

DEPARTMENT ON THE STATUS OF
WOMEN

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN

IN CITY PROPERTY

DATE ISSUED: DECEMBER 2024 | 2024 EDITION



Mayor
Daniel Lurie

City and County of San Francisco
Department on the Status of Women



Dear Honorable Mayor Lurie and Board of Supervisors:

Please find attached the **2024 Representation of Women in City Property Report**. This report details the extent to which women are represented in publicly accessible art pieces, streets, buildings, and parks in the City and County of San Francisco, as called for in **Ordinance 243-18**. This **Ordinance**, passed in 2018, **mandates that women be represented in 30 percent of public artwork, streets, buildings, and parks**. Representing historically marginalized groups is an essential goal for the City; when a group is appropriately represented, **they are no longer seen as token parts of society but as equal contributors**.

Our analysis shows that women are still vastly underrepresented, compared to men, in public spaces across San Francisco, **only averaging 15 percent of representation** in public property, half the City's goal of 30 percent representation. Specifically, we found that women were represented in 21 percent of art pieces, 7 percent of street names, 28 percent of building names, and 25 percent of park names. **This low level of representation is particularly problematic because it demonstrates that there has been little progress toward the City's goal over the past few years, with only a one percent increase since our last report was published in 2022.**

To achieve the Ordinance's goal in every category, the City would need to add 22 pieces of art, 200 streets, 3 buildings, and 12 parks named solely after women. Further, while building names met the Ordinance's goals in 2022, the addition of buildings named after men has exceeded those named after women, resulting in the representation of women in buildings falling below the 30% goal to 28%.

The **findings** in this report **demonstrate the need for San Francisco to dramatically increase** the representation of women, girls, and nonbinary people in public spaces. **Our commitment to being a truly gender equitable City demands and requires that we do more.**

To that end, the **Department on the Status of Women recommends a new approach** to help substantially increase representation and honor the strong, fierce women who have and continue to create impact and positive change in San Francisco: **for the foreseeable future, and/or until gender parity has been reached, DOSW proposes that all new representations of historical figures in San Francisco be named after, or represent, women, girls and nonbinary people.** Further, plans for new projects akin to the Rainbow Honor Walk that focus on the representation of these groups would go a long way toward improving their representation in public spaces. Finally, **we cannot afford to miss golden opportunities when they arise**, like we did last year when we could have renamed Golden Gate Park's Stow Lake after **Mary Ellen Pleasant**, a woman with a legacy as a businesswoman, philanthropist, and activist; a true symbol of the progress and values that San Francisco embodies.

If we are serious in our commitment to become a fully gender equitable City across all indexes, then the equal representation of women, girls and nonbinary people in public art, buildings, streets and parks is essential. **People must see themselves reflected throughout our community.**

The City and County of San Francisco has an opportunity to make real progress, accomplish the goals set forth by Ordinance 243-18 and make equal representation a reality. It's too important not to.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kim Ellis".

Kimberly Ellis, J.D.

Director of the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women

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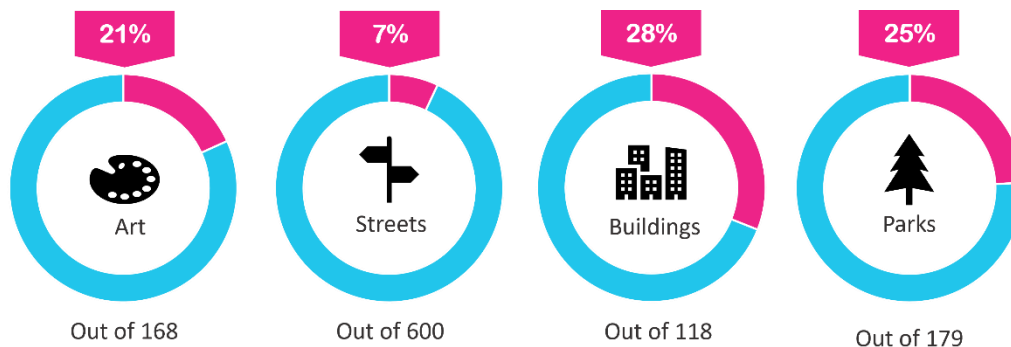
Executive Summary

In October 2018, the Board of Supervisors passed, and Mayor London N. Breed signed, Ordinance 243-18 ("the Ordinance") to expand the extent to which women are represented and commemorated in the public sphere, including in artwork, statues, street names, facilities, parks and more. It establishes a City policy that mandates that at least 30 percent of historical figures depicted or recognized in the public sphere be women. This level of representation is critical because studies suggest that 30 percent is the proportion at which a critical mass is reached so that a member of an underrepresented community is no longer seen as a token but can influence organizational culture and decision-making¹.

The Ordinance set forth the effort to increase women's representation with a work of public art depicting Maya Angelou, an American poet, civil rights activist, and San Francisco's first female cable car operator, which was to be installed in front of the Main Library by December 31, 2020. Lava Thomas, a Bay Area multidisciplinary artist who tackles issues of race, gender, representation, and memorialization, was commissioned to create the piece depicting Maya Angelou. The artist's selection was initially blocked and later approved by the Arts Commission in a controversial process. "Portrait of a Phenomenal Woman" was installed at the San Francisco Main Library in the Fall of 2024.

The Ordinance also created a fund to accept gifts for designing, constructing, repairing, and maintaining public art depicting historical women. The Ordinance further requires the Department on the Status of Women ('the Department' or 'DOSW') to report on the representation of women in public art, streets, buildings, and parks biennially, starting in 2020. This report is the fourth such report produced by DOSW, following an initial benchmarking report issued in 2019 and follow-up reports released in 2020 and 2022.

In 2024, women were represented in 21 percent of art pieces, 7 percent of street names, 28 percent of building names, and 25 percent of park names, for an average representation of 15 percent. There has not been a substantive increase in the representation of women in City property over the last four years. Instead, the minor increase in female representation shown in this report is primarily due to an undercounting in the previous reports. The figure below shows the proportion of nonfictional women recognized in public property in 2024:



¹ "Does Critical Mass Matter? Views from the Boardroom." Broome, L. L., Conley, J.M., & Krawiec, D.K. (2010) https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3085&context=faculty_scholarship

I. Introduction

Public art and other representations of individuals in City property serve as a vehicle to recognize people who have significantly contributed to society. However, historically, such recognition has been reserved for men. Nationally, the United States has less than 200 statues depicting real historical women, which represents only about 4 percent of all public statues of historical figures². Generally, statues tend to portray war heroes or elected officials who are overwhelmingly white men. When women are portrayed in statues, they are often hypersexualized, fictional characters or a means to carry a metaphor, such as Lady Liberty. This disparity demonstrates the importance of assessing the extent to which women are represented in our City.

Women have accomplished an extensive array of achievements throughout history and, today, hold more positions of power than ever. Unfortunately, the recognition of women in the public sphere is abysmally low compared to men. Recent efforts to change this underrepresentation of women were catalyzed by the [Empowerment 2026](#) movement led by former US Treasurer Rosie Rios, who was known for initiating the process to feature a woman on US currency. Empowerment 2026's efforts extended to women's representation in the public sphere, including statues.

This movement inspired several US cities to take action. For example, before the Empowerment 2026 movement, New York City had only five statues depicting historical women³. Since 2020, New York City has unveiled multiple new statues of women, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony and Ruth Bader Ginsberg.

With the passage of [Ordinance 243-18](#), San Francisco similarly hopes to increase the representation of women in the

public sphere by breaking what some call the "bronze ceiling." The Ordinance requires regular reporting by the San Francisco Department on the Status of Women on the progress the City has made toward reaching 30 percent representation for women in public art, streets, buildings and parks. This is the fourth such report following the initial benchmark report issued in 2019 and follow-up reports released in 2020 and 2022.

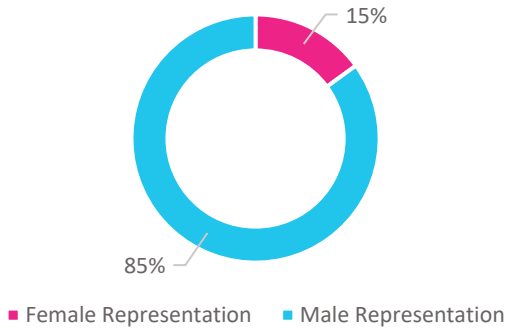


Representation is important. Psychologists, such as Albert Bandura, suggest that, at early stages of development, we tend to perform observational learning: the idea that we imitate what we see. If women and girls do not see accomplished women honored in their cities as much as men do, they may be in danger of asking themselves: "Are women even capable of accomplishing great things?" This, in turn, may limit their aspirations and the fields young women enter, like science, politics, and business.

² "Lifetime Herstory Map." Lifetime. <https://www.mylifetime.com/about-lifetimes-herstory-map-a-guide-to-americas-statues-of-women>, Smithsonian American Art Museum's Art Inventories Catalog, <https://www.si.edu/spotlight/women-in-wwi/smithsonian-american-art-museum-arts-inventories-catalog>

³ Ibid

Total Female Representation

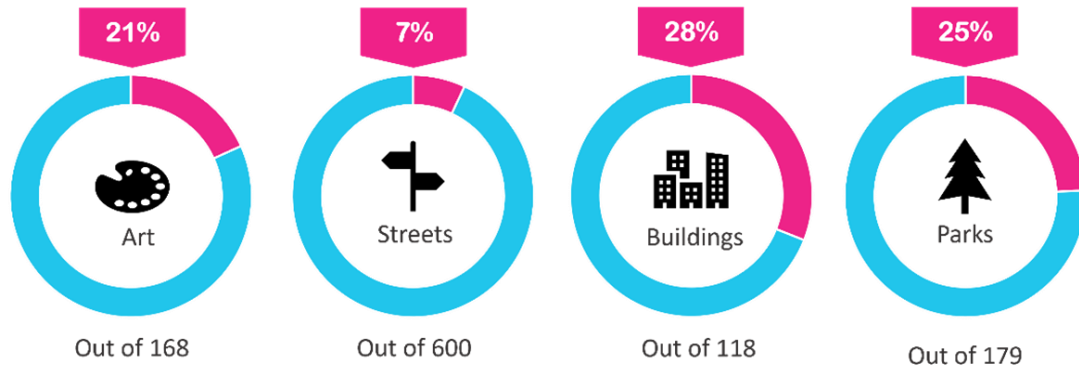


As of July 2024, the City is halfway to its 30 percent goal. The overall representation of women in City property averages 15 percent. Street names had the lowest level of representation for women at only 7 percent, and building names had the most at 28 percent. This year, there were a total of 1,065 representations or depictions of historical figures on City property reported to DOSW, 157 representing women and 908 of men. This one percent increase is primarily due to a general undercounting in the previous report rather than an actual increase in

representation. Nevertheless, the percentage change in representation of women in art, streets, buildings, and parks has increased by 29% since 2020. That is, from 122 representations of women in 2020 to 157 in 2024 across all categories.

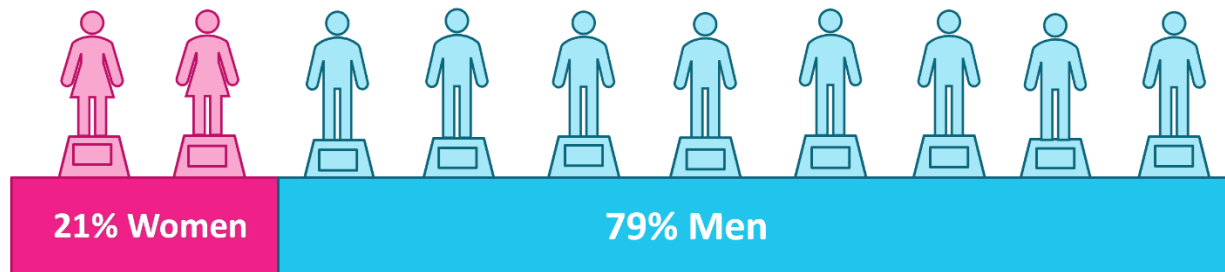
II. Findings

Based on the data gathered, the representation of women in City property, including public art, street names, building names, and parks and open spaces, are as follows:



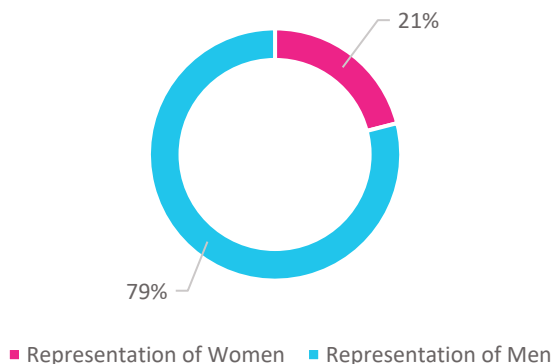
The City has 168 pieces of public art, 21 percent (35) of which depict or represent women, including sculptures, monuments, and plaques. City streets are currently the furthest from the City's goal. Of 600 streets named after historical figures, only 7 percent (44) are named after women, 23 percentage points below the City's goal. Building names was the only category to meet the City's goal in 2022, but in 2024 fell short with 33 out of 118 buildings named after women, or about 28 percent. Building names include City property that recognizes nonfictional figures such as buildings, rooms, facilities, and other fully enclosed structures. Our data reviewed 179 depictions of historical individuals in City parks, 25 percent of which were women (45). The parks category includes other facilities and outdoor spaces open to the public, such as courts, playgrounds, other features within parks, and some non-green open spaces. In all these categories, it is common that the individuals featured, either by name or figuratively, were involved in funding that feature or the City more broadly. Each of these categories is discussed in more detail in the subsequent sections.

III. Public Art



Public art refers to all permanently sited works of art in public spaces, including sculptural monuments, memorials, benches, gates, or plaques. Public works of art include depictions of nonfictional historical individuals through three-dimensional figures that honor a real person in their likeness or represent them through symbolic artwork or a plaque. This category also includes figurative depictions recognizing historical people (e.g., Comfort Women, Holocaust Survivors, Volunteer Firefighters). In total, there are 168 depictions of historical people, with 133 artworks depicting or recognizing historical men (79 percent), 35 pieces representing historical women (21 percent), and one piece recognizing a nonbinary person.

Female Representation in Art



This category is 9 percentage points behind the Ordinance's 30 percent goal. Meeting this goal would require the addition of approximately 22 monuments named after or depicting historical women. One new addition to this category is a three-dimensional photo-collage mural commemorating the women and men who founded the Southeast Community Center: Alex Pitcher, Elouise Westbrook, Espanola Jackson, Harold Madison, Ethel Garlington, and Shirley Jones. "Portrait of a Phenomenal Woman" by artist Lava Thomas, honoring Dr. Maya Angelou, was installed at the San Francisco Main Library in the Fall of 2024. The monument is not

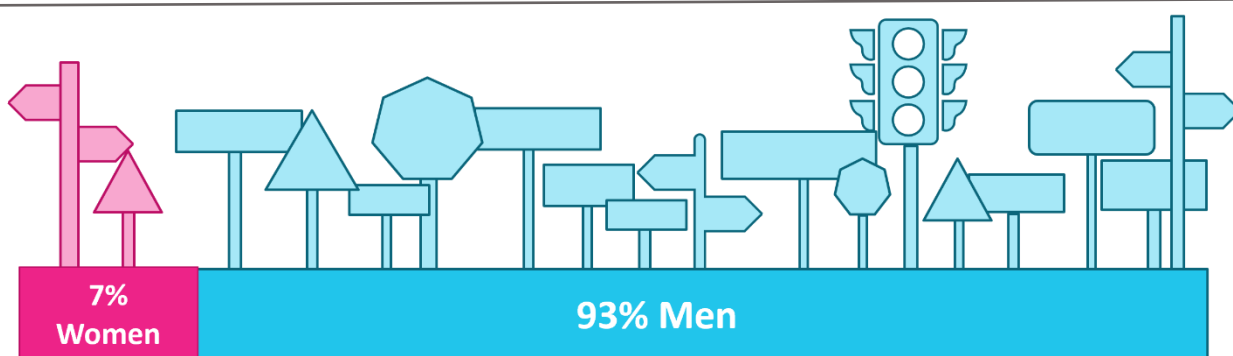
counted in this report since it was unveiled after June 2024 and will be included in future reports. While there has been little movement since 2020, there are still projects we can look to as examples for increasing the representation of women in art across the City.

The Rainbow Honor Walk, located in San Francisco's Castro neighborhood, is an excellent example of art that intentionally focuses on representing underprivileged groups. A nonprofit organization of the same name selected the LGBTQ+ honorees and funded the creation of the plaques that were approved by the Arts Commission and installed into the sidewalk by Public Works, which also has an ongoing role of maintaining them. This

landmark features portraits and descriptions of 36 pioneers of the LGBTQ+ community who have contributed to society in various fields. This project does have an above-average representation of women; 33 percent of the honorees here identify as women (12), which is higher than the City average. This project also includes multiple transgender and nonbinary people, including Christine Jorgensen, one of the first people in the US widely known to have sex reassignment surgery and another transgender pioneer⁴. One honoree identified as nonbinary, We'wha, a famous Two-Spirit Zuni advocate⁵. Future reports should seek to address our current inability to collect data on transgender or nonbinary people.

The data in this report lacks two-dimensional works of art, such as murals, paintings, and mosaics. Hopefully, these will be included in future updates to this report to allow for a more comprehensive picture of who is represented in public art. Despite the underrepresentation of women depicted in works of public art, the Arts Commission has made a significant effort towards supporting gender equality in the arts by awarding 50 percent of its commissions to female artists.

IV. Street Names

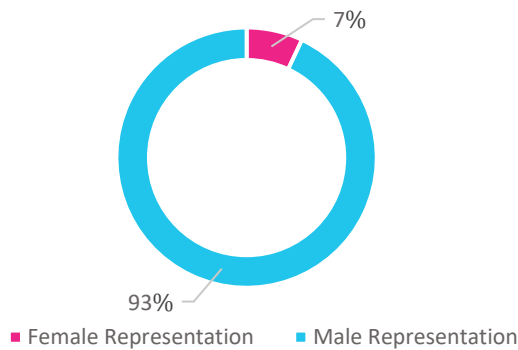


The representation of women in San Francisco's street names includes all City-owned avenues, streets, drives, ways, lanes, courts, places, and roads, as reported by Public Works and the Recreation and Parks Department. Of the 600 streets named after historical individuals, 93 percent are named after men (556), and 7 percent are named after women (44). This category is 23 percentage points behind the Ordinance's 30 percent goal. To reach the goals of the Ordinance, the City would need to name approximately 200 streets after women.

⁴ Classified by gender for each honoree's self-identified gender.

⁵ "Transgender Spotlight: We'wha." Massachusetts Transgender Political Coalition. (2014). <https://www.masstpc.org/wewha/>

Female Representation in Street Names



Streets named after historical women are not equally distributed across San Francisco. For example, of the 44 streets named after historical women, the Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhood has the most, with twelve. Ten of these streets in the Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhood are named after racially diverse activists who had a significant impact in the community. An example includes the "Big 5," a group of local African American advocates from the 1960s, Julia Commer, Osceola Washington, Elouise Westbrook, Bertha

Freeman, and Beatrice Dunbar.

Lake Merced, located near San Francisco State University and the surrounding student housing, has the second-highest number of streets named after historical women, with seven. Four of these streets are named after members of the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition to San Francisco during 1775-1776. The rest of the streets are dispersed across the City.

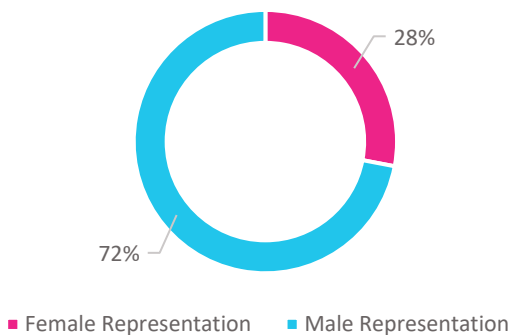
Due to undercounting in our previous report, one street name has been added since the publication of our 2022 report. Notably, the proportion of women in this category has remained static since our 2019 report, remaining at 7 percent over five years. Because street names represent the largest category, the low level of representation is particularly concerning. This means that without an immediate and significant increase in representation within this category, it would be nearly impossible for the City to reach its representation goals.

V. Building Names



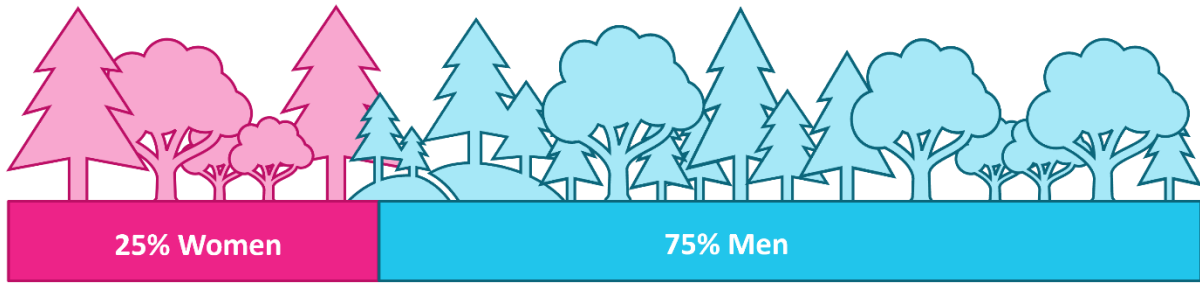
The representation of women in City-owned buildings includes buildings, clubhouses, conference halls, museums, recreation centers, community rooms, auditoriums, staircases, rooms, and other enclosed places open to the public. There are 118 City-owned buildings and other spaces named after nonfictional individuals, of which 72 percent (85) are named after men and 28 percent (33) are named after women. This category falls behind the Ordinance's 30 percent goal by 2 percent. To meet the obligation of the Ordinance, approximately 3 new buildings would need to be named after women. This category met the critical threshold of 30 percent in 2022, however additions to the inventory of City-owned buildings named after men exceeded those named after women.

Female Representation
in Buildings



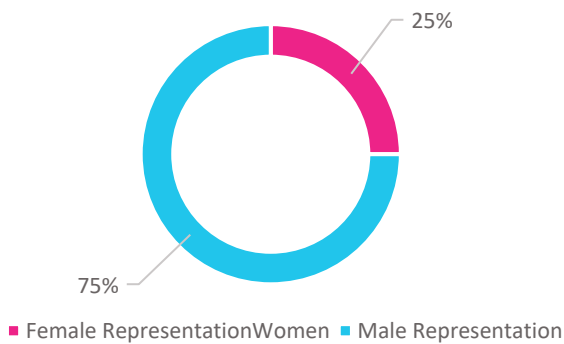
While the representation of women in City-owned buildings does not meet the Ordinance threshold, there has been a net increase of one percentage point in the representation of women in this category since 2020.

VI. Parks and Open Spaces



The representation of women in parks and open spaces includes public park sites, hills, gardens, playgrounds, tennis courts, squares, groves, yacht harbors, piazzas, golf courses, and plazas. Under this category, there are 179 spaces named for historical individuals, with men comprising 75 percent (134) and women comprising 25 percent (45). This category is 5 percentage points behind the Ordinance's 30 percent goal of representation of women in the naming of public parks and open spaces. Meeting the Ordinance's goals would require adding approximately 12 parks, open spaces, or facilities that are named after women.

Female Representation
in Parks and Facilities



The representation of women in this category has increased by one percentage point since our previous 2022 report. This increase is primarily due to undercounting in previous reports rather than new places being named after women. One newly named park, Rachele Sullivan Park, has been approved by the Recreation and Park Commission and is slated to open in late 2026. This park is not counted in this report since it is not yet open, but it will be included in future reports.

VII. Methodology

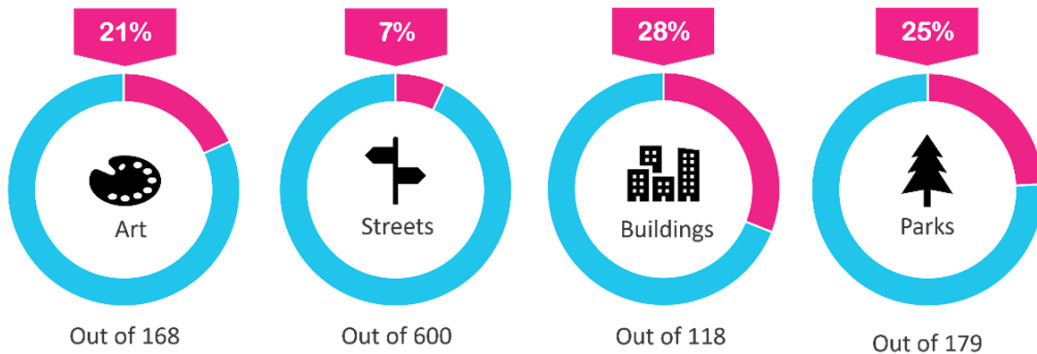
City departments provided the data for this report as required by Ordinance 243-18, including the Arts Commission, the City Administrator, Public Works, and the Recreation and Parks Department. Departments compiled a list of historical figures depicted or recognized by name in properties under their jurisdiction. Artwork in museums and spaces requiring an admission fee were excluded per the Ordinance. Data that was posted on each department's website or received by the Department on the Status of Women before the July 2024 deadline was included in this report. This data was supplemented by information gathered on art pieces that are part of the Rainbow Honor Walk, a series of plaques maintained by the City honoring LGBTQ+ individuals.

This analysis aims to measure the current proportion of public property depicting or recognizing nonfictional historical women and monitor progress towards the City's goal of reaching at least 30 percent representation of women in City property, both overall and within each of the four listed categories. This report highlights the importance of the representation and commemoration of women. It also serves to measure gender equity in the public sphere and to inform future naming decisions and depictions of historical people.

This report is the fourth report of its kind, with previous reports being issued in 2019, 2020, and 2022 and applies the same methodology presented in our 2020 report. Each subsection of City property (public art, streets, buildings and parks) includes data from multiple City departments. When multiple departments reported on the same piece of art, duplicates were removed to ensure that representations were not counted multiple times. Any public art, streets, buildings or parks that depict or recognize more than one person were coded as one representation of women or men. Any representation of both men and women was counted as both a male and a female representation. For example, if there was one statue that depicted both men and women together, this report would reflect one statue of men and one statue of women in its data (50 percent female representation out of 2 pieces of art). Additionally, the method for establishing whether an aspect of City property depicts a nonfictional figure includes public art figuratively depicting a historical group of people that does not identify specific individuals (e.g., Comfort Women, Holocaust Survivors, Volunteer Firefighters). This decision reflects the Ordinance's intention to increase women's visibility and their contributions to society. For example, the statue depicting Comfort Girls in Chinatown was classified as a statue depicting women, despite not representing specific historical women. However, a statue of a female presenting angel would not be counted in this data, as it does not represent an actual individual.

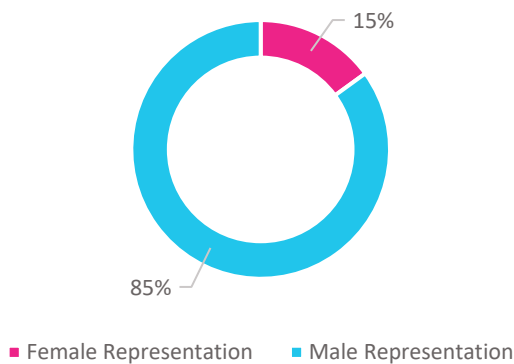
In this report, the terms "women" and "men" are used as identifiers that encompass the social, institutional and cultural roles, and responsibilities of women and men, regardless of their sex assigned at birth. It is important to acknowledge that these definitions of gender identity may not be fully representative of the gender identities of San Franciscans and others throughout history. While the data submitted to the Department did not identify gender beyond the male-female binary, there were 3 representations of transgender or nonbinary people in the Rainbow Honor Walk that were included. Future reports should ensure that our data collection can capture transgender and nonbinary representation.

VIII. Conclusion



This report looked at 1,065 representations of historical individuals across four categories of public representation in San Francisco. The overall representation of women among these categories is 15 percent (157 representations), half of the Ordinance's 30 percent goal. Women were represented in 21 percent of art pieces, 7 percent of street names, 28 percent of building names, and 25 percent of parks and facilities. None of the four categories examined in this report achieved the 30 percent representation threshold set by the Ordinance in 2018. Moreover, it should be noted that the goal of this Ordinance is a floor for representation, not a ceiling. Women comprise 50 percent of the population and should be represented in all categories at 50 percent. While this report focuses on the 30 percent threshold outlined in the Ordinance, true equity should remain our objective.

Total Female Representation



The data in this report demonstrated a slight increase in the representation of women since 2022; however, this was primarily due to an undercounting. While there have been few substantive changes in the overall representation of women in City property since 2022, there is one new example of female representation, such as the "Building a Better Bayview" art installation at the Southeast Community Center.

Future reports should continue to refine and improve the data collection process for this report. Particular attention should be given to capturing the representation of

transgender and nonbinary people and expanding the types of representation that comprise the data in this report, such as two-dimensional art pieces. This should be accomplished by including new instructions outlining that Departments must provide data beyond the male-female binary to the Department on the Status of Women, as well as include two-dimensional art pieces in their data.

The representation of women in City property does not meet the goals set by the Ordinance. To hit the goal of the Ordinance in every category, the City would need to add 22 pieces of art, 200 streets, 3 buildings, and 12 parks or facilities named solely after women.

If San Francisco is serious in its commitment to become a fully equitable City across all indexes, then the equal representation of women, girls and nonbinary people in public art, buildings, streets and parks is essential. People must see themselves reflected throughout our community.

To that end, the Department on the Status of Women recommends that all new representations of historical figures in San Francisco be named after, or represent, historical women, girls and/or nonbinary people, for the foreseeable future. Further, plans for new projects akin to the Rainbow Honor Walk that focus on the representation of these groups would go a long way toward improving their representation in public spaces. The City and County of San Francisco has an opportunity to make real progress, accomplish the goals set by the Ordinance, and make representation more equitable for women, girls, and nonbinary people. It's too important not to.

IX. Appendix 1: Representation of Women in City Property by Category

Representation Name	Represented Gender	Representation Type	Agency Reporting
Art			
Lotta's Fountain	Female	Art	Arts Commission
Luisa Tetrazzini (1874-1940) Plaque	Female	Art	Arts Commission
Pioneer Mother	Female	Art	Arts Commission
Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)	Female	Art	Arts Commission
Sarah B. Cooper Memorial	Female	Art	Arts Commission
Dianne Feinstein	Female	Art	Arts Commission
Comfort Women's Column of Strength	Female	Art	Arts Commission
California Theater Plaque	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
Hagiwara Family Plaque	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
The Holocaust	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
Untitled	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union Memorial (ILWU)	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
Into the Light	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
Abraham Lincoln Brigade National Monument	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
Spiral of Gratitude	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
Fire Station #35 Public Art Project	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
Building a Better Bayview	Male and Female	Art	Arts Commission
Jane Addams	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Marie Equi	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk

Representation Name	Represented Gender	Representation Type	Agency Reporting
Barbara Jordan	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Christine Jorgensen	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Frida Kahlo	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Del Martin	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Sally Ride	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Gertrude Stein	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Virginia Woolf	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Rikki Striecher	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Chavela Vargas	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Josephine Baker	Female	Art	Rainbow Honor Walk
Gertrude Atherton plaque, Lafayette Park	Female	Art	Rec and Park
Lila Delehanty Pioli plaque, McLaren Rhododendron Dell, GGP	Female	Art	Rec and Park
Juana Briones Monument, Washington Square	Female	Art	Rec and Park
Pamela Rosenberg Bas Relief	Female	Art	ADM
Atalanta Bathing Sculpture dedicated to Elizabeth Murray	Female	Art	ADM
Opera Founder's Plaque	Female and Male	Art	ADM
Street Names			
ALICE B TOKLAS PL	Female	Street	DPW
ANTHONY ST	Female	Street	DPW
ARBALLO DR	Female	Street	DPW
BEATRICE LN	Female	Street	DPW

Representation Name	Represented Gender	Representation Type	Agency Reporting
BERNICE RODGERS WAY	Female	Street	DPW
BERTHA LN	Female	Street	DPW
BERTIE MINOR LN	Female	Street	DPW
CAMERON WAY	Female	Street	DPW
CARDENAS AVE	Female	Street	DPW
CASTELO AVE	Female	Street	DPW
CHUMASERO DR	Female	Street	DPW
CLEO RAND AVE	Female	Street	DPW
COMMER CT	Female	Street	DPW
ELIZABETH ST	Female	Street	DPW
ESPANOLA ST	Female	Street	DPW
FRIDA KAHLO WAY	Female	Street	DPW
GARLINGTON CT	Female	Street	DPW
MRS. JACKSON WAY	Female	Street	DPW
HARPER ST	Female	Street	DPW
ISADORA DUNCAN LN	Female	Street	DPW
JESSIE ST	Female	Street	DPW
JOSEPHA AVE	Female	Street	DPW
KEZAR DR	Female	Street	DPW
LILLIAN ST	Female	Street	DPW
LOTTIE BENNETT LN	Female	Street	DPW
MARY TERESA ST	Female	Street	DPW
MELBA AVE	Female	Street	DPW
NANCY PELOSI DR	Female	Street	DPW
OCTAVIA ST	Female	Street	DPW
ORA WAY	Female	Street	DPW
OSCEOLA LN	Female	Street	DPW
PLEASANT ST	Female	Street	DPW
RIVAS AVE	Female	Street	DPW
ROSA PARKS LN	Female	Street	DPW
ROSIE LEE LN	Female	Street	DPW
SAINT MARYS AVE	Female	Street	DPW
SANTA ANA AVE	Female	Street	DPW
SANTA BARBARA AVE	Female	Street	DPW
SANTA CLARA AVE	Female	Street	DPW
SANTA YSABEL AVE	Female	Street	DPW

Representation Name	Represented Gender	Representation Type	Agency Reporting
SERRANO DR	Female	Street	DPW
TANDANG SORA	Female	Street	DPW
WESTBROOK CT	Female	Street	DPW
WILLIE B KENNEDY DR	Female	Street	DPW
BERNICE RODGERS	Female	Street	RPD
NANCY PELOSI	Female	Street	RPD
Building Names			
(Josephine Dow) Randall Museum	Female	Building Name	ADM
Adah's Stairway	Female	Building Name	ADM
Airport Employment Center/Susanna Tong	Female	Building Name	ADM
Anna E. Waden Branch Library	Female	Building Name	ADM
Bayview Opera House Ruth Williams Memorial Theater	Female	Building Name	ADM
Charlotte and George Shultz Horseshoe Drive	Male and Female	Building Name	ADM
Diane B. Wilsey Center for Opera	Female	Building Name	ADM
Dianne and Tab Taube Atrium Theatre	Male and Female	Building Name	ADM
Dianne Feinstein International Terminal	Female	Building Name	ADM
Elizabeth Murray Performers' Lounge	Female	Building Name	ADM
Ella Hill Hutch Community Center	Female	Building Name	ADM
Fay Park Garage	Female	Building Name	ADM
Fulton Conference Room	Male and Female	Building Name	ADM
Grand Staircase in the Rotunda/Charlotte Maillard Shultz	Female	Building Name	ADM

Representation Name	Represented Gender	Representation Type	Agency Reporting
Helen Crocker Russell Library of Horticulture, Golden Gate Park	Female	Building Name	ADM
Jane Bolander Patio/Western Addition	Female	Building Name	ADM
Jeannik Mequet Littlefield Intermezzo Lounge	Female	Building Name	ADM
Koret Auditorium	Male and Female	Building Name	ADM
Linda Brooks-Burton Branch Library	Female	Building Name	ADM
Marjorie G. and Carl W. Stern Book Arts & Special Collections Center	Female and Male	Building Name	ADM
Mary Louise Strong Conference Room	Female	Building Name	ADM
Maxine Hall Health Center	Female	Building Name	ADM
Noe Valley / Sally Brunn Branch Library	Female	Building Name	ADM
Osher Auditorium – Bernard & Barbro - OH	Female and Male	Building Name	ADM
Pier 52 Boat Launch - Corrine Woods	Female	Building Name	ADM
Priscilla Chan and Mark Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center	Male and Female	Building Name	ADM
Ruth Kadish Art Gallery	Female	Building Name	ADM
Sojourner Truth Child Center	Female	Building Name	ADM
Southeast Community Center Main Lobby - Founders' Amphitheater	Female	Building Name	ADM
Syncip Family Conference Room	Male and Female	Building Name	ADM

Representation Name	Represented Gender	Representation Type	Agency Reporting
The Jacqueline Hoefler Reading Room /Visitacion Valley	Female	Building Name	ADM
The Walter and Elise Haas Grand Lounge	Male and Female	Building Name	ADM
Wattis Founders Room	Female	Building Name	ADM
Parks and Facilities			
(Arabella) Huntington Park	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
(Helen and Jesse) Brooks Park	Male and Female	Park	Rec and Parks
(Honora) Sharp Park	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
(Margaret O) DuPont Tennis Courts	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Alice Chalmers Playground	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Alice Marble Tennis Courts	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Allyne Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Allyne Park (Sisters Lucy and Edith)	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Betty Ann Ong Chinese Recreation Center	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Bev & Greg James Picnic Area	Male and Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Charlotte Estes Sundial, West Portal Playground	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Christine Breon Gate, Golden Gate Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Corrine Rideout Fountain, Golden Gate Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Elsa Strait Room	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Fay Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Fidelia Jewett/Lillian Martin Memorial Bench, Golden Gate Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks

Representation Name	Represented Gender	Representation Type	Agency Reporting
Gum Tree Girls Trail	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Helen Diller Playground, Mission Dolores Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Helen Diller Playgrounds at Civic Center Plaza	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Helen Wills Playground	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Ina Coolbrith Park	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Johanne Augusta Emily Marx Meadow, Golden Gate Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Koret Children's Quarter, Golden Gate Park	Male and Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Larsen/Lam Playground	Male and Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Lisa & Douglas Goldman Tennis Center, Golden Gate Park	Male and Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Margaret S. Hayward Playground	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Mary B. Connolly Playground (Golden Gate Park)	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Mary Beardslee Gate, GGP	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Mary Margaret Casey Recreation Building, Sunnyside Playground	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Minnie & Lovie Ward Recreation Center	Male and Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Muriel Leff Mini-Park	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Nan Becker Tot Lot	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Patricia's Green (Patricia Walkup)	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Phoebe Apperson Hearst Fountain, Golden Gate Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks

Representation Name	Represented Gender	Representation Type	Agency Reporting
Queen Wilhelmina Garden, Golden Gate Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Randall Museum	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Rhoda Goldman Concert Meadow, Sigmund Stern Grove	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Rikki Streicher Field, Eureka Valley Recreation Center	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Sidney Stein Rich bench, Golden Gate Park, Conservatory of Flowers	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Sue Bierman Grove, Golden Gate Park Panhandle	Female	Facilities	Rec and Parks
Sue Bierman Park	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
The Dorothy Erskine Park	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Victoria Manolo Draves Park	Female	Park	Rec and Parks
Yik Oi Huang Peace & Friendship Park	Female	Park	Rec and Parks

X. Appendix 2: Percentage of Representation in 2019-2024

Category	2019	2020	2022	2024	Percent Change Since 2019
Art	9%	19%	21%	21%	12%
Streets	7%	7%	7%	7%	0%
Buildings	14%	27%	30%	28%	14%
Parks	22%	20%	24%	25%	3%
Overall Average	2019	2020	2022	2024	Percent Change Since 2019
	10%	13%	14%	15%	5%

XI. Acknowledgments

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Phillip Hua, Building a Better Bayview, 2022.

Photo Credit Ethan Kaplan Photography

<https://sfartscommission.org/our-role-impact/press-room/press-release/san-francisco-arts-commission-unveils-expansive-new-art>

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DEPARTMENT ON THE STATUS OF
WOMEN