The map shows that the rate of literacy for males was higher than for females in all governorates in 1997 and 2007. The highest rates of literacy for males in 1997 were in the governorates of Jenin, Tulkarm, and Salfit (94.2%); while the highest rate in 2007 was in North Gaza governorate (97.8%). For females, the highest rate in 1997 was in Gaza governorate (84.3%), while in 2007 the North Gaza governorate recorded a rate of 91.8%.

The figure illustrates high literacy rate in the Palestinian Territory for both sexes, where in the West Bank the rate increased from (85.9%) in 1997 to (92.7%) in 2007, and in the Gaza Strip, the rate increased from (86.3%) in 1997 to (94.3%) in 2007.

*Exclude those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.*
The map shows that the highest number of persons (17 years and above) who have secondary certificate and above for males and females was in the Gaza governorate in 1997 and 2007; where the number of males was (32,023) in 1997 and (44,929) in 2007; and the number of females reached (25,425) in 1997 and (43,339) in 2007.

The figure shows an increase in the number of persons (17 years and above) who have secondary certificate and above in the Palestinian Territory for both sexes between 1997 and 2007; where the number of males reached (217,160) in 1997 and (229,186) in 2007; and the number of females reached (157,547) in 1997 and (203,507) in 2007.

* Exclude those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.
Illiteracy Rate for the Palestinian Population (10 Years and above) in the Palestinian Territory by Sex and Governorate, 2007

The map illustrates high rates of illiteracy for females compared with males in all governorates in the years 1997 and 2007 among Palestinians (10 years and above). The highest rates of females illiteracy was in Tubas with (23.1) in 1997 and (11.9) in year 2007. The highest illiteracy rates for males in 1997 was in North Gaza governorate with (4.2), and in 2007 in Khan Yunis with (8.0).

The figure shows low illiteracy rates among Palestinians (10 years and above) in the Palestinian Territory, where the rate fell in the West Bank from 11.9 in 1997 to 6.1 in 2007, and in Gaza Strip from 11.3 in 1997 to 5.5 in 2007.

* Exclude those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2009
The map shows that the average number of schooling years of Palestinians (15 years and above) is convergent for both males and females in all governorates. The highest average number of schooling years for males in the West Bank was in the governorates of Tulkarm and SalFit with (10.6) years of schooling; while the lowest average was in Jericho and Al Aghwar governorate with (9.5). For females, the highest average of schooling years was in the Tulkarm governorate (10.6), and the lowest in the governorate of Jericho and Al Aghwar (9.7). Regarding Gaza Strip, the highest average for males was in Rafah governorate (11.0), while the lowest average in the Gaza governorate (10.1). In addition, the highest average of schooling years for females was in Dier al Balah governorate (10.3), while the lowest average in the North Gaza governorate (9.4).

The figure illustrates that the difference in the average number of schooling years between males and females in the West Bank is equal to (0.1), while in the Gaza Strip the difference reaches (0.7).

* Exclude those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israel in 1967.
The map illustrates that the educational attendance of Palestinians (5 years and above) is convergent for both males and females in all the governorates. The higher educational attendance rate for males was in the North Gaza governorate (50.9%), while the lowest rate in the governorate of Jericho and Al Aghwar (39.0%). Educational attendance rate for females in Rafah governorate amounted to (51.3%), compared to (39.8%) for females in Jericho and Al Aghwar governorate.

The figure shows increasing educational attendance rate for males compared to females in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The educational attendance rate for males in the West Bank reached (43.5%) and for females (42.5%); while in the Gaza Strip, educational attendance rate for males was (49.0%) compared to (48.0%) for females.