

Development Of The Social Sciences In The United States And Canada The Role Of Philanthropy Contemporary Studies In Social And Policy Issues In Educatio

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History as a Social Science - 1971

[The Development of the Social Sciences in China Before 1949](#) - Chung-Hsing Sun 1987

Research Ethics for Students in the Social Sciences - Jaap Bos 2020-10-16

This open access textbook offers a practical guide into research ethics for undergraduate students in the social sciences. A step-by-step approach of the most viable issues, in-depth discussions of case histories and a variety of didactical tools will aid the student to grasp the issues at hand and help him or her develop strategies to deal with them. This book addresses problems and questions that any bachelor student in the social sciences should be aware of, including plagiarism, data fabrication and other types of fraud, data augmentation, various forms of research bias, but also peer pressure, issues with confidentiality and questions regarding conflicts of interest. Cheating, 'free riding', and broader issues that relate to the place of the social sciences in society are also included. The book concludes with a step-by-step approach designed to coach a student through a research application process.

The Development of the Social Sciences in the Public High Schools of Michigan - James Randall

Perry 1935

The Impact of the Social Sciences - Simon Bastow 2014-01-17

The impact agenda is set to shape the way in which social scientists prioritise the work they choose to pursue, the research methods they use and how they publish their findings over the coming decade, but how much is currently known about how social science research has made a mark on society? Based on a three year research project studying the impact of 360 UK-based academics on business, government and civil society sectors, this groundbreaking new book undertakes the most thorough analysis yet of how academic research in the social sciences achieves public policy impacts, contributes to economic prosperity, and informs public understanding of policy issues as well as economic and social changes. The Impact of the Social Sciences addresses and engages with key issues, including: identifying ways to conceptualise and model impact in the social sciences developing more sophisticated ways to measure academic and external impacts of social science research explaining how impacts from individual academics, research units and universities can be improved. This book is essential reading for researchers, academics and anyone involved in discussions about how to

improve the value and impact of funded research. You can read a snapshot of the results, Visualising the Data, free online. To download a PDF click [here](#), or to browse a flipbook, click [here](#).

From Neurons to Neighborhoods - National Research Council 2000-11-13

How we raise young children is one of today's most highly personalized and sharply politicized issues, in part because each of us can claim some level of "expertise." The debate has intensified as discoveries about our development-in the womb and in the first months and years-have reached the popular media. How can we use our burgeoning knowledge to assure the well-being of all young children, for their own sake as well as for the sake of our nation? Drawing from new findings, this book presents important conclusions about nature-versus-nurture, the impact of being born into a working family, the effect of politics on programs for children, the costs and benefits of intervention, and other issues. The committee issues a series of challenges to decision makers regarding the quality of child care, issues of racial and ethnic diversity, the integration of children's cognitive and emotional development, and more. Authoritative yet accessible, *From Neurons to Neighborhoods* presents the evidence about "brain wiring" and how kids learn to speak, think, and regulate their behavior. It examines the effect of the climate-family, child care, community-within which the child grows.

Social Science Research - Anol Bhattacharjee 2012-04-01

This book is designed to introduce doctoral and graduate students to the process of conducting scientific research in the social sciences, business, education, public health, and related disciplines. It is a one-stop, comprehensive, and compact source for foundational concepts in behavioral research, and can serve as a stand-alone text or as a supplement to research readings in any doctoral seminar or research methods class. This book is currently used as a research text at universities on six continents and will shortly be available in nine different languages.

[Social Science for What?](#) - Mark Solovey 2020-07-07

How the NSF became an important yet controversial patron for the social sciences, influencing debates over their scientific status and social relevance. In the early Cold War years, the U.S. government established the National Science Foundation (NSF), a civilian agency that soon became widely known for its dedication to supporting first-rate science. The agency's 1950 enabling legislation made no mention of the social sciences, although it included a vague reference to "other sciences." Nevertheless, as Mark Solovey shows in this book, the NSF also soon became a major—albeit controversial—source of public funding for them. Solovey's analysis underscores the long-term impact of early developments, when the NSF embraced a "scientific" strategy wherein the natural sciences represented the gold standard, and created a social science program limited to "hard-core" studies. Along the way, Solovey shows how the NSF's efforts to support scholarship, advanced training, and educational programs were shaped by landmark scientific and political developments, including McCarthyism, Sputnik, reform liberalism during the 1960s, and a newly energized conservative movement during the 1970s and 1980s. Finally, he assesses the NSF's relevance in a "post-truth" era, questions the legacy of its scientific strategy, and calls for a separate social science agency—a National Social Science Foundation. Solovey's study of the battles over public funding is crucial for understanding the recent history of the social sciences as well as ongoing debates over their scientific status and social value.

A History and Theory of the Social Sciences - Peter Wagner 2001-09-10

This work provides a unique, systematic account of the emergence and development of the social sciences in relation to the politico-institutional development of Western societies - linking a history to the theory.

Social Sciences Policy - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 1977

Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences - Alexander L. George 2005-04-15

The use of case studies to build and test theories in political science and the other social sciences has increased in recent years. Many scholars

have argued that the social sciences rely too heavily on quantitative research and formal models and have attempted to develop and refine rigorous methods for using case studies. This text presents a comprehensive analysis of research methods using case studies and examines the place of case studies in social science methodology. It argues that case studies, statistical methods, and formal models are complementary rather than competitive. The book explains how to design case study research that will produce results useful to policymakers and emphasizes the importance of developing policy-relevant theories. It offers three major contributions to case study methodology: an emphasis on the importance of within-case analysis, a detailed discussion of process tracing, and development of the concept of typological theories. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences* will be particularly useful to graduate students and scholars in social science methodology and the philosophy of science, as well as to those designing new research projects, and will contribute greatly to the broader debate about scientific methods.

Cognitive and Instructional Processes in History and the Social Sciences - Mario Carretero 1994
First Published in 1994. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences - Alexander L. George
2005-04-15

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Social Science Knowledge and Economic Development - Vernon W. Ruttan 2003

"The central premise of this book is that the demand for social science knowledge is derived from the demand for institutional change." -- pref.

Data Analysis for Social Science - Elena Llaudet 2022-09-13

An ideal textbook for an introductory course on quantitative methods for social scientists—assumes no prior knowledge of statistics or coding *Data Analysis for Social Science* provides a friendly introduction to the statistical concepts and programming skills needed to conduct and evaluate social scientific studies. Using plain language and assuming no prior knowledge of statistics and coding, the book provides a step-by-step guide to analyzing real-world data with the statistical program R for the purpose of answering a wide range of substantive social science questions. It teaches not only how to perform the analyses but also how to interpret results and identify strengths and limitations. This one-of-a-kind textbook includes supplemental materials to accommodate students with minimal knowledge of math and clearly identifies sections with more advanced material so that readers can skip them if they so choose. Analyzes real-world data using the powerful, open-sourced statistical program R, which is free for everyone to use Teaches how to measure, predict, and explain quantities of interest based on data Shows how to infer population characteristics using survey research, predict outcomes using linear models, and estimate causal effects with and without randomized experiments Assumes no prior knowledge of statistics or coding Specifically designed to accommodate students with a variety of math backgrounds Provides

cheatsheets of statistical concepts and R code
Supporting materials available online, including
real-world datasets and the code to analyze
them, plus—for instructor use—sample syllabi,
sample lecture slides, additional datasets, and
additional exercises with solutions

Development: Challenges for development -
Stuart Corbridge 2000

Brings together more than one hundred articles
dealing with the discipline of development in all
its diversity. Key topics include the
transformation of peasant economies,
agriculture, rural-urban relations, markets,
industrialization, workers, trade, aid and
structural adjustment. A unique set in its
comprehensiveness and diversity, it also
considers four key challenges for development
theory and practice relating to capabilities,
ethics, sustainability and regulation.

International Encyclopedia of the Social &
Behavioral Sciences - James D. Wright
2015-03-26

Fully revised and updated, the second edition of
the International Encyclopedia of the Social and
Behavioral Sciences, first published in 2001,
offers a source of social and behavioral sciences
reference material that is broader and deeper
than any other. Available in both print and
online editions, it comprises over 3,900 articles,
commissioned by 71 Section Editors, and
includes 90,000 bibliographic references as well
as comprehensive name and subject indexes.
Provides authoritative, foundational,
interdisciplinary knowledge across the wide
range of behavioral and social sciences fields
Discusses history, current trends and future
directions Topics are cross-referenced with
related topics and each article highlights further
reading

Age of System - Hunter Heyck 2015-09

In the years after World War II, a new
generation of scholars redefined the central
concepts and practices of social science in
America. Before the Second World War, social
scientists struggled to define and defend their
disciplines. After the war, “high modern” social
scientists harnessed new resources in a quest to
create a unified understanding of human
behavior—and to remake the world in the image
of their new model man. In *Age of System*,
Hunter Heyck explains why social

scientists—shaped by encounters with the
ongoing “organizational revolution” and its
revolutionary technologies of communication
and control—embraced a new and extremely
influential perspective on science and nature,
one that conceived of all things in terms of
system, structure, function, organization, and
process. He also explores how this emerging
unified theory of human behavior implied a
troubling similarity between humans and
machines, with freighted implications for
individual liberty and self-direction. These social
scientists trained a generation of decision-
makers in schools of business and public
administration, wrote the basic textbooks from
which millions learned how the economy,
society, polity, culture, and even the mind
worked, and drafted the position papers, books,
and articles that helped set the terms of public
discourse in a new era of mass media, think
tanks, and issue networks. Drawing on close
readings of key texts and a broad survey of more
than 1,800 journal articles, Heyck follows the
dollars—and the dreams—of a generation of
scholars that believed in “the system.” He maps
the broad landscape of changes in the social
sciences, focusing especially intently on the
ideas and practices associated with
modernization theory, rational choice theory,
and modeling. A highly accomplished historian,
Heyck relays this complicated story with unusual
clarity.

Science as a Process - David L. Hull 2010-12-15

"Legend is overdue for replacement, and an
adequate replacement must attend to the
process of science as carefully as Hull has done.
I share his vision of a serious account of the
social and intellectual dynamics of science that
will avoid both the rosy blur of Legend and the
facile charms of relativism. . . . Because of
[Hull's] deep concern with the ways in which
research is actually done, *Science as a Process*
begins an important project in the study of
science. It is one of a distinguished series of
books, which Hull himself edits."—Philip Kitcher,
Nature "In *Science as a Process*, [David Hull]
argues that the tension between cooperation and
competition is exactly what makes science so
successful. . . . Hull takes an unusual approach
to his subject. He applies the rules of evolution
in nature to the evolution of science, arguing

that the same kinds of forces responsible for shaping the rise and demise of species also act on the development of scientific ideas."—Natalie Angier, *New York Times Book Review* "By far the most professional and thorough case in favour of an evolutionary philosophy of science ever to have been made. It contains excellent short histories of evolutionary biology and of systematics (the science of classifying living things); an important and original account of modern systematic controversy; a counter-attack against the philosophical critics of evolutionary philosophy; social-psychological evidence, collected by Hull himself, to show that science does have the character demanded by his philosophy; and a philosophical analysis of evolution which is general enough to apply to both biological and historical change."—Mark Ridley, *Times Literary Supplement* "Hull is primarily interested in how social interactions within the scientific community can help or hinder the process by which new theories and techniques get accepted. . . . The claim that science is a process for selecting out the best new ideas is not a new one, but Hull tells us exactly how scientists go about it, and he is prepared to accept that at least to some extent, the social activities of the scientists promoting a new idea can affect its chances of being accepted."—Peter J. Bowler, *Archives of Natural History* "I have been doing philosophy of science now for twenty-five years, and whilst I would never have claimed that I knew everything, I felt that I had a really good handle on the nature of science, Again and again, Hull was able to show me just how incomplete my understanding was. . . . Moreover, [Science as a Process] is one of the most compulsively readable books that I have ever encountered."—Michael Ruse, *Biology and Philosophy*

The Behavioral and Social Sciences -

National Research Council 1988-02-01

This volume explores the scientific frontiers and leading edges of research across the fields of anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, sociology, history, business, education, geography, law, and psychiatry, as well as the newer, more specialized areas of artificial intelligence, child development, cognitive science, communications, demography, linguistics, and management and decision

science. It includes recommendations concerning new resources, facilities, and programs that may be needed over the next several years to ensure rapid progress and provide a high level of returns to basic research.

The Development of the Social Sciences in the United States and Canada -

Theresa Richardson 1999

This collection originated in, and is, an interdisciplinary dialogue. The subject of conversation is the social sciences in the twentieth century and the role of large-scale philanthropy, using Rockefeller philanthropy in particular as a case study. The intention is to draw a much needed integration of historical, theoretical, and philosophical perspectives on the development of modern knowledge systems and their mentors. The dialogue builds on the work of earlier historians and philosophers of science as well as pioneers in the study of philanthropy. Earlier descriptive studies have given way in the past 20 years to the more analytic stance taken by the authors represented in this volume.

Social Sciences and Public Policy in the Development World - Laurence D. Stifel 1982

Determinants and Controls of Scientific Development -

K.D. Knorr 1975-12-31

This book constitutes the outcome of an international conference held at the Otto-Mobes-Volkswirtschaftsschule, Graz-Stifting(Austria), from June 16 to 22, 1974. The conference was initiated by a project group working on determinants and controls of social science development at the Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research in Vienna and organized by the editors of this volume. It was held under the auspices of the Austrian Ministry of Science and Research. The main topics of the conference were those at the forefront of the 'state of argumentation' (to borrow from one of our contributors) in philosophy and sociology of science ever since the controversy between Thomas S. Kuhn and Sir Karl R. Popper has sharpened our awareness for the methodological and substantial presuppositions involved with questions of growth and development in science. Let us give two examples of those topics. The borderline between sociology of science and philosophy of science has become more and

more unclear; while the work of at least some philosophers of science comes to have an empirical flavour, sociologists of science are increasingly apt to include logical and methodological components of the research process as their objects of examination. Papers included in this volume testify to both tendencies.

Man and the Social Sciences - London School of Economics and Political Science 1972

International Development and the Social Sciences - Frederick Cooper 1997

"This superb collection assembles a number of stimulating and theoretically current contributions by outstanding scholars."—Angelique Haugerud, author of *The Culture of Politics in Modern Kenya*

Laboratory Experiments in the Social Sciences - Murray Webster 2014-07-01

While there are many books available on statistical analysis of data from experiments, there is significantly less available on the design, development, and actual conduct of the experiments. *Laboratory Experiments in the Social Sciences* summarizes how to design and conduct scientifically sound experiments, be they from surveys, interviews, observations, or experimental methods. The book encompasses how to collect reliable data, the appropriate uses of different methods, and how to avoid or resolve common problems in experimental research. Case study examples illustrate how multiple methods can be used to answer the same research questions and what kinds of outcome would result from each methodology. Sound data begins with effective data collection. This book will assist students and professionals alike in sociology, marketing, political science, anthropology, economics, and psychology.

Provides a comprehensive summary of issues in social science experimentation, from ethics to design, management, and financing Offers "how-to" explanations of the problems and challenges faced by everyone involved in social science experiments Pays attention to both practical problems and to theoretical and philosophical arguments Defines commonalities and distinctions within and among experimental situations across the social sciences

Scientific Discovery in the Social Sciences - Mark Addis 2019-09-12

This volume offers selected papers exploring issues arising from scientific discovery in the social sciences. It features a range of disciplines including behavioural sciences, computer science, finance, and statistics with an emphasis on philosophy. The first of the three parts examines methods of social scientific discovery. Chapters investigate the nature of causal analysis, philosophical issues around scale development in behavioural science research, imagination in social scientific practice, and relationships between paradigms of inquiry and scientific fraud. The next part considers the practice of social science discovery. Chapters discuss the lack of genuine scientific discovery in finance where hypotheses concern the cheapness of securities, the logic of scientific discovery in macroeconomics, and the nature of that what discovery with the Solidarity movement as a case study. The final part covers formalising theories in social science. Chapters analyse the abstract model theory of institutions as a way of representing the structure of scientific theories, the semi-automatic generation of cognitive science theories, and computational process models in the social sciences. The volume offers a unique perspective on scientific discovery in the social sciences. It will engage scholars and students with a multidisciplinary interest in the philosophy of science and social science.

Unthinking Social Science - Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein 2001

Immanuel Wallerstein develops a thorough-going critique of the legacy of nineteenth-century social science for social thought in the new millennium. We have to "unthink"-radically revise and discard-many of the presumptions that still remain the foundation of dominant perspectives today. Once considered liberating, these notions are now barriers to a clear understanding of our social world. They include, for example, ideas built into the concept of "development." In place of such a notion, Wallerstein stresses transformations in time and space. Geography and chronology should not be regarded as external influences upon social transformations but crucial to what such transformation actually is. *Unthinking Social Science* applies the ideas thus elaborated to a variety of theoretical areas and historical

problems.

The Contribution of Social Sciences to Sustainable Development at Universities -

Walter Leal Filho 2016-01-06

This volume is the first of its kind to present contemporary, state-of-the-art examples of how social science theories, models, and findings can advance all aspects of campus sustainability, an area that has so far been largely neglected. The individual chapters reflect the broad diversity of research on sustainable campus development conducted within and across basic and applied social science disciplines, drawing on a range of methods and case studies from around the world. Institutions of higher education have been among the leading promoters of sustainable development. However, efforts to transition to sustainability have been largely dominated by technological “solutions” and universities and colleges are increasingly recognizing that this transition cannot be achieved without attention to the human dimension. Administrators, campus sustainability officers and other university staff, faculty members and students, as well as alumni and external constituents all help to shape which sustainability innovations and initiatives are considered and pursued, and their participation determines the ultimate success of sustainability efforts. The book’s individual contributions illustrate how the social sciences can broaden visions of what may be possible, identify the advantages and disadvantages of different instrumental and emancipator approaches, evaluate interventions’ effectiveness, and offer processes for learning from mistakes and successes in ways that support continuous advances toward sustainability. Given that the majority of social science research stems from universities, the level of trust in these institutions, and their mission to develop societal leaders, higher education institutions are ideally suited for testing, assessing and modeling the social innovations needed to achieve sustainability on campuses and beyond.

International Conference on Upgrading of the Social Sciences for the Development of Post-Socialist Countries -

Larry A. Bakken 1995

Social Sciences And National Development The

Southeast Asian Experience Edited - S.S. Hsueh 1977

Shaping Human Science Disciplines -

Christian Fleck 2018-09-01

This book presents an analysis of the institutional development of selected social science and humanities (SSH) disciplines in Argentina, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Where most narratives of a scholarly past are presented as a succession of ‘ideas,’ research results and theories, this collection highlights the structural shifts in the systems of higher education, as well as institutions of research and innovation (beyond the universities) within which these disciplines have developed. This institutional perspective will facilitate systematic comparisons between developments in various disciplines and countries. Across eight country studies the book reveals remarkably different dynamics of disciplinary growth between countries, as well as important interdisciplinary differences within countries. In addition, instances of institutional contractions and downturns and veritable breaks of continuity under authoritarian political regimes can be observed, which are almost totally absent from narratives of individual disciplinary histories. This important work will provide a valuable resource to scholars of disciplinary history, the history of ideas, the sociology of education and of scientific knowledge.

Chaos Theory in the Social Sciences -

L. Douglas Kiel 2009-11-10

Chaos Theory in the Social Sciences: Foundations and Applications offers the most recent thinking in applying the chaos paradigm to the social sciences. The book explores the methodological techniques--and their difficulties--for determining whether chaotic processes may in fact exist in a particular instance and examines implications of chaos theory when applied specifically to political science, economics, and sociology. The contributors to the book show that no single technique can be used to diagnose and describe all chaotic processes and identify the strengths and limitations of a variety of approaches. The essays in this volume consider the application of chaos theory to such diverse phenomena as public

opinion, the behavior of states in the international arena, the development of rational economic expectations, and long waves.

Contributors include Brian J. L. Berry, Thad Brown, Kenyon B. DeGreene, Dimitrios Dendrinis, Euel Elliott, David Harvey, L. Ted Jaditz, Douglas Kiel, Heja Kim, Michael McBurnett, Michael Reed, Diana Richards, J. Barkley Rosser, Jr., and Alvin M. Saperstein. L. Douglas Kiel and Euel W. Elliott are both Associate Professors of Government, Politics, and Political Economy, University of Texas at Dallas.

Social Science and the Self - Susan Krieger 1991

Economics as a Social Science - Andrew M. Kamarck 2009-04-21

Economics as a Social Science is a highly readable critique of economic theory, based on a wide range of research, that endeavors to restore economics to its proper role as a social science. Contrary to conventional economic theory, which assumes that people have no free will, this book instead bases economics on the realistic assumption that human beings can choose; that we are complex beings affected by emotion, custom, habit, and reason; and that our behavior varies with circumstances and times. It embraces the findings of history, psychology, and other social sciences and the insights from great literature on human behavior as opposed to the rigidity set by mathematical axioms that define how economics is understood and practiced today. Andrew M. Kamarck demonstrates that only rough accuracy is attainable in economic measurement, and that understanding an economy requires knowledge from other disciplines. The canonical hypotheses of economics (perfect rationality, self-interest, equilibrium) are shown to be inadequate (and in the case of "equilibrium" to be counterproductive to understanding the forces that dominate the economy), and more satisfactory assumptions provided. The market is shown to work imperfectly and to require appropriate institutions to perform its function reasonably well. Further, Kamarck argues that self-interest does not always lead to helping the general interest. Economics as a Social Science examines and revises the fundamental assumptions of economics. Because it avoids

jargon and explains terms carefully, it will be of interest to economics majors as well as to graduate students of economics and other social sciences, and social scientists working in government and the private sector. Andrew M. Kamarck is former Director, Economic Development Institute, the World Bank.

The Cambridge History of Science: Volume 7, The Modern Social Sciences - David C. Lindberg 2003-08-04

This volume provides a history of the concepts, practices, institutions, and ideologies of social sciences (including behavioural and economic sciences) since the eighteenth century. It offers original, synthetic accounts of the historical development of social knowledge, including its philosophical assumptions, its social and intellectual organization, and its relations to science, medicine, politics, bureaucracy, philosophy, religion, and the professions. Its forty-two chapters include inquiries into the genres and traditions that formed social science, the careers of the main social disciplines (psychology, economics, sociology, anthropology, political science, geography, history, and statistics), and international essays on social science in Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It also includes essays that examine the involvement of the social sciences in government, business, education, culture, and social policy. This is a broad cultural history of social science, which analyzes from a variety of perspectives its participation in the making of the modern world.

Social Science as Imperialism - Claude Ake 1979

The Development of the Social Sciences - Open University 1971

A Dictionary of Social Science Methods - P. McC. Miller 1983

Intended to collect in one source terminology of the current methods of inquiry shared by the various social sciences. Terms selected for inclusion tend to reflect "its relevance to the current practice of research rather than its potential theoretical importance." Length of entries varies. Formulas, charts, and graphs are included. Cross references.

Probability and Social Science - Daniel Courgeau 2012-02-29

This work examines in depth the methodological relationships that probability and statistics have maintained with the social sciences from their emergence. It covers both the history of thought and current methods. First it examines in detail the history of the different paradigms and axioms for probability, from their emergence in the seventeenth century up to the most recent developments of the three major concepts: objective, subjective and logicist probability. It shows the statistical inference they permit, different applications to social sciences and the main problems they encounter. On the other side, from social sciences—particularly population sciences—to probability, it shows the different uses they made of probabilistic

concepts during their history, from the seventeenth century, according to their paradigms: cross-sectional, longitudinal, hierarchical, contextual and multilevel approaches. While the ties may have seemed loose at times, they have more often been very close: some advances in probability were driven by the search for answers to questions raised by the social sciences; conversely, the latter have made progress thanks to advances in probability. This dual approach sheds new light on the historical development of the social sciences and probability, and on the enduring relevance of their links. It permits also to solve a number of methodological problems encountered all along their history.