.

b. Use of these tools can be further enhanced through integration with various data retrieval techniques. Examples include (1) the use of fourth-generation data retrieval software (e.g., SAS, Focus, and Decision Analyzer) to extract mainframe-based data for downloading to microcomputers and (2) the application of Integrated Audit Workstation technology to automate recurring retrieval/sampling applications.

c. As is the case with any computer application, DCAA auditors should be sensitive to the need for strong internal controls as they relate to the integrity of data and its processing. Auditors applying this technology should review FAO risk assessments and internal control evaluations to establish a degree of confidence that data retrieval and sampling will not be compromised. Typically the aforementioned automated sampling tools will provide summary data on universe size as well as other statistics. The data can be compared to various contractor submissions to further improve auditor confidence in the contractor's system.

d. Documentation of the use of automated sampling tools and related techniques in audit working papers is extremely important. For Datatrak and ESP software applications, documentation should include:

(1) a narrative description and flowchart of the process in sufficient detail to enable an understanding of computer files used;

(2) record layouts and definitions of data fields used;

(3) merging, sorting, extraction operations;

(4) software employed; and

(5) computer files/outputs produced.

e. Operating instructions for the automated sampling tools and technical assistance in implementing data retrieval and sampling applications can be obtained through Regional Office AM/IT Divisions or the Technical Audit Services Division (Memphis, TN).