

# Mexico Cost of Living Guide 2019

A practical guide to help you calculate your living costs in Mexico



[Mexperience.com](http://Mexperience.com)

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# 2019 Mexico Cost of Living Guide

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## Note about Web Links in this Guide

In addition to the detailed information in the document itself, this guide contains useful web links to online resources where you can find further information for reference and research. Where you see **red text like this inside the content**, this indicates a link to an online web resource, or a link to a related section in this guide.

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## Get Practical Help with Your Move to Mexico

Applying for your visa is the start of a new adventure in Mexico. Mexperience and our partners can help you to realize your plans and make the most of your experience...

### Relocation Consulting

#### make informed choices and get practical assistance

Our **relocation consulting service, provided by email and telephone**, will help you to map-out an approach that gives you the best chance of making a successful application and help you with practical matters as you make your way through the application procedures to obtain residency in Mexico

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#### peace of mind when you're driving in Mexico

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### Home Insurance

#### protecting your valuable asset

Protect your valuable asset against unforeseen events including burglary, natural disasters, and third-party liabilities. **Our insurance partner, MexPro offers insurance solutions for your house in Mexico**

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#### plans to ensure your health and wellbeing are covered

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## Guide to the Cost of Living in Mexico 2019

### Introduction to the 2019 Edition

#### “How much will it cost to live in Mexico?”

This is one of the first questions asked by people contemplating a move, or actively planning to live, work, or retire in Mexico—whether part-time, full-time or for a defined period. The precise answer to the question varies widely and depends upon your lifestyle choices and expectations.

The fully-updated 2019 edition of the Mexperience Guide to the Cost of Living in Mexico enables you to obtain a deeper understanding about the practical costs of day-to-day living here and to estimate that cost of living *based on your individual situations and lifestyle expectations*, aiding you to assemble a detailed estimate of what your annual living costs in Mexico are likely to be, and build a personalized budget tailored to your individual circumstances.

This guide explains in detail the prices and costs for a wide range of products and services that most foreign residents and those visiting Mexico for extended periods will encounter when they live here. It also includes several overlooked costs which people often forget to include in their budgets, sometimes with significant consequences when the actual costs are compared with prior estimates.

The guide also features typical costs across a wide range of other essential products and services often used by foreign residents in Mexico, including accommodations, utilities, domestic services, transport, fuel, and communication. You'll also find here a wealth of references to third party resources that offer pricing information for goods and services in Mexico, enabling you to research and gauge the costs of the things you intend to buy.

There are wide variations in living costs when you're resident in Mexico, depending on your lifestyle choices, where you choose to live, and how you go about acquiring the things you buy. The guide explains this, as well as which areas in Mexico are more and less expensive to live in.

This guide provides a practical lifestyle planning tool for anyone who wants to know about living costs in Mexico and how prices here are changing. It will help you to compose a budget based on your personal circumstances and understand what present-day living costs are likely to be for you in Mexico.

## Mexico Cost of Living: Essentials

### Prices in the 2018 guide

The prices quoted in this guide were researched and gathered during **January 2019**. Some prices (like fixed telephone lines and cell phone plans) have the same cost regardless of where you live in Mexico, but prices for many everyday items, services and accommodations can vary depending upon where you live in Mexico. Mexico City is one of the more expensive areas, although stores in remote towns and on islands might charge more for food and grocery items than bigger towns and cities, because the cost of distribution is higher and there is less local competition.

### The effect of the value of Mexico's peso vs the US dollar

Throughout this guide, we have reported prices in Mexican pesos with US dollar equivalents in brackets alongside them.

**In this 2019 edition, the guide uses a fixed exchange rate of 19 Mexican pesos to 1 US dollar to calculate the dollar equivalent prices.**

Those living in Mexico and earning in US dollars (e.g. retirees living in Mexico with US-denominated saving and investments) need to take two factors into account: first, the fees associated with foreign currency exchange; and second, if you're earning in a foreign currency *other* than the US dollar, then your foreign currency exchange rate will be based on a relationship between the other currency, the US dollar and the US dollar's value to the Mexican peso. See the Mexican Peso Report in this guide for details about this characteristic of currency exchange.

### Prices of imported goods

Prices for some imported or international goods and services (smart phones and computers are good examples), will fluctuate depending on the value of the peso against the US dollar. See the Mexican peso report and exchange rate forecast, later in this section, for more details.

**See Also:** [Buying imported food and homewares in Mexico](#)

### Mexico's gasoline price hike

Mexico has moved away from its former government-controlled pricing regime for gasoline and diesel. As a result, the price of auto and domestic fuels in Mexico rose substantially on January 1, 2017 and, from November 1, 2017 price controls were removed altogether. [This article](#) on Mexperience explains gasoline price changes in Mexico.

### Natural gas prices in Mexico

Related to the gasoline hike, the “maximum price” cap that Mexico’s government imposed on the sale of natural gas for domestic use (used extensively in Mexican homes to heat water and cook) has been removed, so prices of natural gas now rise and fall with market and seasonal forces (e.g. more expensive in winter). This matter is covered in our section about the [cost of natural gas in Mexico](#).

### A note about seasonal prices

The prices of fresh fruit and vegetables varies substantially depending on the season, the weather, crop yields, and other factors such as wider international market demand for Mexico’s fresh produce lines (example include avocados, limes, papaya and tomatoes). A fall in the available supply of these fresh goods can lead to a sudden increase in local prices, and a glut of any crop can lead to a remarkable fall in price.

### Local markets versus supermarkets

Although many people shop at one of the big supermarkets for their regular shop, lower prices for fresh food may be found at local markets: either the open-air type, known as *tianguis*, or the local *mercado* often situated inside a building specially made to host market stalls and situated near the center of a town.

**See also:** [Markets and Shopping on Mexperience](#)

## Mexican peso report and exchange rate forecast 2019

At first glance, 2018 was a volatile one for the peso-dollar exchange rate, which saw its fair share of ups and downs. The peso's strongest close against the U.S. dollar was \$17.99 in April, and its weakest point was \$20.83 in June—just before [the presidential elections](#).

But taken for the year as a whole, the exchange rate was fairly stable, more so than in 2017 when tensions with the U.S. under President Donald Trump had sent the peso to an all-time low of \$22 to the dollar at one point.

The exchange rate averaged \$19.24 pesos to the dollar in 2018 compared with \$18.91 in 2017, and ended the year at \$19.66, the same as 2017.

The main reasons for the swings in the exchange rate were the June elections in Mexico and the jumpy progress in trade negotiations with the United States, which ended over the summer in an accord to make changes to the North American Free Trade Agreement and rename it USMCA — the U.S. Mexico Canada Agreement — as Trump wanted. Mexico, which called NAFTA “TLCAN” in Spanish, has decided to call the new agreement T-MEC.

The Mexican elections came before the trade deal, with nationalist Andrés Manuel López Obrador [winning with a clear majority](#) in a field of four candidates. Market participants have been hot and cold about the new president. His pledges to respect the autonomy of the central bank — and his choice of members to join the central bank's board of governors — were well received, as was the 2019 federal budget which keeps a lid on government debt. On the other hand, when he decided at the end of October to cancel the Mexico City's new airport, which is already partly built, the peso suffered some dips, and concerns remain about his government's nationalist energy policies.

Inflation in Mexico was more helpful for the peso last year than in 2017. The consumer price index ended the year up 4.8% compared with a 6.8% rise the year before.

Additionally, the Bank of Mexico raised interest rates several times to 8.25%, which makes it more attractive for foreign investors to buy government bonds, providing inflows of dollars into the economy.

Two other sources of dollar income are international tourism, which has continued to rise, and foreign currency remittances, or the money that people send, or bring in, from abroad. Remittances in 2018 had already exceeded \$30 billion by the end of November. Income from international travelers, including border crossers and cruise passengers, was up 6% at \$20 billion—figures also up to November 2018.

The peso has got off to a good start in 2019, with the wholesale exchange rate recently down to around \$19 pesos to the dollar. The federal budget was made with an assumption that the wholesale exchange rate would average \$20 pesos to the dollar. The estimate in the Bank of Mexico's latest survey of economists is that the exchange rate will end the year at 20.60 pesos to the dollar.

As we've mentioned before, these forecasts reflect what could be expected given estimates for inflation, economic growth, interest rates and other economic variables, both in Mexico and the U.S., but they don't take into account extraordinary events as these are basically unknowns.

What determines the exchange rate in the market are investors who buy pesos to invest in Mexican stocks and bonds; or dollars to shift money into US investments; companies that buy dollars to pay for imports or to make foreign debt payments, or that buy pesos to exchange dollars earned from exports; banks that receive remittances in dollars and pay them out in pesos; and of course international travel which tends to favor Mexico with a surplus given its popular tourism resorts.

The Bank of Mexico publishes [indicative daily rates for the peso against a number of other currencies](#), including the Canadian dollar, the euro, and the yen.

[Mexico's peso](#) is a free-floating currency on world foreign exchange markets; it's among the world's top-10 most-traded currencies and is the most-traded of Latin America's currencies.

#### See Also:

[Guide to Money in Mexico | Currency Exchange Rate](#)

[Mexico Money Articles \(Mexperience\)](#)

#### [How the currency exchange rate affects your budget](#)

A hidden cost of living in Mexico is the relationship between the value of your home currency and the Mexican peso. In practice, *if your home currency is one other than the US dollar*, there is a **three-way relationship** as currency markets create a triangulated value for the peso using the US dollar for parity. For example, the value of the British pound or the Canadian dollar against the Mexican peso is first related to the value of the third currency against the US dollar, and *then* the value of the US dollar to the Mexican peso.

If you rely on a foreign income (or pension) to support you in Mexico, your local purchasing power will be affected by the foreign currency markets. Although this is out of most

people's control, it's worth budgeting based on a 'worst case' scenario, and always including any **currency transaction fees** you may have to incur to access pesos in Mexico: for example, ATM fees, bank wire fees, and the exchange rate 'spread' (the difference between the buy and sell rates) and any other bank charges for dealing foreign currencies.

The exchange rate quoted on TV reports, currency apps, and internet sites is invariably the 'mid-market *wholesale* exchange rate' which are not available to most people and you will get rates which are between 2% and 5% less favorable to you than this when you buy or sell Mexican pesos. Larger money transfers, such as moving a block of money to a Mexican bank account for use while you're in Mexico or moving many thousands of dollars to Mexico (e.g. to pay for a home purchase), can fetch a better exchange rate than smaller transactions. If you are planning to transfer a block of money from your home country to Mexico, consider comparing your bank's offered rates with specialist transfer services rates like [XE.com](#) and [Transferwise.com](#).

**See Also:** Articles on Mexperience about [Foreign Exchange in Mexico](#).

### [The cost of residency permits in Mexico](#)

When you come to Mexico to live as a foreign resident, you will need to pay for your residency permits, which might also include a work permit. There are costs and fees for these and, although they are not burdensome, they should be considered as part of your overall budget for living in Mexico.

#### [Mexico Residency Permit Fees 2019](#)

**Important note about residency permits:** Mexico's new immigration law was adopted into code in November 2012. Part of the sweeping changes included alterations to the way resident permits are paid for. Generally, prices for permits have increased but you can pay *up to three years in advance* **after** your first year in Mexico, saving you the time and expense of processing annual renewals and avoiding the permits' annual increases over that period. For people who plan to stay in Mexico for longer than one year and are willing to pay for the longer-term permit up-front, the total cost of maintaining a residency permit has fallen, as the administration time spent maintaining the permit over years has been reduced for longer-term temporary residents.

You can get full information about Mexico's immigration rules and a detailed list of residency permits on the [latest edition of our Guide to Mexico Immigration](#).

## Tipping in Mexico

If you live in the USA or Canada, you're probably used to tipping at bars and restaurants. If you live in Europe, tipping is not so common. In Mexico, tipping (in Spanish, "*la propina*") is a common practice in all sorts of situations, including some in which a tip would not be expected in other countries where tipping cultures exist.

Tips will add a cost to your overall spending in Mexico, and whether it represents a line item on your personal budget will depend upon how many local services you buy and how tight your personal budget is. In any event, it's a hidden cost if you're not used to paying, for example, at the gasoline service station to have your tank filled, or at the grocery store to have your bags packed, and learning to tip properly is an important aspect of your budget and **cultural adaptations** when you live in Mexico.

*As a rule of thumb*, add up all your **non-grocery expenditure** and include things like house maintenance, fuel, and maids, and add 10% to the total. This should amount to a figure which you are likely to spend in tips over the course of a year. The individual amounts are often relatively small and **always paid in cash**; you might be surprised what the total annual cost amounts to.

There is no need to **over-tip**, but it's important to **tip enough** in situations which call for tipping and get accustomed to **tipping often**. Also, remember that tipping is another way of contributing to the local community where you live; the small tips you add to the everyday services you procure make a tangible difference to the local people providing those services for you.

### Why you need to tip in Mexican pesos, and not in foreign currency

The rules and regulations for exchanging foreign currency have been tightened up. For example, currency exchange houses now routinely demand to see a passport to change even small amounts of money, and not everyone here has a passport. **Foreign coins are non-exchangeable and should never be left as tips**. Always tip in cash, using Mexican pesos.

**See Also:** [Guide to Tipping and Bargaining in Mexico](#) for details and current tipping rates across a range of different situations.

## Private Education School Fees in Mexico

If you come to Mexico with children, you will also need to add school fees to your calculated cost of living if you want them to study in English. Mexico City has the largest selection of private schools, including several American, British and other European schools, although foreign and bilingual schools are also available in other cities.

Most private schools charge an initial registration fee, monthly tuition fees, and additional fees for special activities, computers, and school transport (that in some cases is obligatory). In many cases, students must also purchase their own books, which can also add significant expense to the cost of education.

Aside from your budget, considerations include where you expect your children may want to study in the future. Different schools offer different courses for high school students. They all cover the Mexican curriculum, which is necessary for graduating to universities in Mexico and others offer different international courses, depending on their origin. Some offer the International Baccalaureate, which is widely accepted at universities across the world.

Schools post their curricula online, and some publish the charges for admissions and term fees. These fees run into several thousands of dollars per year per pupil and rise with the age of the student.

There is a wider choice of schools for small children. For kindergarten and pre-school levels it could be convenient to enroll children in a local private school that is closer to home. The higher the level of study, the more difficult it becomes to find a suitable school within a reasonable distance of home. In Mexico City, traveling to and from school could add two-to-four hours or more to the student's school day due to the size of the city and traffic congestion.

Connect to the [Mexperience guide about education in Mexico](#) for more detailed information about schools in Mexico and links to some of the schools most often used by foreign residents.

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## The Myths and Realities of Living Costs in Mexico

### Is it less expensive to live in Mexico?

Reducing living expenses is usually one of the key reasons people cite for moving to Mexico, especially those who are on a **fixed income (e.g. retirement pension)** and are seeking ways to simplify their life situation.

While it's possible to live well in Mexico for less, there are some caveats to take into consideration.

### Treating lower living costs as the means, not the end

Moving to Mexico requires consideration and planning and, when you're here, there will be a period of adjustment and adaption that encompasses a range of considerations including language, climate, food and cultural adaption. We recommend that a reduction of living expenses should be *part* of your strategy, not the primary reason for moving here.

### Your lifestyle choices will determine your living costs in Mexico

The cost of living in Mexico is rising, and if you arrive here and embark on a similar 'middle-class' lifestyle typically found in the US, Canada and Europe, then your living costs may be as high, or even higher than you would pay in your home country. Generally, the cost of staple foods, locally-produced fresh produce, transportation, communications services, and energy (e.g. domestic fuel like gas) are less expensive in Mexico than they are in the US, Canada and Europe. Rents are generally lower (but rising); real estate prices can be lower (but it depends on the location); and property maintenance costs and taxes are lower. However, the cost of **imported food and homewares** is high in Mexico. If you embark on a pursuit of all the things you have 'back home' you can expect to pay as much - and usually more - for those same goods than you would back in your home country.

### Beware of the 'low cost paradise' marketing narratives

It's not unusual to see articles and brochures offering lifestyles in Mexico as a form of 'paradise for pennies' story. These are usually accompanied by 'case studies' about how someone moved to Mexico to live 'like a prince' on a small budget. The narratives may help to sell products and services, but they may not help the buyers of those to find a sustainable and agreeable (or even less expensive) life situation in Mexico. Living in a foreign country takes planning, patience and a period of adaption.

### Making some adjustments will make a big difference to your budget.

Imported wines and liquors are expensive in Mexico; so are imported 'fancy' foods like cheese, cured meat, specialist teas, high-quality chocolates and confectionery, and

imported preserves: sweet and savory. Kitchenware, homewares and furnishings can be anywhere from 25% to 200% or more expensive than you would pay for an identical item in the US. Clothes and shoes are generally more expensive here than in the US; so too is technology: laptops, tablets and smart phones are all more expensive in Mexico. Online outlets like Amazon and Mercado Libre are helping to make more things accessible at lower prices—see the [Online Resources](#) section of this guide for reference.

#### [Tips to keep your Mexico living costs in-check](#)

Most people like a few comforts and a few ‘treats’ and especially so when they are living away from their home country and culture. If you become captive to these, your living costs can rise substantially in Mexico; however, some mindful adjustments can keep your living costs in check. Here are some tips:

**“Go Local” with food, drink and everyday items.** If you enjoy a tippie, then switch to tequila or rum and keep imported beverages like fine whisky and gin as a treat; beer is generally less expensive in Mexico, but [artisan beers can get expensive](#). Organic food is popular in Mexico and is available from [local artisan food markets](#) as well as supermarkets—but this does trade at a considerable premium. Simplifying your diet by introducing [more fresh produce into your everyday meals](#) – fruits and vegetables are plentiful, delicious and inexpensive in Mexico – and avoiding an excess of imported foods and drinks, will help to keep your monthly grocery bill under control.

**Use online portals to compare prices.** Shopping online gives you choices beyond the retail stores, and the big retail stores have online catalogs so it’s easy to cross-check prices and find deals. By delaying the gratification of an immediate retail purchase, you can choose from a wider selection and have the items delivered to your door.

**Use visits to your home country to bring some things to Mexico.** Most foreign residents use their visits to their home country to bring back things they cannot get in Mexico, or which they know are sold at considerably higher prices here.

**Simplify your lifestyle, consider your needs.** Some people move to Mexico as part of a wider plan to [simplify their lifestyle](#), downsize and reduce their inventory of goods and chattels. One aspect living in Mexico is that it can be [harder to get things](#) (or they are more expensive) and so this forces you to consider whether you really need them.

## The Cost of Housing in Mexico

### Property Trust Fees

If you buy a home within the 100 km 'land border zone' or 50 km 'coastal zone' i.e., close to a land or sea border (the latter includes homes on the **beach or near the ocean**), you will need to purchase the property by **means of a Fideicomiso**. This is a property trust that gives you ownership of the land and property in all but name. They must be set-up through a local bank. The one-off set-up fees range from US\$500 to US\$1,000, and the recurring yearly maintenance fees are about US\$500. When you eventually sell the property, the bank levies a cancellation fee for the trust which is about US\$1,000. If you own a property outside of this zone (more than 100 km from a land border or more than 50 km inland from the coast), you can own the property in your own name and you are not obliged by law to set up (and pay) for a property trust.

In 2013, a law began to make its way through the Mexican legal chambers that proposed to abolish the **obligation** for foreigners to hold land or property situated near the coast and land borders in trust. The law passed through the lower chamber (Congress), but the upper chamber (Senate) quashed it and so the proposed amendment did not pass into law. While the repeal of the obligation would have saved some foreign residents the cost of setting-up and running the trust, some commentators noted that many foreigners—even those who do not need to buy through a trust—choose to do so for **estate planning purposes**.

**See Also:** [The costs and taxes of selling property in Mexico](#)

### Property Taxes

If you own a house in the USA, Canada, or Europe, you are required to pay an annual tax to the government, usually based on a 'rate-able' value of the property. In Mexico, the 'rate-able' value is known at the *Catastro* and is set by an officer of a local government agency known as *Catastral*; no on-site inspection is required.

### The Catastro

The *Catastro* value will vary depending on the area in which you live. It's usually a small fraction of the commercial value of the property. This *Catastro* is used by the Notary Public to assess the value of the annual equivalent of the "local property tax", known in Mexico as the *Predial*. Although the *Catastro* is an essential number for working out tax liabilities, in practice it serves no use in assessing the commercial or re-sale value of a property.

*Catastro* values may be near to a realistic commercial value of a property or have little relevance it to the actual commercial value.

### The Predial

The *Predial* is the name of the tax home-owners must pay. If you rent a property in Mexico, you are not liable for the tax, although the owner is and might include it as a hidden cost in the rent.

Your *Predial* is payable annually, on January 1<sup>st</sup> or soon after. In some areas, bills are dispatched to house owners; but in many municipalities, you don't get a bill; homeowners know they must pay it in January and show up at the municipal building in town to do so each year. Legally, you have until the end of March to pay the amount (thereafter fines and surcharges apply); however, some local authorities offer worthwhile discounts to homeowners who pay their *Predial* in November, December, January or February; the discount becomes smaller the longer you leave it and is eliminated altogether in March. Look out for notices in the local town halls about matters related to the *Predial* (some municipalities run ad campaigns to advertise these discount programs).

You will find the *Predial* is low (and could border on insignificant) when compared to property taxes / local community taxes (even at the lowest rates) in the USA, Canada, and western Europe.

The precise amount you need to pay will depend on the State, the location, and the locale of the property. For example, a mid-sized home in a 'middle class' area of colonial city in Mexico with a commercial value of \$1.4 million pesos (US\$73,700) might have a *Catastro* value of \$1.2 million pesos (US\$63,200) and from that figure a *Predial* assessment (i.e. what you must pay) of \$1,100 (one thousand one hundred) pesos (US\$58)—that's your property tax for a **whole year**.

**It's worth noting that the *Predial* has been rising in states across Mexico**—in some areas it has doubled, tripled, or more—albeit from a **very low base point**, so it remains affordable. When you consider that property taxes have also risen steeply of late in industrialized nations too, and from not-so-base levels, Mexico's *Predial* remains low in comparison with property ownership fees in developed countries and is thus one of the attractive characteristics of owning property here.

Combined, the property trust fees (if you have a trust) and the *Predial* are likely to equal a fraction of what property owners in the US, Canada, or Western Europe pay for the privilege of owning their own home; but these costs deserve attention as part of a well

thought-out and long-term budget plan for Mexico living, especially if you plan to own real estate here.

#### See Also:

[The costs and taxes of selling property in Mexico](#)

[Total cost of property ownership in Mexico](#)

### Property Rental

When you're seeking property rentals in Mexico, you'll find there is something for every budget, from rustic old *casitas* which may have limited services and suit someone who wants to get away from 'the trappings of modern life' (or perhaps as part of a writing, reading, painting, or meditation sojourn) to mansion houses offering every conceivable luxury—and everything in-between.

Rents in Mexico have been rising in recent years, especially in Mexico City and environs. The days when rents were a 'bargain' in Mexico appear to have passed, with landlords demanding higher rents and tenants willing to pay a premium to live in certain areas and/or in newer, better appointed and maintained properties.

Lower rent prices can be sought if you have local connections, [speak Spanish](#), and you do some local research to discover what Mexicans are willing to pay for similar properties in the local market. Foreign residents – especially those who are new to Mexico or only live here part-time – may make the mistake of **over-paying for rent** as they base their *perception of value* on rents they expect to pay for a similar property in their home country and not what a property would generally fetch in rent in locales in Mexico.

There are various routes to finding a rental property in Mexico. Most people will begin by searching on the internet. If you search in English, you're likely to find only those ad listings and web sites published in English and **targeted at foreign renters** and the quoted rental prices might be higher than you could negotiate if you were situated locally, dealing with a local landlord, and negotiating in Spanish.

The [Online Resources](#) section of this guide contains links to Spanish-language web sites where rental properties are advertised in towns and cities across Mexico, although note that they are more likely to be subject to formal rental agreements instead of informal rental agreements preferred by many foreign residents in Mexico (see the next section about formal and informal rentals).

**Electricity, gas and water** might be specifically included or excluded in the rent. Water is usually included, and electricity and gas are usually excluded. Check this detail, as electricity is relatively expensive in Mexico and, because of the way it's priced here, usage over a certain level each charging period (two months) can create high bills. See electricity, gas and water prices later in this guide for further information.

**Furniture:** Rental prices include all furnishings (if the house is furnished, or part-furnished). Many rental properties in Mexico do come furnished, and you can negotiate furniture with the landlord on a case-by-case basis; for example, if you don't want the furniture, you can ask for it to be removed and landlords may oblige, depending on their situation and whether they have somewhere else to store the items you don't need. Landlords will not normally furnish properties offered without furniture, but it's worth asking as some might have some spare furniture they might move to the property for your use.

You can find additional information about renting property on the guide to [Property Rental in Mexico](#) on Mexperience.

### Formal and Informal Property Rentals

In Mexico, you can rent property either **formally or informally**.

#### Formal Rentals

Renting **formally** usually involves the services of a rental agent, although formal deals can also be undertaken by landlords directly. When a property is rented formally in Mexico, landlords or their agents usually (but not always) ask the prospective renter for a guarantor (in Spanish known as an '*aval*'), who must be someone who owns property outright in Mexico (and usually in the same state where the rental property is situated), and is willing to provide a guarantee, in the form a lien on their own property, to guarantee the rent and the condition of the property. In this circumstance, if the renter ceases to pay the rent or causes damage to the property, the landlord can make a legal claim on the guarantor (or guarantor's asset) to recover the rent owed or to repair damage. The agent (or landlord) might also undertake a credit check with Mexico's national credit agency, known as the [Buró de Crédito](#) to assess the individual's ability to afford the rent.

#### Legal Guarantor in Lieu of an *Aval*

A relatively new service appearing in some states is a 'guarantor service', whereby a legal firm offers a rent guarantee to the landlord—similar to an *aval*—in exchange for an annual fee equal to 35% of one month's rent (plus 16% sales tax). *In theory* the service also protects the tenant, for example, if the water heater fails the same legal firm would ensure the landlord arranges and pays for its repair, and it may also hold your deposit in escrow,

so that in the event of a dispute post-rental, the landlord cannot summarily withhold the deposit. In absence of an *aval*, the landlord will generally seek to get the **tenant to pay for this 'rent guarantee' service** – although astute tenants will negotiate this arrangement as it is sold a rent-payment guarantee and therefore a benefit to the landlord more than to the tenant.

### Informal Rentals

As many people may not have an *aval* guarantor as described above (and foreign residents will usually find it impossible to find such a person) there is a very buoyant **informal** rental market in Mexico. In this situation, landlords rent homes informally to individuals, holding a deposit, which is usually equivalent to one- or two-months' rent. Some landlords may ask for dated IOUs (in Spanish known as *pagarés*) – one *pagaré* for each month of the rental agreement, as collateral against the rent owed over the coming year: each time the rent is paid, a dated *pagaré* is returned to you. No credit referencing takes place and the entire arrangement is made informally. Landlords may or may not ask for a tenancy agreement to be signed; some may ask for written personal references. We recommend you have *some form* of written agreement in place to protect your interests and secure your dwelling space for the term you have agreed. **Tip:** When dealing directly with landlords, you will find that they tend to judge whether they want to rent the property to you during your first dealings and meeting together. How much rent you pay and what deposit is required can also be decided at this initial stage. If you are dealing directly with the landlord, be aware that your first impression will count!

### Rentals Targeted at Foreign Residents

There are some Mexican landlords who **prefer to rent their properties to foreign residents**. Those who do, don't tend to advertise their properties in local papers or Spanish-language internet listing sites; instead, they advertise on English-language web sites and/or post ads locally at restaurants and local meeting places where foreigners are known to congregate. To assess what reasonable local rent values are in specific towns and cities across Mexico, visit one of the Spanish-language websites (see the **Online Resources** section in this guide for links) to check out rental prices being offered for properties in the location(s) where you plan to rent, talk with friends and contacts locally to ask about typical rental rates in the area, and use these sources as a barometer for negotiating your rent with a landlord who prefers to rent to foreign residents.

### Serviced Apartments

Serviced apartments are available for rent in Mexico's larger towns and cities. These are ideal for business trips, or when you need a fully-fitted apartment including phone and internet connections in-place and want to self-cater and avoid the higher cost of hotels. The rent usually includes all utilities and the services of a cleaner/maid once a week.

There are lots of different companies offering serviced apartments. To find companies specializing in serviced apartments, go online and search for 'serviced apartments in [location name]' depending on where in Mexico you want to stay. Serviced apartments are more expensive than regular house rentals and tend to be situated in modern—and usually somewhat soulless—buildings near commercial and business centers.

Also check the property rental portals listed in the [Online Resources](#) section of this guide as many of them also offer a section for short-term serviced rentals.

### Room Rentals in Private Homes

People renting rooms in their homes in Mexico advertise these on [AirBnB](#), as well as [Homestay](#) and [Tripping](#). These accommodations are intended for shorter periods, and can be useful when you need a place to stay to scout rental or purchase options in Mexico, providing a solution that is less expensive than a hotel or serviced apartment and potentially more personable: the home owner renting the room might also have local contacts who can help you rent or purchase a home in Mexico, if that is your intention.

### Property Rental Periods

Some luxury or vacation homes, marketed principally for leisure or to short-term visitors, are rented by the week (or even by the night). Some of these luxury homes might sometimes be rented for longer terms (a month or longer) at a discount in the 'off season' when they would otherwise be left empty; you should contact the owner to discuss this possibility if you are interested in this option.

If you rent a home formally, you can usually expect a minimum contract term of 12 months (this might be negotiable to 6 months, depending on local demand). Even when renting informally, some landlords insist on a minimum term, usually 3, 6, or 12 months. However, some landlords will be willing to rent on a month-by-month basis, and this type of arrangement can be ideal if you are visiting Mexico for only a short while and don't want to stay at a hotel the whole time, or when you need a temporary base while you are scouting for [property to rent longer-term](#), or [hunting for a house or land purchase](#) in the local area.

### Property Rental Prices in Mexico City

Rentals in **Mexico City** command a premium rate in comparison to rental properties in provincial cities, with the exception of desirable properties in the beach resort towns of Los Cabos, Puerto Vallarta, and Cancun and environs (especially Playa del Carmen and Tulum), which are also in high demand and command premium rates for most of the year.

Rentals in a safe neighborhood of Mexico City will **start** at around \$10,000 pesos (US\$530) per calendar month; although in our experience you'll need to spend at *least* \$12,000 pesos (US\$630) per month to get something decent, and if you want to live in a trendy neighborhood, e.g. Roma, Del Valle, Condesa, Nápoles, — considerably more than that. If you can be present in Mexico while you are searching for a long-term rental, *word-of-mouth* is probably the best way to find a good rental property at a reasonable price in the capital. There are plenty of people **posting places for rent on Craigslist Mexico** and other online forums. *Our experience of using these is mixed*: you need to search hard to find something of high quality, and while there are some decent rentals posted there, you must invest time trawling to find the 'wheat among the chaff' and be lucky with your timing as others are doing the same.

Luxury rental properties in Mexico City's best neighborhoods are priced **from** \$30,000 pesos (US\$1,580) per month and can easily rise to \$70,000 pesos (US\$3,690) per month **or more** depending on the type and size of the property. At this level, you can expect large apartments or houses with gardens, terraces, or other outdoor spaces (some apartment blocks offer roof gardens or gyms on-site), secured parking, with properties usually situated inside enclosed communities featuring secured access and a continuous security service.

### Property Rental Prices in Colonial Cities

Mexico's **colonial cities** can offer terrific value for home rentals. The more popular places like San Miguel de Allende, Chapala & Ajijic, as well as colonial cities close to Mexico City like Valle de Bravo, Queretaro, and Tepoztlán command higher rents than the less well-known colonial cities and those farther away from the capital.

If you don't mind being situated in Mexico's more remote areas, for example in a city like San Cristóbal de las Casas in the southern state of Chiapas, these places offer some of the lowest rents in Mexico: a good-sized, comfortable home that is well decorated and fully furnished could be rented for a few hundred US dollars a month. Great value on home rentals can also be found in other colonial cities including Morelia, Pátzcuaro, Cuernavaca,

Guanajuato, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Mérida, and Campeche. Note: Prices in Guanajuato, Mérida, and Puebla have been rising of late, as they have become more popular.

You can rent a *small* house in most colonial towns and cities **from** about \$4,500 pesos per month (US\$240). For this price, you can usually expect to get one bedroom, plus a basic kitchen and bathroom. The interior is likely to be humble and furnishings, if any, will be rudimentary. If you are on a tight budget and you plan to stay in Mexico for a while, you can furnish a simple place—even decorate it with the landlord’s permission—and make it your own. *It does not cost very much to provide basic furnishing for a house in Mexico* and local tradespeople will be able to decorate for you for very reasonable rates of pay. It’s hard to generalize about the costs of local painters and decorators, but if you budget for around \$450 pesos (US\$24) *per work-day* plus the price of the materials, those will very likely cover your decoration fees. Connect to the guide about [House Maintenance in Mexico](#) on Mexperience for more details about hiring local tradespeople.

A *mid-size* house in colonial Mexico, with two or perhaps three bedrooms, at least one bathroom (and probably two), a good-sized kitchen and possibly also a utility area (for your laundry) will run **from** \$6,500 to \$9,500 pesos a month (US\$340 - US\$500) depending upon the locale (neighborhood), the condition of the property, the décor and furnishings, and the outside spaces (e.g. garden, patio) that it offers.

Larger or more modernized/well-equipped properties will **start** at \$10,000 pesos (US\$530) and can rise to a range of \$30,000-\$50,000 pesos (US\$1,600-US\$2,600) or more per month for highly-appointed luxury homes.

The more expensive properties will usually feature a sizeable garden, and some will also have a whirlpool and/or swimming pool. The monthly rent for high end properties **might** also include the services of a maid, and the gardener and pool maintenance included; *ensure you check these details before you commit to rent*, as the upkeep of a large house, garden, pool, and its grounds can add significantly to your monthly budget.

#### Property Rental Prices at Mexico’s Beach Locations

Mexico’s [beach locations](#) vary in price depending on their popularity, the season, and ease of accessibility—that is, the local road infrastructure that leads to them and whether they have an airport nearby.

The most expensive rentals will be found in Los Cabos, Cancún, the Riviera Maya (including Playa del Carmen and Tulum), and Puerto Vallarta. The least expensive rentals may be found in places like Manzanillo, Mazatlán and Puerto Escondido. The **older ‘traditional’ area**

of **Acapulco** (north of the center) also offers some good value rentals in older properties, some of which were owned by the jet-set during the 1940s and 1950s.

A small *casita* at one of the less popular beach locations can rent in the region of \$6,000 pesos (US\$320) per month. The same type of property in one of the more popular beach towns may fetch upwards of \$9,000 pesos (US\$480) per month, and small homes away from the beachfront in Mexico's most popular beach resorts will **start** at around \$10,000 pesos (US\$530) per month.

A mid-size, two-bedroom house or apartment in a popular coastal town with modern amenities and a fitted kitchen, when rented on a long term (6 months or more) basis will likely range between \$12,000 pesos (US\$630) and 18,000 pesos (US\$950) per month.

Luxury beachfront homes will be marketed for rents **starting** at \$20,000 pesos (US\$1,050) per month—and *often fetch much higher prices*, especially if the rental period crosses local “high-season” dates.

If you are on a tight budget and want to live near the coast, small houses in Mexican residential neighborhoods in less popular coastal towns *away from the seafront* may be rented **from** about \$6,000 pesos (US\$320) per month, but these are not the areas or the type of housing that most foreigners seek when they move to a beach location in Mexico. However, if you are prepared to live further inland, you will find lower rents than properties situated near the waterfront and/or near popular areas of the town.

**Tip:** If you're living by the ocean or other area where heat and humidity feature during the spring and summer months and need to keep cool with air conditioning, note that your electricity bill during the hot months can become a significant line-item on your budget—air conditioners are expensive to run. See [electricity prices in this guide](#) for details.

## Home Insurance

### protecting your valuable asset

Protect your valuable asset against unforeseen events including burglary, natural disasters, and third-party liabilities. [Our insurance partner, MexPro offers insurance solutions for your house in Mexico](#)

## Property Purchase Costs

Mexico's real estate markets (whether you are looking in the big cities, colonial cities, or beach locations) are **highly localized** and accurate data regarding prices and historical trends is not easy to come by. Established **local realty agents** will give you an **indication** of prices in a given market; however, there is no publicly-accessible central register of prices or trends, and even some of the 'informal' registers which exist may peddle doubtful data, as sellers are not always forthcoming about the full details concerning the prices at which properties changed hands.

Official registers do exist – on records at local government offices – but getting access to these data is difficult, and it's near-impossible for any individual to build up a picture in aggregate of what is trending price-wise, regionally or nationally.

Because of this situation, the price of a piece of land or a property in Mexico is most often arrived at using a combination of *'what the current owner is asking (or willing to accept)'* coupled with *'what someone else is willing to pay.'*

The best way to gauge property values is to be *situated locally*, perhaps by renting a small house for a while and, in doing so, building a network of friends and local contacts. Online research using the country's top four property portals is also a good way to gauge prices. By researching locally, you'll discover what prices sellers are offering, what the locals are saying about the property market (including certain neighborhoods in the area), and what *range of prices* local and foreign buyers are currently paying for their home purchases.

House prices in places like the USA, the UK, Spain, and Australia have been driven, in better part, by the amount of money banks have been willing to lend to prospective buyers. Such credit bubbles never existed in Mexico. House sales at the lower end of the market are driven by government programs which enable working people to purchase small houses of their own. In the middle-market segments, it's only recently that banks have been offering mortgages to middle-income earners and even now they demand significant deposits, charge loan aperture fees, and annual interest rates of 9 -12%. This means that the house-building programs which took place, for example, in Spain—a market that is now hugely over-saturated with built but unsold/unsaleable new properties—never came to pass in Mexico. The absence of easy local credit protected Mexico from the housing inflation brought about elsewhere by the 2000-2008 housing boom.

Because of the absence of widespread mortgage credit, house sale transactions have, historically, been a cash-buyer business in Mexico: you needed to have the available liquid capital to own land and property here. This situation protected most Mexicans from

'negative equity' situations (where their outstanding home loans are larger than the market value of the property they have mortgaged). However, other economic downturns, principally related to peso crises between 1970 and 1994, did cause property prices to fall, and it's worth keeping in mind that the property market in Mexico is *not immune from devaluation* simply because of an absence of bank credit.

Notwithstanding the absence of easy local credit, Mexico has experienced house price inflation and subsequent deflation, especially in some rural colonial towns discovered by foreigners who brought foreign capital to the areas and thus created mini localized bubbles. In these areas, where the local or regional economy would never have sustained massive land and house price increases, some types of property ballooned in price—fueled by the influx of foreign capital. Some locations where prices have risen steeply in the last decade are experiencing a consolidation of this process, as foreign buyers have fallen in number due to financial troubles overseas, and an uncertain future landscape brought about by the present global financial situation. We therefore recommend that you take time to carefully **consider your lifestyle needs** as you scout for locations for property purchase.

Relatively few Mexicans own land or property in Mexico, and most people rent the home they live in. Government programs which are providing mortgage-type credits to working people to purchase starter homes are serving to increase the overall number of potential home-owners in Mexico, but the homes being built and purchased under those schemes are unlikely to attract foreign investment, except perhaps as higher-risk investments e.g. foreigners buying them for 'buy-to-rent' property projects.

These social housing programs and the lack of cheap mortgages in Mexico do not directly affect foreigners buying property here, as most foreigners moving to Mexico have a capital sum they intend to invest, or they are borrowing money from a foreign bank backed by their foreign income or assets to purchase property in Mexico.

Some Mexican banks have been offering foreigners mortgages based on their foreign income. This **area of home finance** is quite specialized and carries specific risks of its own: if you plan to borrow money in your home currency to purchase property in Mexico, you should seek expert financial advice and enter into the agreement understanding the risks and rewards as, in doing so, you are making **two bets**: one is on the value of your Mexican property; the other is on the exchange rate between the Mexican peso and your mortgage currency, e.g. US dollar, Canadian dollar, British pound, euro, etc.

You can find additional information about **property finance options** on the guide to [Financing Property in Mexico](#), on Mexperience.

For a description of different ways in which **property prices can be valued** in Mexico, [read this section](#) on the Property Purchase guide on Mexperience, which examines some of the ways and means by which Mexican property types can be valued.

For a **summary of the closing costs** (e.g. professional fees and taxes) you need to pay when you purchase a home in Mexico, [read this section](#) on the Property Purchase guide on Mexperience as well as [this article on our blog](#).

### [Web Sites with Listings/Prices for Mexico Rentals and Sales](#)

The [Online Resources \(Houses – Rental & Purchase\)](#) section of this guide contains a list of web sites which show rentals and sales by location throughout Mexico, with actual market prices being asked for specific properties. Remember that these sites show *asking prices*, which are always subject to negotiation, and therefore *prices achieved* by landlords may be lower than this.

## Home Insurance

### protecting your valuable asset

Protect your valuable asset against unforeseen events including burglary, natural disasters, and third-party liabilities. [Our insurance partner, MexPro offers insurance solutions for your house in Mexico](#)

## Mexperience Mexico Newsletter

Our free [newsletter about Mexico](#) brings you a monthly round-up of recently published stories and opportunities, as well as gems from our archives.

## Home Maintenance Costs

Owning a home comes with many responsibilities and owning a home in Mexico is no exception to this rule. This section examines some of the more common maintenance and ongoing costs you'll encounter as a property owner in Mexico (these are *in addition* to any Trust fees, as well as property taxes, and any finance costs you might have to pay).

### Maids

Maids working at homes in Mexico City charge more than maids working at homes in the provinces. Maids working in the capital usually need to make long journeys from the outskirts of the capital to the home they service; a journey that could take two or more hours each way. You can expect to pay around \$350-450 pesos (US\$19-24) per **work day** for a maid in Mexico City, and around \$300-400 pesos (US\$16-21) per **work day** for a maid in the provinces. Hiring a **good** maid is an art and comes with several implied responsibilities in addition to the daily fee. Connect to the [House Maintenance guide](#) on Mexperience for more details about this.

### Gardeners

Gardeners will ask to be paid a similar sum to that of maids. Some gardeners will attend your home every day if your garden is large enough and you're willing to hire them full-time. Most gardeners will attend one or two days (or half-days) per week, and perhaps more frequently during the growing (rainy) season between May and October when more work is needed. If the gardener is not hired full-time by you, they will have other gardens to attend and they may sometimes not show up on the dates and times they first agreed with you. Gardeners' fees are typically \$350-450 pesos (US\$19-24) per **work day**, depending on the locale.

### Pool Maintenance

The 'dream home' presented in marketing brochures seems to always feature a swimming pool. Swimming pools require looking-after if you are going to keep them in use, and if you're not willing to invest the time and effort yourself to do this, you'll need to hire someone locally with the knowledge and expertise to ensure your pool is kept clean and hygienically safe for you and your family to enjoy. Some gardeners (see above) will have the knowledge and expertise required to maintain the pool and your garden; however, the two roles may have to be undertaken separately. You can pay a pool maintenance worker on a per-visit basis, but most prefer to be paid a monthly retainer for attending your home a few times a month to clean the pool and keep it well maintained. They will also procure

the chemicals you'll need (chlorine, alkaline, salt, etc.) and transport them to your home, saving you the trouble of going to the local specialist suppliers; although some owners prefer to source their own chemicals as quality may vary by brand and supplier. If you have preferences about the brand of chemicals to use, you can specify this to whomever your hire and reimburse them accordingly (ask for receipts). You can expect to pay a retainer of between \$800 pesos and \$1000 pesos (US\$42 and US\$52) **per month** to have your pool maintained by a local pool maintenance man (it's almost always a man)—although precise costs will vary depending on how often the pool is attended, the size/depth of the pool, as well as any special maintenance routines that might be required.

**See Also:** [Splashing Out on a Pool in Mexico](#)

### Electricity Prices in Mexico

All electricity in Mexico is supplied by CFE, a colossal state-owned electric company. Electricity delivered to commercial properties is significantly more expensive than electric delivered to domestic properties, so if you plan to run a business premises (including a commercial office) in Mexico, keep this in mind.

Prices are set by the government and vary each month. Also, the more electricity you use, the higher your rate is per kWh consumed. This is done to help low-income families and to encourage users generally to conserve energy, by penalizing higher energy consumers and rewarding lower energy consumers with generous subsidies.

**Seasonal Electricity Subsidies:** Subsidies are applied in some northern cities and some southern cities in summer, when air conditioning uses rise. The subsidies apply from April to October in the south, and May to November in the north.

**CFE Online:** You can get the *current and historical rates* from [this page on the CFE's web site](#) (Spanish). Choose the “**Domesticas – 1**” option for residential electricity prices. You can also pay your bill online, and request changes to your services and account using the CFE's online portal. If you are cut-off due to non-payment you must visit the local CFE office in person to pay and arrange to get reconnected.

**Meters:** All properties have electricity meters, usually (but not always) visible to the street, so that the electric company's representative can visit and read the meter for each bill. Mexico is gradually changing-out old-style analog meters to new-style electronic meters which are digital and can be read remotely.

**Bill Frequency:** Electricity bills in Mexico are dispatched every **two** months. The electric company is very efficient at sending out technicians to cut your supply off if you are late in

payment. If you have a new-style electronic meter, your service can be cut-off remotely, without the need for a technician to visit the property.

**Bill Payment:** You can either make a line at the bank (or pay using online [banking services](#)), a line at the local electricity office, at a [local OXXO or 7-11 convenience stores](#) (a small administrative fee applies) or, if available locally, at one of the CFE's new ATM-payment stations. If you are paying your bill **after the "due" date stated on the bill**, you must go to the local electricity office that deals with your property. Note that lines at the local electricity offices are usually long. Get there as early as possible in the morning and be prepared to wait your turn.

**Getting Reconnected:** The new-style electronic meters provide a means for the electricity company to cut you off remotely if your bill is not paid on time and it also means that once you settle your outstanding bill, the service can return almost immediately. (Similar to the telephone.) If your property still has an old-style analog meter a technician needs to visit to cut-off and restore the supply. If you are cut-off, you will need to visit the local electricity office that deals with your property and request a reconnection—a procedure that carries a penalty fee in addition to any outstanding debts on the bill. Once payment is made, a technician will be scheduled-in to revisit your home and reconnect your electricity supply.

### Cooking and Heating

Hot water heaters in Mexico are fired using propane gas or natural gas. Most homes have gas-fired ovens and hobs and, if you have a tumble dryer, this will require a gas connection, in addition to the electricity it consumes.

### Natural and Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) in Mexico

Most homes in Mexico still use liquefied petroleum gas—a mixture of propane and butane and called **Gas LP**. The gas can be delivered in portable tanks, which are replaced when empty with tanks refilled remotely at the gas company's facilities, or to a stationary tank located on the roof of the house or apartment building, or at some other safe outdoor location on the property.

**Gas price subsidies removed:** During 2017, the Mexican government removed the "maximum price" cap regime for LP gas delivered to residential homes, and local gas companies are now free to set their own prices. Prices have immediately risen in the short

term, and future prices will be determined by factors such as seasonal demand, local competition between gas companies, and international gas prices in the wider energy market.

**Stationary gas tanks** are available in a range of sizes. The smallest are 100 liters, and these are ideal for small properties or bungalows. The most common sizes are 300 and 500-liter tanks. They are refilled from a gas tanker doing daily rounds or you can telephone a local supplier and arrange delivery (except Sundays and **public holidays**). The gas tanker team will run a long hose to your tank to fill it or (where present) connect the hose to a fixed inlet pipe that runs from street level to your tank; these inlet pipes are common in large properties and tall buildings where access to the tank would be impossible, even with a long hose. Prices for this type of gas are sold by the liter.

**Portable gas tanks** vary in weight from 20 kilos to 50 kilos of net gas inside the tank. Most homes have two tanks, so that the second will keep your hot water and cooker going while you wait for the empty one to be refilled. Larger properties may have even more tanks, connected in series, so the empty ones can be replaced in rotation. The gas in portable tanks is sold **per kilo**. Tank sizes (weights) vary, and you need to pay a deposit on the tank itself (if your property doesn't already have tanks in-situ). Tank deposits range from \$300 to \$900 pesos (US\$16-48) per physical tank, depending upon the size of the tank. The deposit is refundable upon return of the tank to the local gas company.

**Mains-fed gas supply:** natural gas piped directly into homes is becoming increasingly available in several Mexican cities, including the capital Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey—although it isn't available in all neighborhoods. With modern piping systems, these networks are safe even in earthquake areas, although there are campaigns saying otherwise as part of competition propaganda among gas distributors.

The companies that distribute mains-fed natural gas are represented on the website of the Mexican Natural Gas Association – [www.amgn.org.mx](http://www.amgn.org.mx) – where you can find out more about the service and the rates they charge for installation of the service and gas supply.

The cost of natural gas piped into your home also varies from state to state. The bill includes a rate for gas consumed – usually in **cubic meters** – and an additional charge for the cost of distribution.

**Tip:** If you make a **switch-over** from LPG tanks (stationary tank *or* portable tanks) to mains-fed natural gas, all your gas-fired appliances will need to be adjusted by a gas technician, as mains-fed gas—methane—is lighter than the LP gas delivered in tanks. Contact a local gas engineer who will know what adjustments to make across all your gas-fed appliances

(stove tops, ovens, water heaters, etc.) so that you can use the mains-fed methane gas efficiently.

**Natural and LP Gas prices:** You can find gas prices by region on this official website: <http://www.cre.gob.mx/ConsultaPrecios/GasLP/PlantaDistribucion.html?idiom=es>

### Water Services

**Water in Mexico** is delivered via mains-feed, or a communally-run feed from local water springs, or a combination of rain collection and local water delivery by truck.

You can find detailed information on Mexperience about [water supply systems in Mexico](#) as well as [drinking water in Mexico](#).

### Garbage Collection

Garbage collection in Mexico is very efficient. Depending on where you live, the garbage collection routine will vary. Some neighborhoods in bigger towns and cities have a daily collection round. In some towns, metal containers are situated every few blocks where residents take their garbage, and these are emptied regularly. In other towns, garbage collection happens on a certain day (or days) each week. Some garbage collectors make an 'official charge' of somewhere between \$5 pesos and \$10 pesos (US\$0.25-0.50) per collection (or per bag). Other garbage collectors charge a set **monthly fee** for collecting your garbage, which is usually between \$50 and \$100 pesos (US\$2.60-5.20). In some places, there is no charge, but the garbage truck will **carry a tip can**: \$10 pesos per pick-up is reasonable; more if you had a party or clean-out and have extra garbage to dispose of. See [tipping in this guide](#) for information about tipping in Mexico.

### Appliance Disposal

If you have major items to take away (for example, an old washing machine or refrigerator) some garbage disposal team might take this for you by previous arrangement, although you will be expected to pay them extra for the service; \$50 pesos (US\$2.50) per item is a reasonable fee for the taking away your old home appliances, which will be repaired and used again, or recycled. In some local neighborhoods, local trucks with 'ironmongers' do rounds with loud-speakers asking residents for any old 'iron' they may want to dispose of—this includes appliances, batteries, bed mattresses, etc.

## Waste Sorting and Separation

Increasing numbers of municipalities across Mexico now require residents to separate their waste into different types: general waste (garbage) which goes to landfill; recycling which includes glass, tins, paper, plastics, and cardboard; and organic waste which includes food scraps, and garden foliage. If you have old batteries, washing machines, cookers, irons, etc. to dispose of, you can either arrange for it to be recycled by your local garbage collection team or, in some areas, a local 'iron monger' may do the rounds in a pickup truck, advertising the collection of any ferrous materials you might have using a loud-speaker as the truck goes by. Simply hail them from your front door. They will usually offer you a small token payment in exchange for your unwanted iron/large recyclables. Your old stuff will be repaired and used again if practicable or stripped down with some parts set-aside for use as spares and any other parts (including metals) recycled.

## Home Insurance

### protecting your valuable asset

Protect your valuable asset against unforeseen events including burglary, natural disasters, and third-party liabilities. [Our insurance partner, MexPro offers insurance solutions for your house in Mexico](#)

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## Cost of Transportation in Mexico

Public transportation is relatively inexpensive in Mexico and this makes it **quite affordable to live without a car**, if you choose to. When you need a car, the **services of a local taxi** are very affordable or you could **rent a car** on an as-needed basis.

### Airfares

Domestic airfares in Mexico have ceased to be the bargain they once were. Occasionally airlines will run special offers (you have to actively check online) but overall, “low cost” airfares have been rising steadily as the four main domestic carriers: Aeroméxico, Viva Aerobus, Interjet, and Volaris have all moved to providing what the airlines term as “unbundled pricing,”—which means that the base ticket price does not include things like baggage, seat assignment, or priority boarding—these once-included services are now optional extras, sold separately.

Airfares for transportation across less popular routes in Mexico, where only one domestic airline operates (or two, with one of the two offering a very limited schedule), can still be expensive—similar to the situation that existed before the market was opened-up to competitors.

Read the guide to [Air Travel in Mexico](#) on Mexperience for more details.

### Taxis

Taxis are not expensive in Mexico and some foreign residents—living here full- or part-time—choose not to run their own car because they know they can rely upon the local taxis when they need personal transportation.

If you're living in Mexico and need the use of a vehicle, a car with a driver—in the form of a local taxi—is readily available, and affordable. Taxi cabs can be found in every town and city in Mexico and you can also telephone cab companies to have a driver pick you up from home, from an office, from a public place (e.g. restaurant or cinema) or even from a specific street or plaza.

Uber, the global taxi-booking service has arrived, **and their services are expanding to cities across Mexico**. While Uber and Cabify services have been taken-up confidently by the younger middle classes in the capital and other larger Mexican cities, telephoning or texting local taxi ranks or companies remains a common means of booking a cab. Uber and Cabify prices are slightly higher than street cabs and may be higher than taxis hired

from taxi ranks or local cab firms, depending on the current supply and demand for taxis in any given area. In most situations, they are probably on par, price-wise, with taxis hired from taxi ranks; and they are considerably less expensive than taxis hired from hotel taxi ranks and airports.

Read the guide to [Traveling by Taxi](#) on Mexperience for complete information about taxi travel in Mexico.

**See Also:** [Articles related to Taxi travel in Mexico](#)

**Related:** [Living in Mexico without a Car](#)

### [Buses and Microbuses](#)

**Local buses** and *microbuses* (minibuses) are plentiful across all towns and cities in Mexico, and cost between \$8-15 pesos (US\$0.45-0.80) for a one-way journey. Seasoned foreign residents living in Mexico will frequently use the local buses and *microbuses* to get around efficiently and affordably.

**Mexican first-class and executive-class intercity buses** are remarkable. Put aside your prejudices about bus travel because Mexico's intercity bus network is extensive, professionally managed, safe and comfortable, and affordable. First class buses offer comfortable seats, air conditioning and direct routes from A to B. Executive class buses offer all this on state-of-the-art passenger buses fitted-out with just 24 fully reclining seats on board in a 2+1 seating configuration. For details about these bus services, read: [Executive Class Bus Travel in Mexico](#).

For a comprehensive guide to traveling by bus in Mexico, [read the guide to Bus Travel on Mexperience](#) that contains full details about the services, how to travel by bus, and link to bus company web sites.

### [Metro Transport Systems](#)

Mexico City and Monterrey offer efficient metro train systems as part of their public transportation infrastructure. They are inexpensive to use.

In Mexico City, a one-way ride on the city's principal Metro system remains at \$5 pesos (US\$0.25); the *Metro Bus* is \$7 pesos (US\$0.35); and the *Tren Ligero* (which runs between Metro Taxqueña and Xochimilco) remains at \$3 pesos (US\$0.15)—though service levels on this line are quite poor, and experience frequent over-crowding.

Using the capital's metro system to get about in certain circumstances can be faster than using a taxi or your own car—especially if you plan to travel into the center of the city or the financial district, where traffic congestion levels are intense, and parking can be tricky (and expensive). You can learn more about metro systems in Mexico on the guide to [Getting Around Mexico](#) on Mexperience.

## Automobile Running Costs

### Car Taxes & License Plates Fees

If you run a car in Mexico, you'll have some additional expenses to take into account.

#### Derechos

All cars in Mexico must pay the "*Derechos*" (license plate) tax. Fees vary by state—check locally for details.

#### Tenencia

In Mexican States where the *Tenencia* tax is in force, it's based on a percentage of the vehicle's original purchase price with relief for depreciation, so you pay the tax on the current market value of the car. <http://losimpuestos.com.mx/tenencia/> publishes details of the tax by Mexican State.

**See also:** [Articles about Driving in Mexico](#)

### The Price of Car Fuels in Mexico

Significant changes to the way Mexico prices retail gasoline and diesel began in 2015 and, in January 2017, a significant price-hike marked a major step-change in the pricing regime, from government-controlled pricing to market pricing. From November 2017 the Mexican gasoline market has been deregulated and individual stations can now charge whatever they want for fuel (competing with other local stations). Prior to this, the price of gasoline was identical nation-wide (except along the US border, where prices were set to compete with US gasoline stations). See the article: [Changes to Mexico's gasoline prices](#) for details.

This government-run service monitors the price of gasoline nation-wide and offers updated pricing information for consumers: <https://www.gob.mx/cre>

### Car Servicing

Getting your car tuned-up at a branded dealership (“*Agencia*”) will cost more than getting the work undertaken at a local independently-owned repair shop. If your car is new or reasonably new, it’s advisable to pay the extra costs and get the car serviced at the dealership where the work and parts will be guaranteed for a certain time frame.

If you’re driving an older vehicle, choosing the local workshop servicing option will save you money. If you do this, ask around locally and try to get a referral from someone you know or better—an introduction to the owner. *We don’t recommend you take your car for servicing at a local garage you don’t know*, except in an emergency.

If you get a flat tire or have wheel balancing problems, there are many local wheel repair shops who will deal with this for you—they are called *Vulcanizadoras* and are very common in towns and cities across Mexico. Ask someone for a referral, or you may see one as you drive-by your local neighborhood.

Annual car servicing costs will vary depending on your car, its age, and the mileage you accrue. As a *rule of thumb*, a mid-sized car of an average age will cost between \$6,000 pesos and \$9,000 pesos (US\$300 and US\$450) a year to service annually.

### Mexico Auto Insurance

Third party car insurance is compulsory in Mexico, but this does not mean that everyone drives around insured. Driving uninsured is a big risk in Mexico as, in the event of an accident where someone is injured or killed, the police will get involved and arrest everyone until blame and damages have been apportioned: insurance is crucial in this circumstance.

**Foreign-Plated Cars:** If you **bring your foreign-plated car to Mexico** it’s important to understand that your non-Mexican insurance policy is not valid here. You must purchase top-up insurance, the price of which varies depending on your vehicle and other personal circumstances. You can get full information and a live quotation online for **foreign-plated cars** by connecting to the Mexperience guide for **Auto Insurance**.

**Mexican-Plated Cars:** Insurance costs for Mexican-plated cars vary widely depending on the vehicle, its age, the location where it’s kept, and the drivers who will use it. Santander bank has established a web site, [www.autocompara.com](http://www.autocompara.com) where you can get insurance quotes **for Mexican-plated cars**. This ‘comparison’ service searches a number of insurers in one search and gives online quotations. The site is presented in Spanish.

If you (plan to) drive a foreign-plated car in Mexico connect to the [guide to Auto Insurance on Mexperience](#) where you can also connect to an insurance broker to get a live quote and arrange your insurance online.

**See:** [Bringing Foreign-Plated Cars into Mexico, Car Insurance South of the Border](#)

**See Also:** [Articles about Auto Insurance in Mexico](#)

## **Auto Insurance**

### **peace of mind when you're driving in Mexico**

Be sure that your foreign-plated car is properly insured in Mexico. Our insurance partner, [MexPro](#), offers comprehensive and competitively priced auto insurance policies which may be arranged immediately online

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## Cost of Communications Services

### Telephone Services Charges in Mexico

One of the biggest pricing shake-ups in the history of Mexican telecommunications took effect at midnight on January 1, 2015 with the introduction of new legislation which reformed the communications marketplace and made prices more competitive. The two key legislative changes which affect consumers are:

**All calls are charged as local calls:** By legal decree, the pricing regime for ‘long distance’ calls (previously known as LADA, an acronym for *Larga Distancia*) from landlines was disbanded, effectively making all calls from landlines priced as local calls.

**No long-distance cell phone charges:** A previous law had made it illegal for Telcel, (the dominant cell phone company) to charge for incoming calls when the cell phone is roaming out of its area code. The 2015 law went further and disbanded the price distinction between calls to local cell phones and out of area cell phones from landlines—so as of now, dialing an out-of-area cellphone from a landline (using the prefix 045) is now charged as a local call.

In practice, the law changes have caused telecom companies to include all calls from landlines to local, national and cell phone numbers within the price of their packages, which also come with a high-speed internet connection as standard. Telephone companies have gone further and are also including calls to many international destinations at no additional cost.

The new regime is particularly attractive to foreign residents with family and friends outside of Mexico, as it’s now possible to keep in touch from your home phone without worrying about high international call charges. *Making telephone calls from a landline in Mexico has never been less expensive.*

**See also:** [Fixed Line Call Charges Drop Sharply in Mexico](#)

### Telmex Telephone Packages

During 2017, Telmex rebranded its “Infinitum” high-speed internet service to “Macronet”—it’s the same service and product bundles and package prices, just the name has changed. The inclusive call bundles which each package offers are quite remarkable and have made telephone calls from Mexican landlines very inexpensive.

All Telmex “Macronet” packages also give you complimentary access to a nation-wide network of **WiFi hotspots**—available at airports, public spaces, **Sanborns stores**, etc.

**Telmex Online:** Visit [www.telmex.com/web/hogar/](http://www.telmex.com/web/hogar/) for details of these and other monthly packages.

### Cable Services and Packages

Cable is available in many areas, but not all, so check locally.

The cable companies have been taken over by Televisa (the Mexican TV giant) and renamed to IZZI. Packages offer unlimited telephone calls in Mexico, the Americas and Europe and high-speed internet services. For full details of the offers and local availability of services, go online to: [www.izzi.mx](http://www.izzi.mx)

### Pay TV and Prices 2018

There are several providers of Pay TV services in Mexico, including local cable companies and satellite TV providers Sky and Dish.

**Sky** is the most expensive but offers the broadest range of channels. Sky also offers the broadest range of sports coverage as well as High Definition channels (for additional fees). [www.sky.com.mx](http://www.sky.com.mx)

**Dish** is the least expensive option, but also offers the most limited choice of channels. The service is affiliated with Telmex and can be purchased and paid for through your Telmex bill, or separately. [www.dish.com.mx](http://www.dish.com.mx)

**Cable TV** is now known as IZZI in Mexico. There are three TV packages which can be purchased **in addition** to the Telephone & Internet service (see above), ranging from \$150 pesos (US\$7.50) to \$500 pesos (US\$25) per month. See: [www.izzi.mx](http://www.izzi.mx)

## The Price of Cell Phones in Mexico

Mexico's nation-wide grid of cellular phone networks is modern and reliable. The market is served by five brands operated over network grids owned and maintained by three major telecommunications companies.

The most extensive nation-wide coverage is currently offered by **Telcel** (owned by Mexico's **Carlos Slim**), although the other two cell phone companies—**Movistar** (owned by Spain's Telefonica), and IUSACell & Nextel (owned by America's **AT&T**)—are improving their network coverage all the time. IUSACell and Nextel are gradually being rebranded nationally to AT&T.

**Virgin Mobile** entered the market in 2014 as Mexico's first "virtual" cell phone operator. It uses Movistar's physical network to operate and offers a range of cell phone plans and packages which are distinct to Movistar's own offers.

In addition to voice calls and network SMS text messaging, Mexico's cellphone networks deliver mobile data including Edge, 2G, 3G and 4G LTE coverage.

4G LTE (acronym for *Long Term Evolution*) coverage is good in larger towns and cities and 3G coverage is available in virtually all towns. 4G LTE and 3G data is also available along many major intercity highways, where the topography allows.

The cell phone market is competitive in Mexico and so prices, plans, and promotions are in a state of constant flux.

## Cellular Telephony Plans

Broadly speaking, you can choose between a pre-pay and a post-pay plans.

With **pre-pay mobile plans** you need to top-up your phone's credit balance at local convenience stores or by using your credit or debit card. These offer you the flexibility to spend according to your use without a regular monthly commitment, although call minutes and data charges tend to be higher.

With **post-pay mobile plans** (also known as 'contract' plans), you sign an agreement with the phone company—usually for 12, 24, or 36 months—at a fixed monthly rate. The rate usually includes a 'free' phone which you effectively pay for over time within the contract fees. With the new 'unlimited' pre-pay plans, it only makes sense to get a contract if you want a an otherwise expensive smartphone included in your package rate or you want a formal contract, e.g. to bill to your company for payment.

As offers change frequently, the best way to find a cell phone plan in Mexico that suits your needs is to visit the five major providers online and see what offers they currently have:

[Telcel](#)

[Movistar](#)

[AT&T \(Formerly IUSACEL and Nextel Mexico\)](#)

[Virgin Mobile](#)

**See also:** [Getting Connected to Mexican Cell Phones](#)

### [Wireless Home Internet](#)

Telmex and AT&T now offer wireless home internet service in Mexico, which delivers high-speed internet to a home-based model over the cellular data network. This service is useful for places where there is a scarcity of telephone lines (or rural areas with limited telephony services) as well as for back-up internet. [See this article on Mexperience for details about the service.](#)

You can find further details about cell phones on the [Guide to Communications in Mexico](#) on Mexperience.

**See also:** [Articles about Communications in Mexico](#)

## Postal Deliveries

Despite the 'bad press' it receives, Mexico's postal service is not as poor as many people make it out to be, **but it is slow**. It is fair to say that the service is more reliable in larger towns and cities than in provincial towns and villages, and it can take *weeks* for a letter to arrive at its destination, but the post does tend to make it to its destination eventually, even to the smaller towns and villages. To send documents and parcels reliably and in timely fashion, you'll need to use a courier service – see next section.

**Mexican Postal Service Online:** <http://www.correosdemexico.com.mx>

**See also:** [Postman's Day in Mexico](#) on Mexperience.

## Courier Services in Mexico

If you need to send anything physically by post which is time sensitive and/or valuable, then you'll need to use one of the courier services available in Mexico as the national postal service cannot be relied upon in these circumstances.

Couriers offers competitive rates, and modern booking and tracking systems which enable you to purchase your delivery service online, have someone pick it up (or you can take it to a local collection agency) and then track its progress online right through to delivery.

**The major couriers operating in Mexico are:** [MexPost](#) (more commonly known as *Correos de Mexico* this is the courier division of the postal service); [DHL Mexico](#); [UPS Mexico](#); [FedEx Mexico](#) and [Estafeta](#) (Mexico's leading national courier service).

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## Online Resources

### Further Reading and Web Site References

This section contains links to web sites which contain further information and pricing data.

Most sites are presented in Spanish; you can use Google to translate web pages online—visit [www.translate.google.com](http://www.translate.google.com) for details about how to do this.

Some sites offer detailed pricing of their product range, others are simply “shop windows.”

The resources have been categorized by product / service type for easier reference.

### Supermarkets

Mexico is well-served by a range of US-style supermarkets and hypermarkets.

[Walmart Mexico](#)

[Superama](#)

[Soriana](#)

[Comercial Mexicana \(Mega\)](#)

[La Comer](#)

[City Market](#)

[HEB Mexico](#)

[La Europea](#)

[Chedraui](#)

[CostCo](#)

[Sam's Club Mexico](#)

### Imported Goods Stores

See article: [Buying imported foods and homewares in Mexico](#)

## Department Stores

US-style department stores can be found in Mexico's larger towns and cities.

[Liverpool](#)

[El Palacio de Hierro](#)

[Sears](#)

[Suburbia](#)

[Sanborns](#)

[The Home Store](#)

[Pottery Barn](#)

### **Imported Goods**

See article: [Buying imported foods and homewares in Mexico](#)

## Home & Furniture Stores

These are the principal specialist home and furniture stores in Mexico. Larger towns and cities also have local or regional (often family-owned) stores selling furniture goods. Check locally for details.

[Elektra](#)

[Viana](#)

[Hermanos Vazquez](#)

[The Home Store](#)

[Pottery Barn](#)

[Miniso](#)

## Pharmacies

### Sanborns

**Farmacias Similares** (Less expensive, generic non-brand medicines)

### Farmacias del Ahorro

### Farmacias Benavides

### Farmacias San Isidro

### Farmacias San Pablo

### Farmapronto

### Farmacias Guadalajara

## Communications

Communication services are well developed in Mexico, and the presence of several operators has kept prices competitive between them.

### Telmex

Mexico's incumbent telco, offering wired telephony, and ADSL Internet. Also operates an extensive nation-wide network of WiFi hotspots which it offers to its ADSL customers as part of the package.

### IZZI

Fixed line telephone and internet services, plus cable TV

### Telcel

Cellular and **Wireless Internet**, owned by the same parent company that owns Telmex

### Movistar

Cellular and Wireless Internet, owned by the Spanish cellular company, Telefonica

### AT&T (Formely IUSACEL and Nextel Mexico)

Cellular and **Wireless Internet**, owned by AT&T

### Virgin Mobile

Mexico's first Virtual Cellular supplier, operating on Movistar's Network

## Sports, Gyms, and Sportswear

Mexicans are fanatics of sports and gyms. Mexico ranks 5<sup>th</sup> in the world by number of gyms per capita. Most membership gyms are national or regional franchises.

### Stores

[Sportland](#)

[Marti](#)

[Ruben's](#)

### Gyms

[Power Gym](#)

[Station24](#)

[SmartFit](#)

[GymPass Mexico](#)

## Main Food Diners

Mexican food diners offer a square meal for a reasonable price.

[Sanborns](#)

[VIPS](#)

[TOKS](#)

[Wings](#)

[Los Bisquets de Obregon](#)

**See also:** [Eating out at Mexican Diners](#)

## Books, Music & DVDs

Retail book stores have diversified in recent years to offer a range of goods including music and DVDs—some also offer coffee shops in-store.

[Gandhi](#)

[La Casa del Libro](#)

[El Sotano](#)

[Librerias de Cristal](#)

[Mixup](#)

[Sanborns](#) also sells a curated selection of books and magazines

**See also:** [Literature in Mexico](#)

## National Cinemas

US blockbuster films are popular in Mexico and the two principal chains offer multi-plex centers with screens across the country.

[Cinemex](#)

[Cinopolis](#)

**See also:** [Going out to the movies in Mexico](#)

## Banks in Mexico

[Bancomer](#)

[Banamex](#)

[HSBC](#)

[Scotiabank](#)

[Banorte](#)

[Santander](#)

[Banco Inbursa](#)

[Banco Azteca](#)

**See also:** [Banking and Banking Services in Mexico](#)

## Insurance Companies

Mexico is well-served by a range of insurance companies; however, if you want to insure a foreign-plated (US/CDN) vehicle in Mexico, you'll need a special insurance policy—see below for details.

[GNP Mexico](#)

[Monterrey](#)

[Royal & Sun Alliance](#)

[DVK](#)

[MetLife](#)

**Insuring foreign-plated vehicles, see:** [Mexico Auto Insurance](#)

**See also:** [Mexico Insurance](#)

## Postal & Courier Services

[MexPost](#)

(Mexpost is Mexico's national postal service)

[DHL Mexico](#)

[UPS Mexico](#)

[FedEx Mexico](#)

[Estafeta](#)

## Automobiles, Taxis and Vehicle Fuel

### Automobile Companies/Agencies

Ford Mexico

GM Mexico

Nissan Mexico

Honda Mexico

Chrysler Mexico

### App-Cab Companies

Uber

Cabify

DiDi

### Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Prices

Gasoline and diesel prices are no longer set by the government. (See article about how [Mexico has changed its fuel price regime](#).) Prices are now 'market-led' and you can find information about current prices nation-wide on this website run by the Mexican government: <https://www.gob.mx/cre>

## Housing – Sales/Purchase and Long-term Rentals

### Home Sales/Purchase and Long-term Rentals

MetrosCubicos

Vivanuncios

Inmuebles24

Homie

Aviso Oportuno

Craigs List Mexico

NB: Some prices on Craigslist are quoted in USD and may be inflated in relation to local market rental rates. Check Mexican portals (above) to gauge current local market asking prices.

## Housing – Short-term Rentals

### Short-Term Accommodation Rentals

[AirBnB](#)

[Homestay](#)

[Tripping](#)

## Get Practical Help with Your Move to Mexico

Applying for your visa is the start of a new adventure in Mexico. Mexperience and our partners can help you to realize your plans and make the most of your experience...

### Relocation Consulting

#### make informed choices and get practical assistance

Our **relocation consulting service, provided by email and telephone**, will help you to map-out an approach that gives you the best chance of making a successful application and help you with practical matters as you make your way through the application procedures to obtain residency in Mexico

### Auto Insurance

#### peace of mind when you're driving in Mexico

Be sure that your foreign-plated car is properly insured in Mexico. Our **insurance partner, MexPro, offers comprehensive and competitively priced auto insurance policies** which may be arranged immediately online

### Home Insurance

#### protecting your valuable asset

Protect your valuable asset against unforeseen events including burglary, natural disasters, and third-party liabilities. **Our insurance partner, MexPro offers insurance solutions for your house in Mexico**

### Health Insurance

#### plans to ensure your health and wellbeing are covered

Learn about Mexico's healthcare system and **how to arrange private healthcare plans to cover the needs of you and your family** in the event of ill-health, accidents or serious illnesses

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