

CQA

# CERTIFIED QUALITY AUDITOR



Quality excellence to enhance your career  
and boost your organization's bottom line

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ASQ

Excellence Through Quality™

Certification from ASQ is considered a mark of quality excellence in many industries. It helps you advance your career, and boosts your organization's bottom line through your mastery of quality skills. Becoming certified as a Quality Auditor confirms your commitment to quality and the positive impact it will have on your organization.



## Examination

Each certification candidate is required to pass an examination that consists of multiple-choice questions that measure comprehension of the body of knowledge.

## Certified Quality Auditor

The Certified Quality Auditor (CQA) is a professional who understands the standards and principles of auditing and the auditing techniques of examining, questioning, evaluating, and reporting to determine a quality system's adequacy and deficiencies. The Certified Quality Auditor analyzes all elements of a quality system and judges its degree of adherence to the criteria of industrial management and quality evaluation and control systems.



### CQA

**Computer Delivered** - The CQA examination is a one-part, multiple choice 165-question exam and is offered in English only. 150 multiple choice questions are scored and 15 are unscored. Total appointment time is five-and-a-half hours, exam time is 5 hours and 18 minutes.

**Paper and Pencil** – The CQA examination is a one-part, 150-question, five-hour exam and is offered in English only.

For comprehensive exam information on Quality Auditor certification, visit [asq.org/cert](https://asq.org/cert).

## Education and/or Experience

You must have eight years of on-the-job experience in one or more of the areas of the Certified Quality Auditor Body of Knowledge. A minimum of three years of this experience must be in a decision-making position. "Decision-making" is defined as the authority to define, execute, or control projects/processes and to be responsible for the outcome. This may or may not include management or supervisory positions.

If you were ever certified by ASQ as a Quality Engineer, Reliability Engineer, Software Quality Engineer, Supplier Quality Professional, or Manager of Quality/Organizational Excellence, experience used to qualify for certification in these fields applies to certification as a Quality Auditor.

If you have completed a degree\* from a college, university, or technical school with accreditation accepted by ASQ, part of the eight-year experience requirement will be waived as follows (only one of these waivers may be claimed):

- Diploma from a technical or trade school—one year will be waived.
- Associate's degree—two years waived.
- Bachelor's degree—four years waived.
- Master's or doctorate—five years waived.

\*Degrees or diplomas from educational institutions outside the United States must be equivalent to degrees from U.S. educational institutions.





# BODY OF KNOWLEDGE

## Certified Quality Auditor (CQA)

**Topics** in this body of knowledge (BoK) include additional detail in the form of subtext explanations and cognitive level. These details will be used by the Exam Development Committee as guidelines for writing test questions, and are designed to help candidates prepare for the exam by identifying specific content within each topic that may be tested. The subtext is not intended to limit the subject matter or be all-inclusive of what might be covered in an exam, but is intended to clarify how the topics relate to a Quality Auditor's role. The descriptor in parentheses at the end of each entry refers to the maximum cognitive level at which the topic will be tested. A more comprehensive description of cognitive levels is provided at the end of this document.

### Case Studies for the CQA Exam

The CQA examinations will continue to present a number of questions associated with case studies. Each case study will include a brief scenario outlining critical details about an audit situation. In addition, each case study will be supported by related audit documents. The documents will be presented during the examination as "Confidential Audit Documents – CQA Case Studies." Approximately 10-15 percent of the test will be devoted to these case studies. Although the questions related to these cases will use the same four-choice answer format as the rest of the test, the use of scenario details and sample documents will allow the candidates to apply their critical thinking skills in evaluating realistic situations and accompanying documents.

## I. Auditing Fundamentals (28 Questions)

### A. Types of Quality Audits

#### 1. Method

Define, differentiate, and analyze various audit types by method: product, service, process, desk, department, function, element, system, management, and integrated (combined and joint). (Analyze)

#### 2. Auditor-auditee relationship

Define, differentiate, and analyze various audit types by auditor-auditee relationship: first-party, second-party, third-party, internal and external. (Analyze)

#### 3. Purpose

Define, differentiate, and analyze various audit types by purpose: verification of corrective and preventive action (CAPA), risk-based, accreditation (registration), compliance, surveillance, and for-cause. (Analyze)

**4. Common elements with other audits**

Identify elements such as audit purpose, data gathering techniques, and tracing that quality audits have in common with environmental, safety, financial, and other types of audits. (Apply)

**B. Purpose and Scope of Audits**

**1. Elements of purpose and scope**

Describe and determine how the purpose of an audit can affect its scope. (Apply)

**2. Benefits of audits**

Analyze how audits can be used to provide an independent assessment of system effectiveness and efficiency, financial risks, cybersecurity risks, and other organizational measures. (Analyze)

**C. Criteria to Audit Against**

Define and distinguish between various audit criteria, such as external (industry, national, international) standards, contracts, specifications, quality awards, policies, internal quality management system (QMS), sustainability, and social responsibility. (Analyze)

**D. Roles and Responsibilities of Audit Participants**

Define and describe the functions and responsibilities of various audit participants, including audit team members, lead auditor, client, auditee, etc. (Apply)

**E. Professional Conduct and Consequences for Auditors**

**1. Professional conduct and responsibilities**

Define and apply the ASQ Code of Ethics, concepts of due diligence and due care with respect to confidentiality and conflict of interest, and appropriate actions in response to the discovery of illegal activities or unsafe conditions. (Apply)

**2. Legal consequences**

Identify potential legal and financial ramifications of improper auditor actions (carelessness, negligence, etc.) in various situations, and anticipate the effect that certain audit results can have on an auditee's liability. (Apply)

**3. Audit credibility**

Identify and apply various factors that influence audit credibility, such as auditor independence, objectivity, and qualification. (Apply)



## II. Audit Process (44 Questions)

### A. Audit Preparation and Planning

#### 1. Elements of the audit planning process

Evaluate and implement the basic steps in audit preparation and planning: verify audit authority; determine the purpose, scope, and type of audit; identify the criteria to audit against, such as customer-specific requirements, applicable standards, and regulations (laws), and identify the necessary resources, including the size and number of audit teams, and documentation requirements. (Evaluate)

#### 2. Auditor selection

Identify and examine various auditor selection criteria, such as education, experience, industry background, subject-matter or technical expertise, and independence from the activity being audited. (Analyze)

#### 3. Audit-related documentation and considerations

Identify the sources of pre-audit information and examine audit-related documentation, such as audit criteria references and results from prior audits. Recognize situations where evaluation of data integrity, electronic documents and records, and/or use and control of computerized systems (cybersecurity) is appropriate to include in the audit. (Analyze)

#### 4. Logistics

Identify and organize audit-related logistics including travel, safety and security considerations, the need for escorts, translators, confidentiality agreements, clear right of access, and facility accommodations such as internet access, printers, work space, and personal protective equipment (PPE). (Analyze)

#### 5. Auditing tools and working papers

Identify the sampling plan or method and procedural guidelines to be used for the specific audit. Select and prepare working papers (checklists, log sheets, and forms) to document the audit and the method of documentation (manual or electronic). (Create)

#### 6. Auditing strategies

Identify and use various tactical methods for conducting an audit, such as forward and backward tracing, discovery, etc. (Apply)

#### 7. Auditing plan

Create an audit plan using information obtained during the audit planning process, provide plan to the client and/or auditee, and distribute the plan to defined stakeholders. (Create)

### B. Audit Performance

#### 1. On-site audit management for the auditor

Interpret situations throughout the performance of the audit to determine whether time is being managed well and when changes need to be made, such as revising planned audit team activities, reallocating resources, adjusting the audit plan, and communicating audit status and potential findings and observations to the auditee on a timely basis. (Analyze)

#### 2. On-site audit management for the auditee

Identify and apply techniques for managing and facilitating the audit process on behalf of the auditee organization, such as serving as a liaison between auditee management and the auditing organization, accompanying the auditor through the data-collection portion of the audit, providing clarifying information, and confirming or denying the existence of observations, nonconformities, and findings. (Analyze)



### 3. Opening meeting

Manage the opening meeting of an audit by identifying the audit's purpose and scope, describing any scoring or rating criteria that will be used during the audit, creating a record of the attendees, reviewing the audit schedule, and answering questions as needed. (Apply)

### 4. Audit data collection and analysis

Use various data collection methods to capture information: conducting interviews, observing work activities, taking physical measurements, and examining documents. Evaluate the results to determine their importance for providing audit evidence. (Evaluate)

### 5. Establishment of objective evidence

Identify and differentiate characteristics of objective evidence, such as observed, measured, confirmed or corroborated, and documented. (Analyze)

### 6. Organization of objective evidence

Classify evidence in terms of significance, severity, frequency, and level of risk. Evaluate the evidence for its potential impact on product, process, system, and cost of quality, and determine whether additional investigation is required to meet the scope of the audit. (Evaluate)

### 7. Exit and closing meetings

Formally manage these meetings: reiterate the audit's purpose, scope, and scoring or rating criteria, and create a record of the attendees. Present the audit results and obtain concurrence on evidence that could lead to an adverse conclusion. Discuss the next steps in the process (follow-up audit, additional evidence-gathering), and clarify who is responsible for performing those steps. (Apply)

## C. Audit Reporting

### 1. Report development and content

Group observations into actionable findings of significance and identify the severity and risk to the client and the auditee. Use appropriate steps to generate the audit report: organize and summarize details, review and finalize results, emphasize critical issues, and establish unique identifiers or codes for critical issues to facilitate tracking and monitoring. (Create)

### 2. Effective reports

Develop and evaluate components of effective audit reports, including background information, executive summary, prioritized results (observations, findings, opportunities for improvement). Present information in an effective manner, using graphical or simple analytical tools to emphasize conclusions and develop a timeline for auditee response and/or corrections. (Create)

### 3. Final audit report steps

Obtain necessary approvals for the audit report and distribute it according to established procedures. Identify the contents of the audit file and retain the file in accordance with established policies and procedures. (Apply)

## D. Audit Follow-Up and Closure

### 1. Elements of the corrective and preventive action (CAPA) process

Identify and evaluate various elements: assignment of responsibility for problem identification; the performance of root cause analysis and recurrence prevention. (Evaluate)

### 2. Review of corrective and preventive action (CAPA) plan

Evaluate the acceptability of proposed CAPA and schedule for completion. Identify and apply strategies for negotiating changes to unacceptable plans. (Evaluate)

### 3. Verification of corrective and preventive action (CAPA)

Determine the adequacy of CAPA taken by verifying and evaluating new or updated procedures, observing revised processes, and conducting follow-up audits. (Evaluate)

### 4. Follow-up on ineffective corrective and preventive action (CAPA)

Develop strategies to use when CAPAs are not implemented or are not effective, such as communicating to the next level of management, reissuing the CAPA request, and re-auditing. (Create)

### 5. Audit closure

Identify and apply various elements of, and criteria for, audit closure. (Apply)

## III. Auditor Competencies (24 Questions)

### A. Auditor Characteristics

Identify characteristics that make auditors effective: interpersonal skills, problem-solving skills, attention to detail, cultural awareness and sensitivity, ability to work independently as well as in a group or on a team, etc. In addition, apply lead auditor characteristics including: negotiation skills and the ability to direct an audit team by balancing strengths and weaknesses of the team members. (Apply)

### B. On-Site Audit

#### Resource Management

Identify and apply techniques for managing audit teams, scheduling audit meetings and activities, making logistical adjustments, etc. (Apply)

### C. Conflict Resolution

Identify typical conflict situations (mild to vehement disagreements, auditee delaying tactics, interruptions, etc.) and determine appropriate techniques for resolving them: clarification of the question or request, reiteration of ground rules, intervention by another authority, and use of cool-down periods. (Analyze)





#### D. Communication and Presentation Techniques

Select and use written, oral, and electronic communication techniques for presentations made during audits for opening, closing, and ad hoc meetings. Use technical and managerial reporting techniques, including graphs, charts, diagrams, and multimedia aids in various situations: domestic, global, in-person, and multiple sites, etc. (Evaluate)

#### E. Interviewing Techniques

Select and use appropriate interviewing techniques and methodologies. (Apply)

1. **Use open-ended or closed question types.**
2. **Use active listening, paraphrasing, and empathy.**
3. **Recognize and respond to non-verbal cues:** body language, the significance of pauses and their length.
4. **Determine when and how to prompt a response:** when supervisors are present, when interviewing a group of workers, when using a translator.

#### F. Team Dynamics

Define, describe, and apply various aspects of team dynamics. (Apply)

1. **Team-building:** clarifying roles and responsibilities for participants and leaders to ensure equitable treatment for all team members, providing clear direction for deliverables, identifying necessary resources, and ensuring their availability.
2. **Team facilitation:** providing coaching and guidance, defusing clashes between members, eliciting input from all, cultivating objectivity, overseeing progress, and encouraging diverse views and consensus.

3. **Stages of team development:** forming, storming, norming, and performing.

## IV. Audit Program Management and Business Applications (30 Questions)

### A. Audit Program Management

#### 1. Senior management support

Identify and explain management's role in creating and supporting the audit function. (Understand)

#### 2. Staffing and resource management

Develop staffing budgets that provide adequate time for auditors to plan, conduct, and respond to scheduled audits, including time and resources that internal auditees need to participate. Identify any special equipment resources needed and ensure their adequacy and availability. Consider the use of and requirements for special audits (outsourced or contracted audits, shared audits, integrated audits) as driven by costs, geography, etc. Evaluate results and adjust resources as needed on a regular basis. (Evaluate)

#### 3. Auditor training and development

Identify minimum audit knowledge and skill requirements for auditors. Provide training on the audit process and relevant (industry-specific) standards, regulations, and legal requirements. Include training on diversity and cultural influences (ethnicity, gender, age, organized labor, etc.) and facilitation techniques. Examine how such factors can affect communications and other interactions among audit participants. Define requirements for continuing education to maintain auditor qualifications. (Analyze)

#### 4. Audit program evaluation

Select the correct metric to evaluate the audit program, including tracking its effect on the bottom line and the risk to the organization. (Evaluate)

#### 5. Internal audit program management

Develop policies, procedures, and schedules to support the organization's objectives. Review internal audit results to identify systemic trends. (Create)

#### 6. External audit program management

Develop procedures, policies, and schedules in support of the supplier management program, including supplier qualification surveys, surveillance audits, and supplier improvement. (Create)

#### 7. Best practices

Analyze audit results to standardize best practices and lessons learned across the organization. (Analyze)

#### 8. Organizational risk management

Analyze how the audit program affects an organization's risk level and how the risk level can influence the number and frequency of audits performed. (Analyze) [Note: Tools and techniques for managing risk are covered in BoK area V.H.]

#### 9. Management review input

Examine and summarize audit program results, trends, and changes in risk to provide input to management reviews. (Evaluate)

#### 10. Electronic records and computerized system considerations

Define and apply techniques to identify data integrity, fraud, and cybersecurity issues when auditing systems that include electronic records and/or computerized systems. (Apply)

### B. Business and Financial Impact

#### 1. Auditing as a management tool

Use audit results to monitor continuous improvement, supplier management, and customer satisfaction, and to provide management with an independent view of the strategic plan's effectiveness and how well it is deployed. (Analyze)

#### 2. Interrelationships of business processes

Identify how business units (receiving, product and process design, production, engineering, sales, marketing, field support, etc.) and multiple sites are interrelated, and recognize how their unique metrics and goals potentially conflict with one another. (Understand)

#### 3. Cost of quality (COQ) principles

Identify, describe, and analyze the audit program's effect on the four COQ categories: prevention, appraisal, internal failure, external failure. (Analyze)

## V. Quality Tools and Techniques (24 Questions)

### A. Basic Quality and Problem-solving Tools

Identify, interpret, and analyze:

- 1) Pareto charts;
- 2) cause and effect diagrams;
- 3) flowcharts;
- 4) statistical process control (SPC) charts;
- 5) check sheets;
- 6) scatter diagrams;
- 7) histograms;
- 8) root cause analysis;
- 9) plan-do-check-act (PDCA). (Analyze)

### B. Process Improvement Techniques

#### 1. Six Sigma

Identify, interpret, and apply the Six Sigma DMAIC phases: define, measure, analyze, improve, control. (Apply)

## 2. Lean

Identify, interpret, and apply lean tools: 5S, standard operations, kanban (pull), error-proofing, value-stream mapping, etc. (Apply)

## C. Basic Statistics

### 1. Measures of central tendency

Identify, interpret, and use mean, median, and mode. (Apply)

### 2. Measures of dispersion

Identify, interpret, and use standard deviation and frequency distribution. (Apply)

### 3. Qualitative and quantitative analysis

Describe qualitative data in terms of the nature, type, or attribute of an observation or condition. Describe how quantitative data is used to detect patterns or trends and how such analysis can indicate whether a problem is systemic or isolated. (Understand)

## D. Process Variation

### 1. Common and special cause

Identify and distinguish between common and special cause variation. (Apply)

### 2. Process performance metrics

Describe elements of  $C_p$  and  $C_{pk}$  process capability studies (process centering and stability, specification limits, underlying distribution, etc.), and how these studies and other performance metrics are used in relation to established goals. (Understand)

### 3. Outliers

Describe their significance and impact. (Understand)

## E. Sampling Methods

### 1. Acceptance sampling plans

Identify and interpret these plans for attributes and variables data. (Understand)

## 2. Types of sampling

Describe and distinguish between random, stratified, and cluster sampling. Identify the uses and potential problems of nonstatistical sampling. (Understand)

## 3. Sampling terms

Define related terms including consumer and producer risk, confidence level, etc. (Understand)

## F. Change Control and Configuration Management

Identify the principles of change control and configuration management systems as used in various applications: hardware, software (including security considerations), product, process, and service. (Understand)

## G. Verification and Validation

Define, distinguish between, and use various methods of verifying and validating processes. (Analyze)

## H. Risk Management Tools

Identify methods for managing risk, including risk avoidance, mitigation, tradeoffs, etc., and describe tools and methods for estimating and controlling risk: process/design failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA, PFMEA, DFMEA), hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP), and critical to quality (CTQ) analysis. (Understand) [Note: Organizational risk management is covered in BoK area IV.A.8.]

# LEVELS OF COGNITION

*Based on Bloom's Taxonomy—Revised (2001)*

In addition to **content** specifics, the subtext for each topic in this BoK also indicates the intended **complexity level** of the test questions for that topic. These levels are based on “Levels of Cognition” (from Bloom’s Taxonomy—Revised, 2001) and are presented below in rank order, from least complex to most complex.

**REMEMBER** | Recall or recognize terms, definitions, facts, ideas, materials, patterns, sequences, methods, principles, etc.

**UNDERSTAND** | Read and understand descriptions, communications, reports, tables, diagrams, directions, regulations, etc.

**APPLY** | Know when and how to use ideas, procedures, methods, formulas, principles, theories, etc.

**ANALYZE** | Break down information into its constituent parts and recognize their relationship to one another and how they are organized; identify sublevel factors or salient data from a complex scenario.

**EVALUATE** | Make judgments about the value of proposed ideas, solutions, etc., by comparing the proposal to specific criteria or standards.

**CREATE** | Put parts or elements together in such a way as to reveal a pattern or structure not clearly there before; identify which data or information from a complex set is appropriate to examine further or from which supported conclusions can be drawn.

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