

Women Economists in the Original American Institutional Economics: (1900-1939): Identification and Relevance of Their Contributions

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EN Abstract. The primary purpose of this article is to integrate relevant documentation on the endeavors and contributions of women economists between 1900 and 1939 within Original American Institutional Economics (OAIE). In this regard, I identify nineteen women economists who made significant and original contributions to fields such as the theory of consumption and savings, women's labor, and feminist economics.

Unlike the existing literature, which separately explores women economists and OAIE, this article takes an integrated approach. Through a comprehensive review of various bibliographic sources, it presents a unique exploration that identifies women economists within the OAIE as a cohesive group. These women, with shared affinities, worked in cooperation and through networks, and their endeavors—which I reviewed in this article—are highly relevant to current research.

In this article, I discuss the claim that, after the pioneering work of Thorstein Veblen and Charlotte Perkins Gilman in the early twentieth Century on the social and economic status of women, institutional economics entirely overlooked the issue.

Keywords. Original American Institutionalism; women economists in economic history; feminist economics.

JEL Codes: B15, B25, B54.

ES Las mujeres economistas en la Economía Institucional Americana Original: 1900-1939, Identificación y relevancia de sus contribuciones

ES Resumen. El propósito principal de este artículo es integrar documentación relevante sobre los esfuerzos y contribuciones de mujeres economistas entre 1900 y 1939 dentro de la Economía Institucional Americana Original (EIAO). En este sentido, identifico a diecinueve mujeres economistas que realizaron contribuciones significativas y originales a campos como la teoría del consumo y el ahorro, el trabajo de las mujeres y la economía feminista.

A diferencia de la literatura existente, que explora por separado a las mujeres economistas y la EIAO, este artículo adopta un enfoque integrado. Mediante una revisión exhaustiva de diversas fuentes bibliográficas, presenta una exploración única que identifica a las mujeres economistas dentro de la EIAO como un grupo cohesionado. Estas mujeres, con afinidades compartidas, trabajaron en cooperación y a través de redes, y sus esfuerzos—los cuales reviso en este artículo—son altamente relevantes para la investigación actual.

En particular, en este artículo analizo la afirmación de que, tras el trabajo pionero de Thorstein Veblen y Charlotte Perkins Gilman a principios del siglo XX sobre el estatus social y económico de las mujeres, la economía institucional pasó por alto por completo dicho tema.

Palabras clave. Institucionalismo Económico Americano Original; mujeres economistas en la historia del pensamiento económico; economía feminista.

Códigos JEL: B15, B25, B54.

PT As mulheres economistas no Institucionalismo Econômico Americano Original: 1900-1939, identificação e relevância de suas contribuições

PT Resumo. O principal objetivo deste artigo é integrar documentação relevante sobre os esforços e as contribuições de mulheres economistas entre 1900 e 1939 no âmbito do Institucionalismo Econômico

¹ The author acknowledges the collaboration of Ana Rivas-Lopez, who has really been committed to this project. I also thank comments from the panel "C2" participants at ALAHPE 2023 (Medellín, Colombia), in particular from Beliza R. Borba de Almeida, where I presented an earlier version of this article. And two reviewers, of this journal, whose comments were valuable to improve the arguments in this article. Usual disclaims applies.

Americano Original (IEAO). Nesse sentido, identifico dezenove mulheres economistas que realizaram contribuições significativas e originais em áreas como a teoria do consumo e da poupança, o trabalho das mulheres e a economia feminista.

Em contraste com a literatura existente, que explora separadamente as mulheres economistas e o IEAO, este artigo adota uma abordagem integrada. Por meio de uma revisão abrangente de diversas fontes bibliográficas, apresenta uma exploração singular que identifica as mulheres economistas no IEAO como um grupo coeso. Essas mulheres, com afinidades compartilhadas, trabalharam de forma cooperativa e por meio de redes, e seus esforços – analisados neste artigo – são altamente relevantes para a pesquisa atual.

Em particular, neste artigo analiso a afirmação de que, após os trabalhos pioneiros de Thorstein Veblen e Charlotte Perkins Gilman, no início do século XX, sobre o status social e econômico das mulheres, a economia institucional teria ignorado completamente esse tema.

Palavras-chave. Institucionalismo Econômico Americano Original; mulheres economistas na história do pensamento econômico; economia feminista.

JEL classificação: B15, B25, B54.

Sumário: 1. Introduction. 2. Antecedents. 3. Identification and academic careers of women economists in the OAIE, 1900-1939. 4. Conclusions. 5. Bibliographic References.

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1. Introduction

Economics is a social science characterized by a strong tendency to forget relevant contributions to the analysis of social problems. In this article, I offer documentary evidence to recover women economists' contributions to economics and other social sciences within the movement of Original American Institutionalism in the early twentieth century.

While there has been some interest in recovering recovering of the analytical development of Original American Institutional Economics (OAIE), evolutionary economics, and the role of women in economics in the history of economic thought, however, it remains a recovery of the relevant contributions of economist women who developed economics, in its analytical and policy approaches, within the framework of the Original American Institutionalism.

The primary purpose of this article is to identify and integrate relevant documentation on endeavors and contributions within the Original American Institutional economics (OAIE) of women economists, mainly between 1901 and 1939.

In this article, as an exploratory study, I identify nineteen women economists whose academic and professional trajectories allow us to value their association and contributions to the development of the OAIE movement. In particular, I analyze the university where they graduated, the thesis director and topics, and their main analytical contributions in fields such as the economics of “no economic” spaces, family, home economics, women's labor issues, consumption as related to living standards, and feminist economics, topics which are becoming relevant in our current times.

Some of the results presented in this article may be highly relevant to the current economic literature on consumption. At the same time, economists such

as Piorkowsky et al. (2023) identified some “*Headstrong and Unorthodox Pioneers for a Critical Theory of Consumption*,” seeking lost links in the history of economic thought on consumption; however, surprisingly, none of the women identified in this article are mentioned there, although some authors mention Veblen, institutions, and OAIE.

In contrast, this article joins a continuing revitalization of the interest in the OAIE women's contribution; for instance, in 2024, AFEE introduced “fun stickers” to show its presence at the 2025 ASSA meetings with two new stickers, one dedicated to Ruth Allen² and another to Hazel Kyrk³. Those two women economists are included in this article. Incidentally, in 2024, AFEE presented stickers with the portraits of Veblen and Commons. Regarding the recent interest in OAIE women, I would also like to mention here a collective work on the centenary of Kyrk's *Theory of Consumption*; see Fiorito et al. (2024).

In this article, I discuss the claim that, after the pioneering work of Thorstein Veblen and Charlotte Perkins Gilman in the early twentieth century, institutional economics entirely overlooked the analysis of women's social and economic status.

Incidentally, when I began this research to challenge the last statement, I found a comprehensive study by Fitzpatrick (1990) on four women economists who were vital to the beginnings of the OAIE: S. Breckinridge, Abbott, Davis, and Kellor. This article could be considered an extension of that study. At the same time, it offers a more complete list of wom-

² <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=974291084730205&set=a.625283286297655>

³ <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=975006111325369&set=a.625283286297655>

en economists working within the OAIE's framework, although their contributions are not as developed as in Fitzpatrick (1990).

This article, therefore, advances the identification of women economists and their contributions to the OAIE, representing an additional step toward recognizing their endeavors.

In the following, I present, in section 2, some antecedents of OAIE women in the literature and relate them to their historical context and the characterization of the OAIE. In section 3, I present nineteen women economists and two precursors who, through their academic and professional trajectories, categorized through a review of different bibliographic sources, allow us to value their contributions to the development of the OAIE movement. I analyze the University where they graduated, their thesis director, and the topics of their thesis. In section 4, I analyze their key academic contributions. Then, I will present the conclusions.

2. Antecedents

Regarding the literature on women economists, I could refer to the ongoing interest in identifying their contributions, as in the work of Perdices y Gallego (2007) and Kuiper (2022), among others. In the extensive list of books and articles on women economists, there has been sustained interest in the development of women economists and their contributions to social and economic policy in the United States between 1900 and 1939. In particular, Fitzpatrick (1990) related four academic women with social science and progressivism. Rutherford (2011) which is the key contribution to the original American institutionalism, included references to economist women, but he did not make any reference to any particular contribution; several chapters in Madden and Dimand (2018), and more recently, Le Tollec, (2020) referred to building of home economics and May (2022), among a long list of other publications, analyzed the contributions of women economists as related to several topics, such as the building of American Economic Association.

While there is dispersed information about that group of women economists as much as their relationship to the analytical stream of the original American institutionalism, the main objective of this article may be relevant while gathering information from different sources to offer a primer on women economists' contribution to the core of economics and, in particular, the OAIE, as well as their place in the history (herstory) of Institutional Economics.

When we study subjects in the history of economic thought, it is relevant to identify the historical context that shapes the challenges that economists face at both the social and political levels, as well as the theoretical resources at their disposal. However, due to space constraints in this article, I did not include that context, which can be reviewed in de León (2025a). Incidentally, in that note, while I identify some similarities between the economic and social challenges of their age and those of the present, such as the increase in economic inequality, I expect to contribute to the idea of the current relevance of learning about the OAIE's contributions.

A resurgence of interest in American economic institutionalism is also driven by a need to understand macro-level phenomena, such as economic development and inequality, that neoclassical economics struggles to explain, and by a growing realization that institutions—including customs, norms, rules, and conventions—are critical factors in shaping economic outcomes and driving change.

Also, the features of Original American Institutional Economics (OAIE) as a movement or school in the history of economic thought have been the subject of intense debate since its beginning and initial development. Hodgson (2004) reactivated that debate, and Rutherford (2011) is the critical reference, where he defines the character of OAIE as a mainstream, non-dissident, or "heterodox" movement in the U.S. between 1918 and 1947. Kaufman (2017) is the most recent proposal for a synthesis, although research on the characterization of OAIE continues; see, for instance, Masera and Corvalán (2023) and de Arribas Cámara (2025) in this journal. Even more, while these OAIE's features play a relevant role in this article, as women economists choose them as their appropriate analytical framework to investigate and propose social and economic policies, a mention of those characteristics could be called for. However, due to space constraints in this article, I did not include an extensive discussion of OAIE's features, which can be reviewed in de León (2025b).

However, it may be relevant to identify the differences between the topics developed within the OAIE and the neoclassical economics, according to Pugh and Johnston (2014), institutional economic thought focuses on specific policy outcomes like worker power, good jobs, and race and gender equity, while neoclassical economics is a broader theoretical framework centered on free market principles, utility maximization, and efficient resource allocation. The key difference lies in their core interests: OAIE is an advocate for specific economic policies aimed at improving conditions for workers and society, whereas neoclassical economics is a descriptive framework for understanding how markets function, assuming rational actors and equilibrium. In the same way, as Spithoven (2019: 443)⁴ noted:

"In a nutshell, OIE scholars reject the assumption that institutions generate employment, production, distribution, and growth mechanistically. They provide a real-world perspective by starting with history. 'It is from experience, not a priori first principles that institutionalism tries to' (Dugger, 1992, xvii) provide a rational evolutionary explanation of the development of economy and society."

It is relevant to note that in this article. At the same time, I focused on women economists linked to the branch of OAIE, more closely related to T. Veblen, W. Mitchell, W. Hamilton, and J.M. Clark; I do not include those women economists linked to another branch of American institutionalism, related to R. Com-

⁴ Spithoven (2019) includes a reference to Dugger (1992) in his quotation, which is included in full in the references of this article.

mons. At the same time, such a study was widely developed by Johnson (2019), titled “Daughters of Commons: Wisconsin Women and Institutionalism.” Incidentally, a more comprehensive study of the relationship between these groups of OAIE women is required.

3. Identification and academic careers of women economists in the OAIE, 1900-1939

In this section, I identify nineteen women economists, whose academic and professional trajectories, classified through a review of different bibliographic sources, allow us to value, at first glance, their adscription and contributions to the development of the OAIE movement. In particular, I analyze the University where they graduated, their thesis director, the topics of their Dissertation, and the fields of their analytical contributions.

It is relevant to note that, aside from these nineteen economists, I include Charlotte Gilman Perkins and Katherine Comas as precursors. Regarding Perkins, she published the book “Women and Economics,” a key reference in the evolutionary institutional approach to women, and, in relation to Katharine Coman, Vaughn (2004) identified her as *America's first woman institutional economist*. However, in my view, based on an analysis of her academic training, her publications, and, in general, her professional trajectory, and the period of time of her publications and academic endeavors, she is not so close to OAIE's analytical features I described before and in De León (2025b). In both cases, more research is required; see, for instance, Diggins (1999), who explored similarities and differences between Perkin Gilman and Veblen (as representative of the OAIE), did not find a conclusive answer. See also Lewis and Sebberson (2013), who identify more similarities and identify Perkins Gilman and Veblen as precursors in developing ordinary language's potential for reflection and critique. Niebrugge-Brantley, G. (2013), which includes the previous chapter, is a more in-depth study of the influence of Gilman Perkins across several fields.

Regarding the periodization (1900-1939) identified in this article, I need to clarify that this periodization is quite different from Rutherford (2011) and Kaufman (2017), while their period for OAIE is from 1918 to 1947, but, in my account, women economists started to develop American Institutionalism, following Fitzpatrick (1990) when the first women, Katherine Bement Davis graduated in political economy under Thorstein Veblen's direction in 1900 and then, other women⁵ developed a way to do economics within the analytical framework that later came to be called OAIE.

Also, although I ended the period in reference to 1939, in coincidence with Rutherford (2011), there is an issue to be reviewed while there is some recent literature with the contribution of some OAIE's women, such as the role of some of them in the 1950s, into the hypothesis of permanent income mainly attributed to Milton Friedman, see Burns (2022) and Boumans (2024). See also Alberti and Asso (2024) on the role of Hazel Kyrk in the II postwar period. All these publications reveal that the contributions of these women economists may be tracked beyond our defined period.

In Table 1, I present a list of women economists whose endeavors, based on my previous considerations, were embodied in the analytical framework of the OAIE. I identify nineteen of these women. The process of identification follows Rutherford (2011) as the primary reference and is later complemented with information from Fitzpatrick (1990), Madden and Dimand (2018), Le Tollec (2020), Kuiper (2022), May (2022), and *Wikipedia*. In their selection, I considered the universities where they graduated – Chicago, Columbia, Wisconsin, and Amherst – while Rutherford (2011) identified these universities as the nucleus of OAIE thought.⁶ I also considered the Ph.D. graduation date, her thesis director, and, in general, that their professional development could be characterized by the OAIE's features, as presented in, such as linking economics and society, multidisciplinary, and the exploration of topics beyond “pure” economics.

In the following, Table 1 describes OAIE women economists by last name, first name, and date of birth and death. In that table, I present C. Perkins Gilman and Katherine Comas as precursors, and the nineteen women economists identified as key in this article.

As shown in Table 1, the lives of the OAIE women economists span an extended period, from 1858 (Marion Talbot) to 1991 (Margaret Reid), suggesting that their contributions may extend beyond the period covered by this study.

Although the endeavors and contributions of women in the OAIE have been studied – some exhaustively – this is usually not as participants in the OAIE, and, besides Rutherford (2011), the numbers are not complete. In fact, in Table 2, I present the diverse sources I found for tracking information about these economists.

Table 2 also shows one of the motivations for this article: the need to integrate the information on women in the OAIE, which is widely dispersed and not always related to OAIE. In Table 2, I present the number of mentions of each woman economist across my primary sources, ranging from 73 percent to 26 percent, with Madden and Dimand (2019) as the most complete source, even above *Wikipedia*, which is considered a significant source of data.

⁵ Fitzpatrick (1990) also includes in her book S. Beckinridge, E. Abbott, and K.B. Davis, all of whom are significant women economists in this article.

⁶ However, Berkeley may also be included because this University was where Jessica Peixotto taught and did research.

Table 1. OAIE women economists, precursors and OAIE group by birth and deceased date

LAST NAME	NAME	BIRTH	DECEASED
PRECURSORS			
COMAN	KATHERINE	1857	1915
PERKINS GILMAN	CHARLOTTE	1860	1935
OAIE WOMEN GROUP			
ABBOTT	EDITH	1876	1957
ALLEN	RUTH	1889	1979
AYRES	EDITH		
BEMENT DAVIS	KATHARINE	1860	1935
BONTECOU	ELEANOR	1891	1976
BRANDEIS	ELIZABETH	1896	1984
BRECKINRIDGE	SOPHONISBA	1866	1948
BURNS	EVELINE	1900	1985
EVERETT	HELEN	1891	1982
GLUCK	ELSIE	1908	1997
KYRK	HAZEL	1886	1957
MCPMAHON	TERESA	1878	1961
MONROE	DAY	1898	?
PEIXOTTO	JESSICA	1864	1941
REID	MARGARET	1896	1991
TALBOT	MARION	1858	1948
WOLFSON	THERESA	1897	1972
WOODBURY	HELEN	1876	1933
WRIGHT	HELEN	1891	1969

Source: Own elaboration based on Fitzpatrick (1990); Rutherford (2011); Madden and Dimand (2018); Le Tollec (2020); Kuiper (2022); May (2022); and Wikipedia.

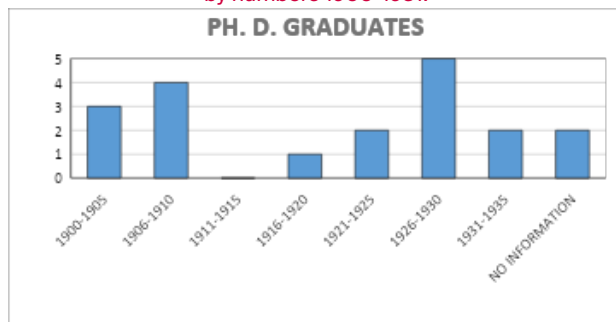
Table 2. Number of Mentions of OAIE women economists by source of reference

NAME	KUIPER	FITZPATRICK	MAY	WIKIPEDIA	LE TOLLEC	MADDEN AND DIMAND
ABBOTT EDITH			✓	✓	✓	✓
ALLEN RUTH		✓	✓	✓		✓
AYRES EDITH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BEMENT DAVIS KATHARINE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BONTECOU ELEANOR	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
BRANDEIS ELI- ZABETH				✓	✓	✓
BRECKINRIDGE SOPHONISBA						
BURNS EVELINE		✓			✓	
EVERETT HELEN						
GLUCK ELSIE	✓			✓		✓
KYRK HAZEL			✓	✓	✓	✓
MCPMAHON TERESA				✓		✓
MONROE DAY						✓
PEIXOTTO JES- SICA						✓
REID MARGA- RET				✓	✓	✓
TALBOT MA- RION	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
WOLFSON THE- RESA				✓	✓	✓
WOODBURY HELEN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WRIGHT HELEN					✓	✓
NOT MENTION	13	14	11	6	6	3
MENTION	6	5	8	13	12	16
% MENTIONED	31.58%	26.32%	42.11%	68.42%	63.16%	84.21%

Source: Own elaboration based on (Fitzpatrick, 1990); (Rutherford, 2011); (Madden and Dimand, 2018); (Le Tollec, 2020); (Kuiper, 2022); (May, 2022); and Wikipedia.

To identify time patterns in the graduation dates of the OAIE women economists, I present Figure 1. In that figure, we can see two heights, one between 1925 and 1930, and another between 1900 and 1910. The second one could be explained by the expansion of OAIE after WWI and the challenges in its post-war period, as well as the expansion of the field of home economics (see Le Tollec, 2020). However, the discontinuity in the graduation rate between 1910 and 1925 remains unexplained.

Figure 1. OAIE women economist distributed by graduation year, by numbers 1900-1931.



Source: Own elaboration based on table 3.

Table 3. OAIE women economist by University, Graduation year, and thesis director, 1900-1931

LAST NAME	NAME	UNIVERSITY	GRADUATION YEAR	THESIS DIRECTOR
ABBOTT	EDITH	Chicago	1906	Breckinridge Sophonisba
ALLEN	RUTH	Chicago	1931	Harry A. Millis
AYRES	EDITH	Chicago	1917	
BEMENT DAVIS	KATHARINE	Chicago	1901	Thorstein Veblen
BONTECOU	ELEANOR	Brookings	1928	
BRANDEIS	ELIZABETH	Wisconsin	1928	
BRECKINRIDGE	SOPHONISBA	Chicago	1901	Marion Talbot
BURNS	EVELINE	London	1926	Hugh Dalton.
EVERETT	HELEN	Brookings	1924	Robert Brookings
GLUCK	ELSIE	Wisconsin	1929	
KYRK	HAZEL	Chicago	1906	James Field
MCMAHON	TERESA	Wisconsin		
MONROE	DAY	Chicago		Hazel Kyrk
PEIXOTTO	JESSICA	California	1900	Bernard Moses
REID	MARGARET	Chicago	1931	Hazel Kyrk
TALBOT	MARION	Chicago		
WOLFSON	THERESA	Brookings	1926	
WOODBURY	HELEN	Wisconsin	1908	Katharine Coman
WRIGHT	HELEN	Chicago	1922	

Source: Own elaboration based on (Fitzpatrick, 1990); (Rutherford, 2011); (Madden and Dimand, 2018); (Le Tollec, 2020); (Kuiper, 2022); (May, 2022); and Wikipedia.

Table 4. OAIE women economist group: their Dissertation's topic, a sample

LAST NAME	NAME	THESIS NAME
ABBOTT	EDITH	A statistical study of the wages of unskilled labor in the United States, 1830-1900.
ALLEN	RUTH	The Labor of Women in the Production of Cotton
BEMENT DAVIS	KATHARINE	Causes affecting the standard of living and wages.
EVERETT	HELEN	The Reorganization of the British Coal Industry
KYRK	HAZEL	The Consumer's Guidance of Economic Activity
PEIXOTTO	JESSICA	The French Revolution and Modern French Socialism: A comparative study of the principles of the French Revolution and the doctrines of modern French socialism
REID	MARGARET	Economics of Household Production
WOLFSON	THERESA	The Woman Worker and the Trade Unions
WOODBURY	HELEN	The Labor Movement in America, 1827-1837
WRIGHT	HELEN	The Political Labour Movement in Great Britain, 1820-1914.

Sources: Own elaboration based on Fitzpatrick (1990); Rutherford (2011); Madden and Dimand (2018); Le Tollec (2020); Kuiper (2022); May (2022); and Wikipedia.

In Table 3, I present a list of women economists identified through OAIE, along with information on the Ph.D. thesis director. I looked at specific patterns; however, because of the lack of information, I was able to identify a few, such as the link between Abbot-Breckenridge-Talbot and the significant role of Hazel Kyrk in the field of consumption. There is also an interesting relationship between Woodbury, who was directed by K. Coman, whom I have identified as a precursor of the women economists in OAIE.

As an antecedent to the next section, I present the dissertation topics of ten OAIE women economists. There, we can observe, as related to the OAIE's research topics presented before, labor, women, consumption, and socialism, most of them in an economic-historical perspective.

4. Academic contributions of women economists in the OAIE.

In this section, I analyze some key academic contributions of the group of women economists developed within the framework of the OAIE. In Table 5, I summarize their contributions in the referred publications and the topics of their analytical contribution. The analysis of the table gives us a clear idea of topics that were first analyzed in economics; they were centered on labor and women, social work, home economics, social innovation, children and economics, progressive social and economic policy, customer protection, household produc-

tion, socialism and labor economics, education economics, women sexuality, among others, all of them with the perspective of OAIE as presented in de León (2025b).

The contributions of those women economists have been widely acknowledged in the field of home economics. Le Tollec (2020) is an extended analysis of that field; she identified a “first” period linked to women listed in our table but not related to OAIE. Also, see Zuckerman and Carsky (1990). Burns (2022) explores the role of Margaret Reid in developing the permanent income hypothesis; see also Boumans (2024).

Table 5. OAIE women economists: Main referred publications and topics of analytical contribution

LAST NAME	NAME	EXTENDED BIBLIOGRAPHY	TOPICS OF ANALYTICAL CONTRIBUTION
ABBOTT	EDITH	-Women in industry (1910) -The Delinquent Child and the Home (1912) -The Real Jail Problem (1915) -Truancy and non-attendance in the Chicago Schools (1917)	Economics and social work
ALLEN	RUTH	-Review of Economics of Household Production by Margaret Reid (1934) -Chapters in the History of Organized Labor in Texas (1941) -The Great Southwest Strike (1942)	Institutional Economics
AYRES	EDITH	- Ethics and economics	Ethics and economics
BEMENT DAVIS	KATHARINE	Social reforms, sexuality	Social reforms, sexuality
BONTECOU	ELEANOR	-The Poll Tax (1942) -Freedom in the Balance: Opinions of Judge Henry W. Edgerton Relating to Civil Liberties (1960) -The Federal loyalty-security program (1974)	Government and Law
BRANDEIS	ELIZABETH	-Organized Labor and Protective Labor Legislation (1957) -The Migrant Problem, Past and Future, in Wisconsin. (1964) -Labor Legislation (1966)	Educator and labor activist
BRECKENRIDGE	SOPHONISBA	-The Delinquent Child and the Home -Family Welfare Work in a Metropolitan Community -Public Welfare Administration -The Family and the State -Social Work and the Courts.	Social reformer, social scientist, and innovator in higher education.
BURNS	EVELINE	-The American Social Security System (1949) -Private and social insurance and the problem of social security, Canadian Welfare Association (1953) -Social Security and Public Policy (1956) -Toward Social Security: An Explanation of the Social Security Act and a Survey of the Larger Issues (1936) -Wages and the state: a comparative study of the problems of state wage regulation, P. S. King (1926.)	Economy and social security
EVERETT	HELEN	-Book Review of “The Women’s Garment Workers: A History of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union. (1925) -Book Review of “A Theory of the Labor Movement” by Selig Perlman (1928) -Book Review of “British Industry Today” (1929)	Progressive social and economic policy.
GLUCK	ELSIE	-John Mitchell, miner : labor’s bargain with the gilded age (1929). -Work Progress Administration (WPA)	-Labor History during the Gilded Age -Employment federal policies
KYRK	HAZEL	-A Theory of Consumption (1923) -The Economic Problems of the Family (1929) -The Consumer and the Marketing System (1934) -Family Housing and Facilities (1940) -Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation (1941) -The Family in the American Economy (1953)	Consumer economics.
MCMAHON	TERESA	-Women and economic evolution: Or, The effects of industrial changes upon the status of women. (1912) -Social and economic standards of living. (1925)	Economy, gender and activism
MONROE	DAY		

5. Conclusions

In this article, I identified a group of nineteen women economists who contributed to the OAEI. Although there are information and documentation about these women, in this research, I present them as part of the OAEI and relate their analytical and policy proposals to their time and ours.

The analysis allowed us to precisely determine the period during which the endeavors of those women economists from 1900 to 1939 were most academically active. Even more, I expect to analyze the primacy of OAEI women economists in the history (herstory) of institutional economic thought.

Nonetheless, it is worth noting that this article focuses on the analytical contributions of women economists within the OAEI. However, there were many more contributions by women economists in those years that are not inscribed in the OAEI; the case I mentioned before, of Charlotte Perkins Gilman, is well known. Also, given the relevance of

Frances Perkins in the U.S. public sphere and of women economists closer to the political and social progressivism movement, a deeper study of the relationship between OAEI and progressivism is required. Fitzpatrick (1990) identified Abbot, Breckinridge, and Bement Davis as *women social scientists and as part of the progressive reform* movement. This article is a start; further research on the women economists identified here is required.

Interestingly, research on these women economists is extending beyond the U.S. and the UK to other countries. Le Tollec (2020) is a thesis developed in France.

A further field of required development is to identify the creative building of institutions and to incorporate some proposals for social and economic policy from women economists into the OAEI framework. From this perspective, this article is the first stage in more complete research on these women economists.

6. Bibliographic References

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