



Standard Practice for Probability Sampling of Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E105; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice is primarily a statement of principles for the guidance of ASTM technical committees and others in the preparation of a sampling plan for a specific material.

2. Terminology—Referenced Documents

2.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

~~2.1.1 probability sampling plans, make use of the theory of probability to combine a suitable procedure for selecting sample items with an appropriate procedure for summarizing the test results so that inferences may be drawn and risks calculated from the test results by the theory of probability. For any given set of conditions there will usually be several possible plans, all valid, but differing in speed, simplicity, and cost.~~ ASTM Standards:

E122 [Practice for Calculating Sample Size to Estimate, With Specified Precision, the Average for a Characteristic of a Lot or Process](#)

E141 [Practice for Acceptance of Evidence Based on the Results of Probability Sampling](#)

E456 [Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics](#)

E1402 [Guide for Sampling Design](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For general terminology, refer to Terminology E456 and Guide E1402.

3.1.1 *judgment sampling, n*—a procedure whereby enumerators select a few items of the population, based on visual, positional, or other cues that are believed to be related to the variable of interest, so that the selected items appear to match the population.

3.1.2 *probability sampling plan, n*—a sampling plan which makes use of the theory of probability to combine a suitable procedure for selecting sample items with an appropriate procedure for summarizing the test results so that inferences may be drawn and risks calculated from the test results by the theory of probability.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—For any given set of conditions, there will usually be several possible plans, all valid, but differing in speed, simplicity, and cost. Further discussion is provided in Practice E141.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The purpose of the sample may be to estimate properties of a larger population, such as a lot, pile or shipment, the percentage of some constituent, the fraction of the items that fail to meet (or meet) a specified requirement, the average characteristic or quality of an item, the total weight of the shipment, or the probable maximum or minimum content of, say, some chemical.

4.2 The purpose may be the rational disposition of a lot or shipment without the intermediate step of the formation of an estimate.

4.3 The purpose may be to provide aid toward rational action concerning the production process that generated the lot, pile or shipment.

4.4 Whatever the purpose of the sample, adhering to the principles of probability sampling will allow the uncertainties, such as bias and variance of estimates or the risks of the rational disposition or action, to be calculated objectively and validly from the theory of combinatorial probabilities. This assumes, of course, that the sampling operations themselves were carried out properly, as well. For example, that any random numbers required were generated properly, the units to be sampled from were correctly identified, located, and drawn, and the measurements were made with measurement error at a level not exceeding the required purposes.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E11 on Quality and Statistics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E11.10 on Sampling / Statistics. Current edition approved June 1, 2004. Published July 2004. Originally approved in 1954. Last previous edition approved in 1996 as E105-58(1996); E105 - 04. DOI: 10.1520/E0105-04; 10.1520/E0105-10

34.5 Determination of bias and variance and of risks can be calculated when the selection was only partially determined by random numbers and a frame, but they then require suppositions and assumptions which may be more or less mistaken or require additional data which may introduce experimental error.

4.5. Characteristics of a Probability Sampling Plan

4.1

5.1 A probability sampling plan will possess certain characteristics of importance, as follows:

4.1.1 5.1.1 It will possess an objective procedure for the selection of the sample, with the use of random numbers.

4.1.2 5.1.2 It will include a definite formula for the estimate, if there is to be an estimate; also for the standard error of any estimate. If the sample is used for decision without the intermediate step of an estimate, the decision process will follow definite rules. In acceptance sampling, for example, these are often based on predetermined risks of taking the undesired action when the true levels of the characteristic concerned have predetermined values; for example, acceptable and rejectable quality levels may be specified.

4.2 5.2 The minimum requirements that must be met in order to obtain the characteristics mentioned in 4.1 5.1 appear in Section 56, which also indicates the minimum requirements for the description of a satisfactory sampling plan.

5:

6. Minimum Standards for a Probability Sampling Plan

5.1 6.1 For a sampling plan to have the requirements mentioned in Section 45 it is necessary:

5.1.1

6.1.1 That every part of the pile, lot, or shipment have a nonzero chance of selection,

5.1.2

6.1.2 That these probabilities of selection be known, at least for the parts actually selected, and

5.1.3

6.1.3 That, either in measurement or in computation, each item be weighted in inverse proportion to its probability of selection.

This latter criterion should not be departed from; for example, equal weights should not be used when the probabilities of selection are unequal, unless calculations show that biases introduced thereby will not impair the usefulness of the results.

5.2 To meet the requirements of 5.1.1

6.2 To meet the requirements of 6.1.1 and 5.1.2 6.1.2, the sampling plan must describe the sampling units and how they are to be selected. It must specify that the selection shall be objectively at random. To achieve random selection, use random sampling numbers, since mechanical randomizing devices usually lead to biases and are not standard tools. The requirements of 5.1.3 6.1.3 may be met, in nonobvious ways, by various special methods of computation.

5.3 In meeting the requirements of 5.1.3, carefully state the purposes served by sampling, lest a relatively unimportant aim overbalance a more important one. For example, estimates of the over-all average quality of a stock of items may be less important than the rational disposition of subgroups of the stock of inferior quality. In this case the method of using subsamples of equal size drawn from each subgroup is more efficient, although at some expense to the efficiency of the estimate of the over-all average quality. Similarly, in acceptance inspection, samples of equal size drawn from lots that vary widely in size serve primarily to provide consistent judgment with respect to each lot, and secondarily to provide an estimate of the process average. Where the estimate of the over-all average of a number of lots is the important objective, samples proportional to the sizes of the subgroups will usually yield an efficient estimate. For other possible criteria, sizes intermediate between equal and proportional sampling from the subgroups will be appropriate.

5.4 It is not easy to describe in a few words the many sorts of plans that will meet the requirements of 5.1.2. Nor is it easy to describe how these plans differ from those that do not satisfy the requirement. Many standard techniques, such as pure random unstratified sampling, random stratified sampling, and sampling with probabilities in proportion to size, will satisfy the requirement; likewise every plan will do so where the sample is made up of separate identifiable subsamples that were selected independently and by the use of random numbers.

5.5 A probability sampling plan for any particular material must be workable, and if several alternative plans are possible, each of which will provide the desired level of precision, the plan adopted should be the one that involves the lowest cost.

5.6 A probability sampling plan must describe the sampling units and how they are to be selected (with or without stratification, equal probabilities, etc.). The sampling plan must also describe:

5.6.1 The formula for calculating an estimate (average concentration, minimum concentration, range, total weight, etc.);

5.6.2 A formula or procedure by which to calculate the standard error of any estimate from the results of the sample itself, and

5.6.3 Sources of possible bias in the sampling procedure or in the estimating formulas, together with data pertaining to the possible magnitudes of the biases and their effects on the uses of the data.

5.7 The development of a good sampling plan will usually take place in steps, such as:

5.7.1 A statement of the problem for which an estimate is necessary;

5.7.2 Collection of information about relevant properties of the material to be sampled (averages, components of variance, etc.);

5.7.3 Consideration of a number of possible types of sampling plans, with comparisons of over-all costs, precisions, and difficulties;