**The summary**

An Atlas is away to display and store spatial data. That atlases have gained great fame through out their long history. As there were many types of them and the methods of preparing and producing them developed with the great transformations and developments in the technology and information revolution that the world is witnessing, the atlases as acartographic product were not isolated from this technical development. Especially that which has been witnessed by cartography in the last two decades. After the tradional paper based body was the predominant for decades, the observer of the development of atlases realizes the shift to producing and publishing atlases of various kinds in digital from under the name of electronic atlases, even if the methods of preparing tem and the methods of publishing them differ. The importance of the atlas is that it is the first tool that enables the user to compare, match and collect data of different measures and similar degrees of education .

The entire process of making the atlas that continues for years, starting with the idea and the planning, design, production, publishing and evaluation. The porposed Atlas aims to distribute health and education services of all types and levels at the center level in order to help display the spatial distribution of these services so that the spatial dimension allows them.

In this Researth, an atlas of maps showing the health and educational services in Kafr Shukr center in Qalyubia Governorate was presented, And that by showing how the services are used the systems and information maps, in presenting education and health services, and the extent of their deficiencies in the Kafr Shukr Center, and by presenting the following study by presenting it in five chapter.

**Chapter One**: The development of the Arc program and its benefits, spatial and descriptive data sources, as well as the definition of geographic layers specifications in the kafr shukr Center . And the importance of geographic information systems and dealing with the establishment of relationships between different phenomena and classes, the applications of geographic information systems and the production of the map and its basic elements.

**Chapter Two**: Measuringthe efficiency of health services to clarify the level of their performance in Kafr Shukr by identifying the relationship of service distribution to the size of the population and knowing the service rates to reach health service coverage for the population in aplace so that the law of reserve care doesn't dominate , which means the worst services. Where he benefits from health services who don't need them, while those in need remain deprived of service. Therefore,the numerical sufficiency of those with the medical profession has been studied by studing the data of human doctors, dentists and nursing agencies, as well as measuring the efficiency of government health services by studying hospital and ambulance institutions data, as well as the efficiency of health sevices in the private sector.

**Chapter Three**: Determine the density of the distribution of primary, middle and secondary schools in terms of area, population and average spacing between schools, which aims to measure fairness of service and determine the length of the student's school trip, educational efficiency and class density, according to planning standards, this is importand for determining the size of educational competence of the schools of primary, middle and secondary education in Kafr Shukr.

**Chapter four**: Health facilities and schools are among the most important social institutions that provide health and educational services to the population, as they affect them and are affected by them. Therefore, in this chapter, the geographical factors that represent the surrounding environment and the population are the most important variable that affected by them and affects their numbers, density, distribution, gender compositions and age in addition to urbanization, roads and government policy, influencing factors have also been studied through four basic topics: population, urbanism, roads and government policy.

**Chapter Five**: Spatial analysis is the essence of geographic information systems as it includes all processes of managing and processing data and discovering patterns and data gaps that don't appear visually easily, in away that ensures the interpretation of spatial relationships and the use of them, understanding the reasons for the existence and distribution of phenomena on the surface of the earth and predicting the behavior of those phenomena in the future. This type of analysis aims to reveal the spatial relationships and correlations between the vocabulary of the phenomena and also between several types of phenomena in the same spatial space to reach the construction of aspatial model.

By using the spatial analysis tools available in the Arc GIS program and as aresult of conducting many analyzes of phenomena according to the type of phenomena (point, linear, areal) including regression analysis. Through these tools health and educational services were analyzed and some proposals and solutions to be achieved as aresult of some apparent deficiencies in many villages were analyzed.