The purpose of this study is to identify the deteriorating reality in the infrastructure services of Al Khader city, and highlight it as it forms the basis for urban growth in the city. This is done by analyzing the efficiency of the infrastructure services of the city of vegetables, and given the increasing demand for it in the areas of development (potable water, sewage facilities and networks, rain, electric power, streets, and communications) and its repercussions on community services (health, Education, housing, and work), as the study reached a set of results, most notably: the low level of services, as well as the percentages of deficit in each of those services, as it became clear that the drinking water service is not suitable for human use, as the processing rate reached (74.2%), while the percentage of the deficit was (25.8%), and that most of the water stations are for purification and not desalination plants, and the percentage of processing varies in water stations in the city of Al-Khader. As for sewage and rainwater services, the study showed that the city does not have a sewage service, and that the rain drainage network amounted to (10.21%), which was bypassed by the Al-Khader Municipality Department, as it serves (8) neighborhoods that are originally bypassed On the network, and there are no heavy water treatment plants, as the (gray) sewage water goes to the river without treatment, which increases the percentage of pollutants in the liquefied water. As for electricity services, the rate of supplying the city with electricity (41%), while it reached The percentage of the deficit (59%), in addition to the small number of transformers, and the high rates of breakdowns in them as a result of the pressure on those feeders and transformers that do not match the number of the population, especially in the summer, while the street service in the city of Al-Khader was few compared to the population and the number of traffic vehicles. The percentage of paved streets was (44%), while the per capita share of the total streets was (7 meters), while the standard refers to (25 meters), and the per capita share of paved streets was (3 meters), while the standard refers to (12 meters). And the percentage of unpaved streets was (56%), while the communication service was poor, and the percentage of Participants (5%) of the total population, which is a very small percentage if compared to the importance of this service, and the study relied on the quantitative character that shows the percentages in the indicators of the spatial distribution of services, which is based on Iraqi and international standards in the analysis and evaluation of infrastructure services in the city using The (SPSS) program in the analysis of standards, as well as the use of geographic information systems technology (GIS) in preparing the study maps and representing them cartographically, and the field study is of great importance to examine the reality of the state of the services provided to the population, as all observations were taken Reinforced with photographs, the questionnaire reached up to (400) one for each housing unit, at a rate of up to (5%), as well as personal interviews for managers and employees of the relevant departments, and the study concluded with conclusions and recommendations.