Abstract
Mortality by car accidents in the Metropolitan Zone of Mexico City is analyzed on the basis of vital statistics for 1999. Its behavior is studied in function of the shapes of urban growth, sex, labor and marital status. The population under study is observed in defined entries from censal information for the year 2000; we point out results that are considered risk factors which influence this cause of death, derived from a survey on addictions and other on urban transport. We cite our findings from using the indicator of mortality: lost years of life.

Keywords
Mortality, car accidents, Mexico City.