Institutional Careers in the 19th Century in Paris

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Economic medium bodies in the 19th century

- Medium bodies: regulation neither by State nor by “pure market”: guilds, unions/associations, Chambers of commerce, commercial courts…
- Their tasks: conciliating disputes, establishing local norms, lobbying (for/against new laws), providing information (statistics, information on commercial partners…)
- My general research question: how was a new system of economic institutions (including medium bodies) rebuilt after the French Revolution?

Institutional careers in the Paris Chamber of commerce

- A more sociological question: why do some people accept to spend time in such institutions?
- A related question that can be studied using event history analysis: what time do they spend in the Chamber of commerce, where do they go when they leave it? + effects of covariates on these behaviours
- Two types of mechanisms: members want to stay or to leave/ voters or other members want them to stay or to leave
- My general hypothesis:
  - Some people use the Chamber as a first step to increase their reputation and their networks and then join more powerful institutions (national/political institutions) (1)
  - For other people, being in the Chamber is in itself an achievement (local prestige = good for business) (2)

Multiple destinations and data (1)

- "Upwards exits"
  - 69 men leave the Chamber to become members of more powerful institutions (Parliament, Paris City Council, Bank of France)
  - Expected effects on upwards exits:
    - Period effects (structural change: when the Chamber itself is more close to the powerful institutions, the rates of exit may increase)

    C1=became a member 1803-1813, C2=1814-1832, C3=1833-1847, C4=1848-1869

    C2 and C3 should have faster exits, C4 slower exits, C1 not sure

    - Network effect: if you have good personal networks in the institutional world, you should exit faster

    ISO= no family or business connection to any member of a set of institutions

    → Both could be defined as time-dependant…

    - Occupation effect: the bankers' skills are appreciated in more powerful institutions → they should exist faster

    BANK= bankers vs. merchants or industrialists

Multiple destinations and data (2)

- "Upwards exits" (continued)
  - Expected (non)effects:
    - Institutional involvement?

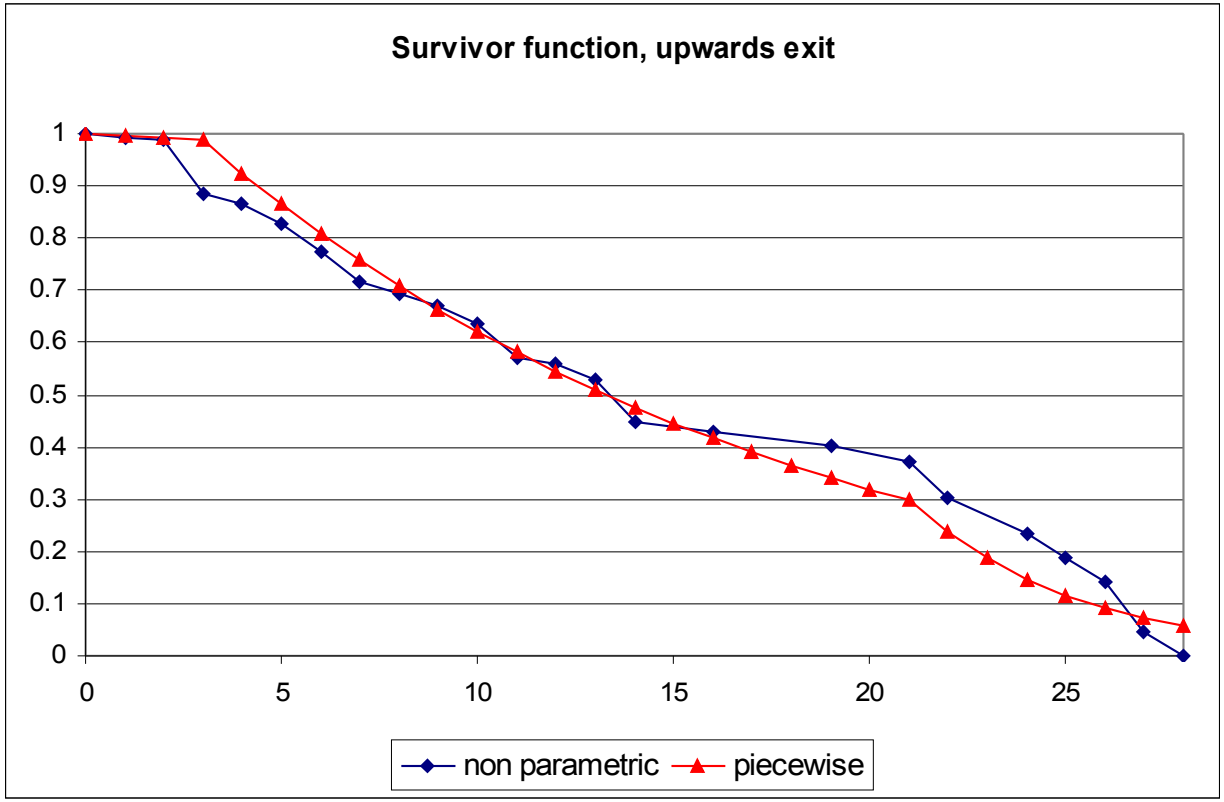
      - variable INVOL=1 if the member writes many reports, attends all meetings etc. (should be made time-dependant). Not very visible outside → should have no effect on upwards exit

      - time-dependant variable PDT=1 when the member becomes president or secretary of the Chamber. Visible outside → may make upwards exit easier. But it also indicates that the Chamber's members want to keep you, and that you are in some way motivated by the institution → probably no significant global effect
    - Age? Very old people probably have to exit but how could we model this effect? The idea of not being in the business anymore is important → time dependant binary variable AGE65 when they turn 65. But it should not matter very much for upwards exit.

Multiple destinations and data (2)

- "Other exits"
  - 73 men leave the Chamber to come back to business (outside any institution) or (for a few of them) to become members of similar (local, economic) institutions
  - More difficult to interpret but short durations (high rate of exit) in this case=failure, or not interested by the institutional world
  - Expected effects:
    - Period: specific rules in the last period (C4) should increase durations
    - Network: isolates should leave faster
    - Occupation: no idea of a possible effect…
    - Involvement: both being involved in writing reports and becoming president or secretary should lead to slower exits
    - Age: turning 65 should lead to exit faster
- Death…
  - No problem with observation window but 15 men died before leaving the Chamber → treated as right-censored observations

Non-parametric estimation
Piecewise-constant exponential model



Constant rates for periods: 0-3, 3-21, 21-28
127 of the 142 events in the second period…

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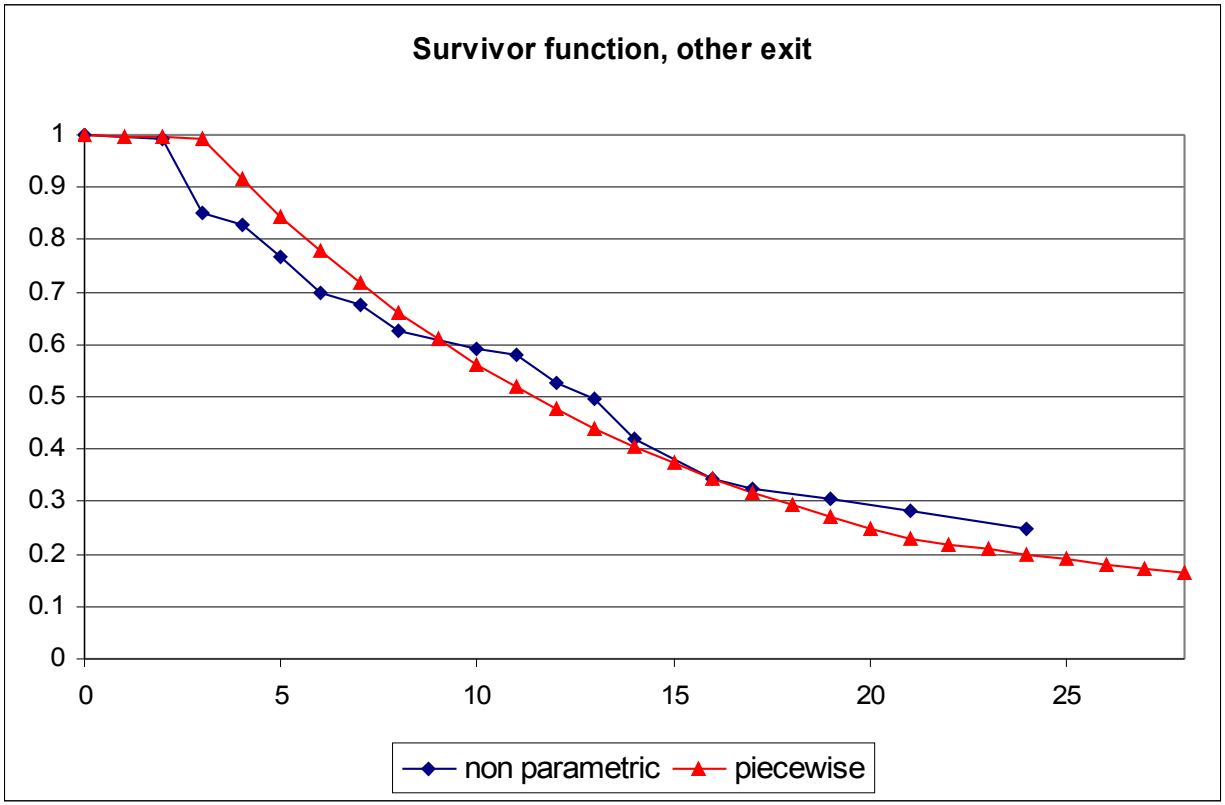

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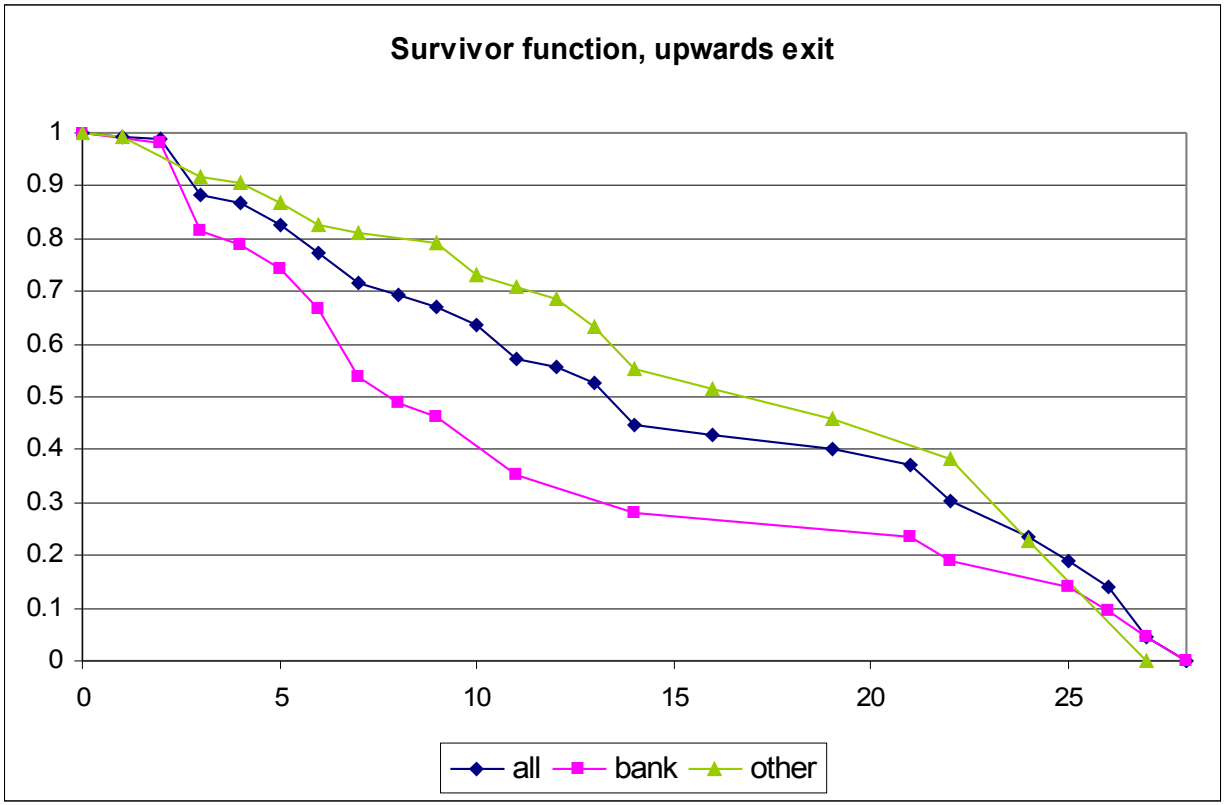
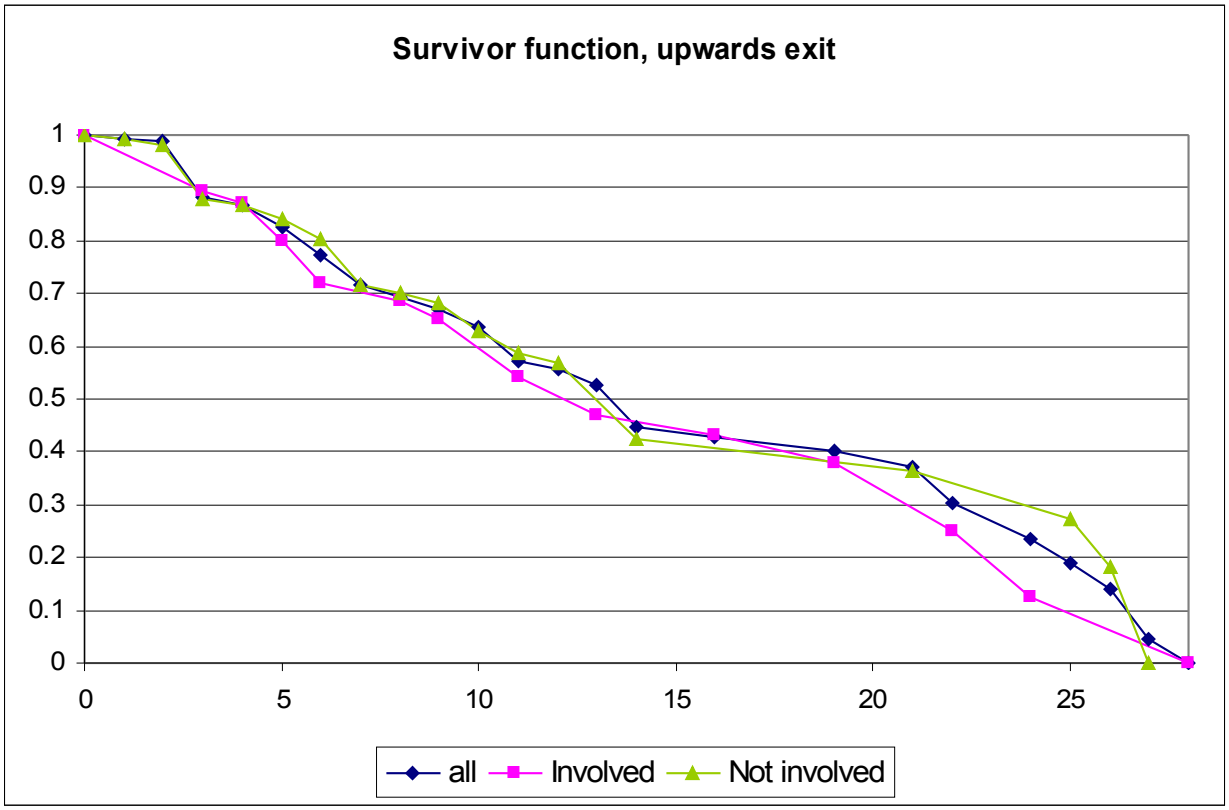
Non-parametric estimation
Bankers vs. others (upwards exits)



Non-parametric estimation
“Involved” vs. not involved (upwards exits)



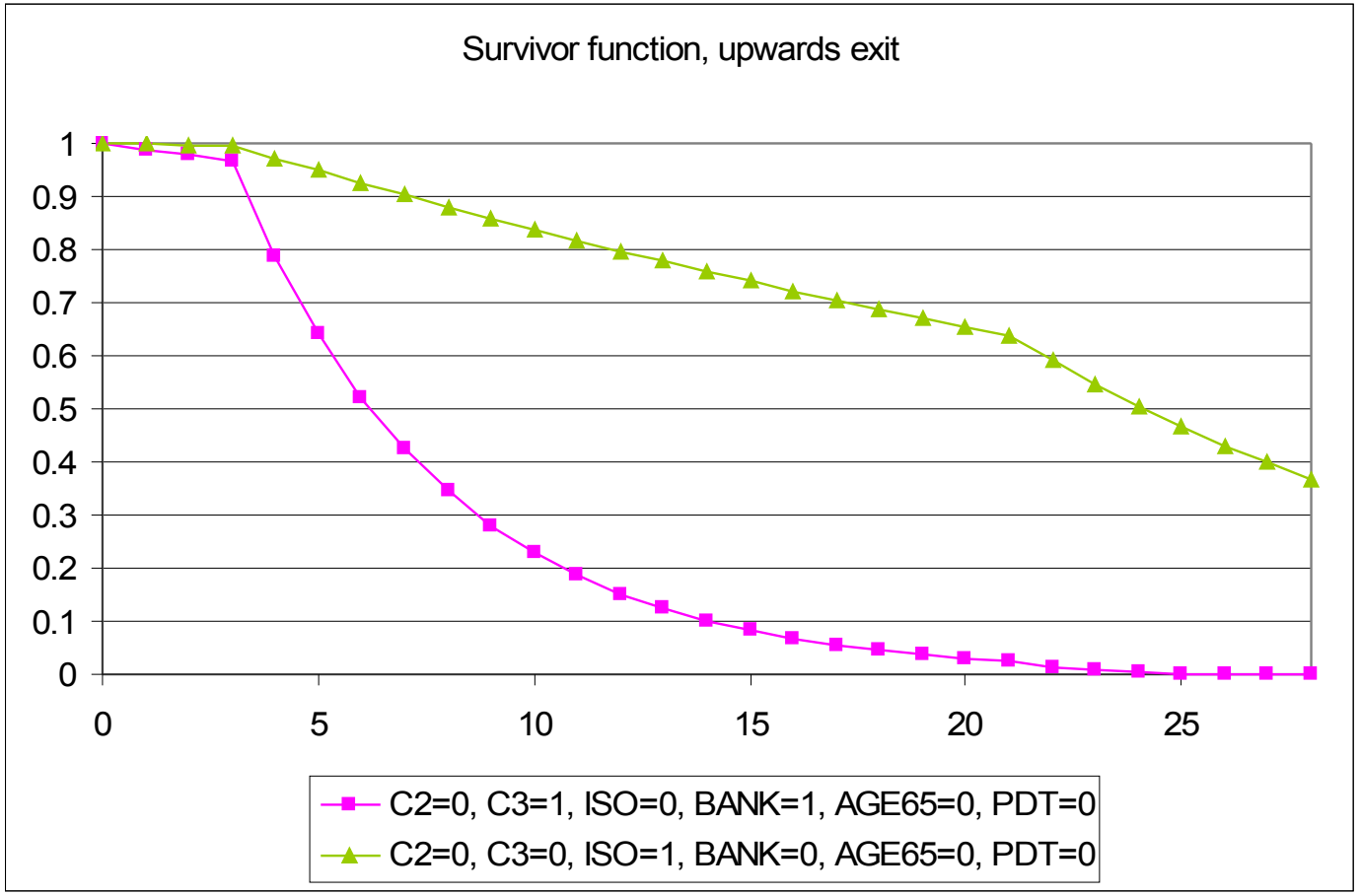
Piecewise-constant exponential model/ Cox Upwards exits

Variable	Expected effect	Piecewise coeff	Piecewise sig	Piecewise relative risk	Cox coeff	Cox sig	Cox relative risk
Period 1 (0-3)		-5.86					
Period 2 (3-21)		-2.98					
Period 3 (21-28)		-1.82					
Cohort 2	+	+0.68	0.98	1.98	+0.53	0.92	1.69
Cohort 3	+	+0.89	0.99	2.43	+0.93	0.99	2.53
Cohort 4	Ns		Ns				
Isolated	-	-0.72	0.96	0.48	-0.82	0.98	0.44
Banker	+	+0.51	0.93	1.67	+0.5	0.93	1.65
Involved	Ns		Ns				
Pdt	Ns	-0.46	0.89	0.63	-0.13	0.33	0.88
Age>65	Ns		Ns				

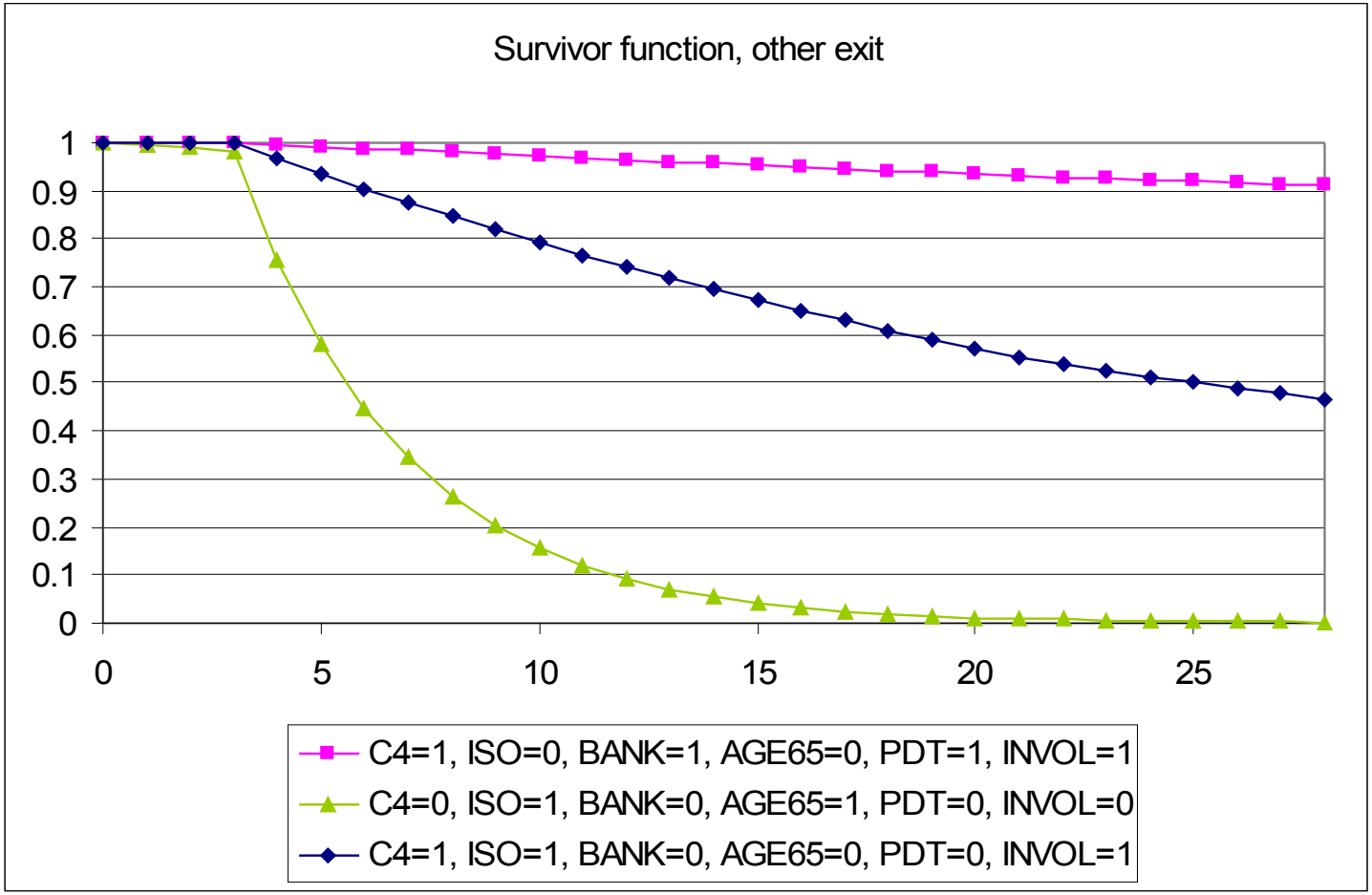
Piecewise-constant exponential model/ Cox Other exits

Variable	Expected effect	Piecewise coeff	Piecewise sig	Piecewise relative risk	Cox coeff	Cox sig	Cox relative risk
Period 1		-5.8					
Period 2		-1.95					
Period 3		-2.28					
Cohort 2	Ns		Ns				
Cohort 3	Ns		Ns				
Cohort 4	-	-0.74	0.99	0.47	-0.6	0.97	0.55
Isolated	+	+0.58	0.97	1.78	+0.55	0.96	1.73
Banker	Ns	-0.9	0.99	0.41	-0.82	0.98	0.44
Involved	-	-0.72	0.98	0.49	-0.68	0.98	0.50
President	-	-1.26	1	0.28	-1.1	0.99	0.33
Age>65	+	+0.76	0.98	2.15	+0.8	0.98	2.23

Two estimated survivor functions Upwards exit (piecewise model)



Three estimated survivor functions Other exit (piecewise model)



So what?

- Complementarity with sequence analysis
- It was just a simple case…
  - Gaps
  - More complex careers
- History and event history…