The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

July 1, 2000 to August 2, 2001

Richard L. Fair
State Auditor
Enclosed is our report on the audit of The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey for the period July 1, 2000 to August 2, 2001.

If you would like a personal briefing, please call me at (609) 292-3700.

October 4, 2001
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The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

Scope

We have completed an audit of The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey for the period July 1, 2000 through August 2, 2001. Our audit included financial activities accounted for in the college’s Current Funds.

Annual expenditures of the college’s Current Funds during fiscal year 2001 were $75 million. Annual revenues were $87 million during that period. The major components of revenue were New Jersey state appropriations and tuition and fees. The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey is primarily an undergraduate college of arts, sciences, and professional studies that provides undergraduate programs, including traditional and alternative approaches to education. During the audit period, the enrollment was 5,000 full-time students.

Objectives

The objectives of our audit were to determine whether financial transactions were related to the college’s programs, were reasonable, and were recorded properly in the accounting systems. This audit was conducted pursuant to the State Auditor's responsibilities as set forth in Article VII, Section 1, Paragraph 6 of the State Constitution and Title 52 of the New Jersey Statutes.

Methodology

Our audit was conducted in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

In preparation for our testing, we studied legislation, administrative code, circular letters promulgated by the State Comptroller, and policies of the college. Provisions that we considered significant were documented and compliance with those requirements was verified by interview, observation, and through our samples of financial transactions. We also read the budget message, reviewed financial trends, read
board minutes, and interviewed college personnel to obtain an understanding of the programs and the internal controls.

A nonstatistical sampling approach was used. Our samples of financial transactions were designed to provide conclusions about the validity of transactions as well as internal control and compliance attributes. Sample populations were sorted and transactions were judgmentally selected for testing.

**Conclusions**

We found that the financial transactions included in our testing were related to the college’s programs, were reasonable, and were recorded properly in the accounting systems.