



# Monthly Bulletin for Consumer Price Index and Inflation in Syria

Issue (11) – November 2025



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**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

|        |                                   |
|--------|-----------------------------------|
| AA     | Autonomous Administration         |
| CPI    | Consumer Price Index              |
| GoS    | Government of Syrian regime       |
| M-o-M  | Month on month                    |
| SCPR   | Syrian Center for Policy Research |
| SIG    | Syrian Interim Government         |
| SSG    | Syrian Salvation Government       |
| SYP-GA | SYP-Governed Areas                |
| SYP    | Syrian Pound                      |
| TL     | Turkish Lira                      |
| TL-GA  | TL-Governed areas                 |
| USD    | United States Dollar              |
| Y-o-Y  | Year on year                      |

## 1. Preamble

This bulletin provides an independent assessment of consumer prices and inflation rates across all Syrian governorates, based on a monthly price survey conducted by the Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) since October 2020. This assessment is based on a methodology developed by the Center to calculate the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which includes consumer basket components, weighting, and market selection (See [SCPR's Consumer Price Index in Syria](#)).

This publication presents the results of the monthly consumer price survey, reviewing the CPI for November 2025 (base year 2021) according to regions and major groups of goods and services. Based on the price index, the bulletin estimates the cost of living and poverty lines at the local level across all Syrian regions.

The political and economic reality in Syria during 2025 has been characterized by a strategic trend toward the centralization of administrative decision-making. This is clearly evidenced by the formation and affiliation of key institutions, such as the General Authority for Ports and Border Crossings, with the Presidency of the Republic (Decree No. 224 of 2025).<sup>1</sup> This coincides with the administrative merger of major institutions and their linkage to central decision-making, such as the Syrian Petroleum Company, which was established under (Decree No. 189 of 2025).<sup>2</sup>

In the energy sector, radical shifts emerged through the redrawing of political agreements for oil and gas via partnerships with international companies. This included the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with American firms (ConocoPhillips and Novaterra) and the international coalition led by "Urbacon"<sup>3</sup>. These agreements aim to increase gas production by 5 million cubic meters per day and establish 8 power plants with a capacity of 5,000 MW.<sup>4</sup>

Conversely, the pricing policy for 2025 reveals a contradiction reflecting a structural bias toward foreign investment at the expense of the local investor and consumer. The transitional government increased residential electricity tariffs 60-fold.<sup>5</sup> In contrast, tariffs for industrial sector lines exempt from rationing (large-scale industrialists) were reduced from SYP 2,375 to SYP 1,500 per kilowatt-hour (a reduction of 37 per cent).<sup>6</sup> Additionally, the prices of diesel, gas, and gasoline were reduced by rates ranging between 11 per cent and 25 per cent.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, November 23). [President Al-Sharaa issues a decree establishing the "General Authority for Ports and Customs."](#)

<sup>2</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, October 02). [President Al-Sharaa issues a decree establishing the Syrian Petroleum Company.](#)

<sup>3</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, November 6). [Syrian Energy signs final agreements to establish 8 power plants with a capacity of 5,000 MW.](#)

<sup>4</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, November 18). [Syrian-American memorandum to develop gas fields to increase production to approximately 5 million m<sup>3</sup> per day.](#)

<sup>5</sup> Electricity prices were raised from SYP 10 per kilowatt-hour for the first bracket (0-600 kWh per cycle/two months) to SYP 600 for the bracket (0-300 kWh), and SYP 1,400 for consumption exceeding 300 kWh per cycle. Source: Official Gazette of the Syrian Arab Republic, Part One, Issue (41) of 2025. Decision No. 687, dated 30/10/2025.

<sup>6</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, November 24). [Reducing industrial electricity tariffs revitalizes production in Aleppo and reduces burdens on the consumer.](#)

<sup>7</sup> SANA Agency. (2025, November 11). [Reducing petroleum derivative prices in Syria effective November 12, 2025.](#)

The labor market suffers from structural distortions in income distribution, with a vast disparity emerging between salaries in sovereign sectors—such as security, the military, and the judiciary—compared to civilian sectors. Significant disparities also appeared among employees themselves based on various considerations. This imbalance poses a threat to the sustainability of human capital; forcing employees toward resignation or arbitrary dismissal empties administrative and service institutions of expertise, thereby weakening development prospects.

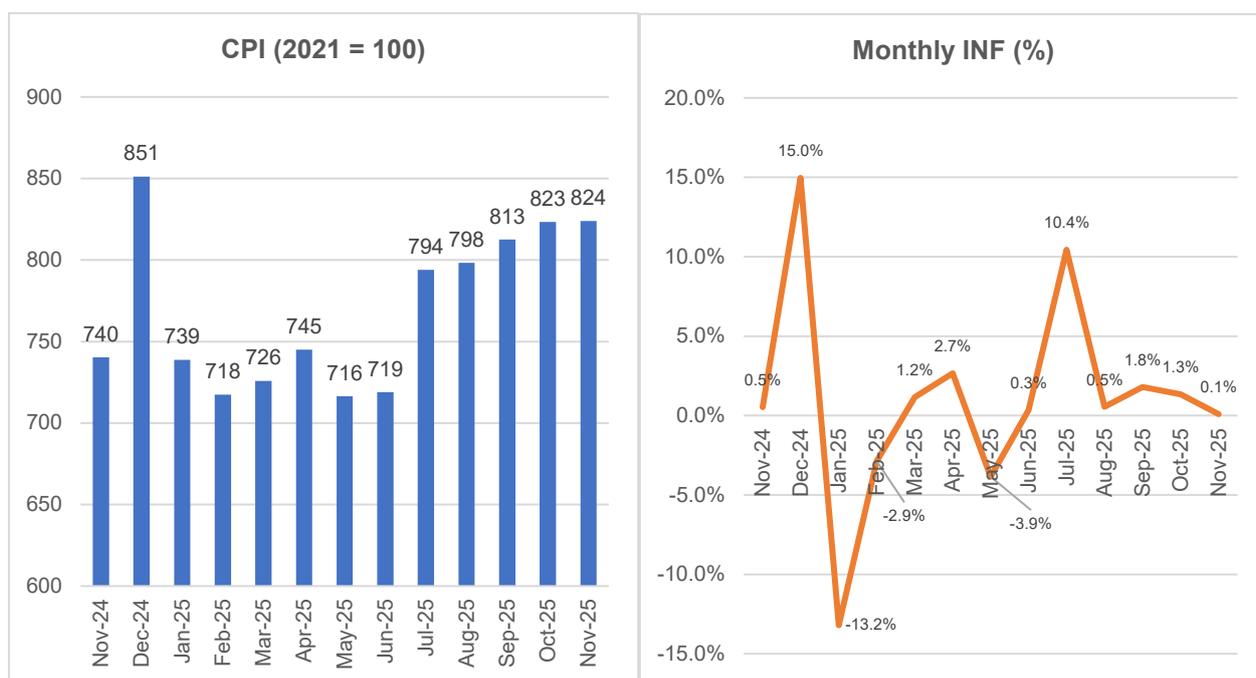
Amidst these events, the Syrian economy suffers from inflation resulting from structural imbalances in production costs, coinciding with significant price pressures. This bulletin highlights the depth of the subsistence crisis in Syria, where the abject poverty line for a household at the national level reached SYP 2.89 million per month, and the upper poverty line reached SYP 6.27 million in November 2025. Consequently, monthly wages for most groups in Syria no longer even cover the abject poverty line.

## 2. Annual Inflation in Syria

Following the fall of the tyrannical regime, the Syrian economic landscape was characterized by price volatility. This period began with a sharp inflationary shock in December 2024 (15.0 per cent), due to multiple factors, most notably the partial or total liberalization of prices for bread and energy carriers, leading to a sharp increase in production costs. This was soon followed by a 13.2 per cent contraction in early 2025, influenced by decisions related to trade openness. However, this decline varied among commodity groups; prices for goods permitted for import, such as automobiles, electrical appliances, electronics, and agricultural products, decreased, whereas prices did not decline by the same rates for goods and services protected by customs or non-tradable items.

The state of price fluctuations continued until a sharp increase was witnessed in July (at a rate of 10.4 per cent). Subsequently, inflation rates subsided between August and November to a monthly average of 1 per cent. Consequently, the Year on year (Y-o-Y) inflation rate reached 11.4 per cent in November 2025 compared to November 2024. This indicates a continued decline in the purchasing power of citizens, albeit at lower rates than in previous years.

**Figure (1): Consumer Price Index and Monthly Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during the period (November 2024 – November 2025), (Base Year 2021 = 100) and (Inflation in per cent)**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2024 and 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

### 3. Monthly Inflation – November 2025

Data for November 2025 showed apparent numerical stability in the general inflation rate, which recorded only 0.1 per cent. However, this relative stability masks a sharp divergence between two opposing administrative pricing trends. While the decision to reduce fuel prices (diesel and gasoline) acted as a mitigating factor that significantly and exceptionally lowered the "Transport" group index by 11.8 per cent in a single month, the decision to raise residential electricity prices acted as a weight pushing prices upward.

The depth of the electricity impact is clearly manifested in the sectoral details; despite the reduction in prices for domestic gas and heating diesel, the "Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels" group recorded an overall increase of 0.6 per cent. This proves that the increase in electricity tariffs was sufficient to absorb the savings resulting from cheaper gas and diesel. The impact was not limited to households but extended to service sectors heavily reliant on operational energy (for lighting, heating, and equipment operation), where "Education" costs jumped by 6.7 per cent. This was accompanied by a 5.8 per cent increase in the "Miscellaneous Goods and Services" group, a 3.5 per cent increase in the "Recreation and Culture" group, and a 2 per cent increase in the "Health" group.

**Table (1): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation in Syria for November 2025 by Consumption Groups (Base Year 2021 = 100) and (Inflation in per cent)**

| #     | Group  | CPI Syria (Nov 2025) | CPI Syria (Oct 2025) | M-o-M Inflation |
|-------|--|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|       | All commodities                                  | 824                  | 823                  | 0.1%            |
| 1     | Food and non-alcoholic beverages                 | 613                  | 611                  | 0.3%            |
| 2     | Tobacco  | 600                  | 582                  | 3.1%            |
| 3     | Clothes and shoes                                | 614                  | 603                  | 1.8%            |
| 4     | Housing, water, electricity, and other fuel oils | 1,423                | 1,415                | 0.6%            |
| 5     | Household equipment, supplies, and maintenance   | 480                  | 481                  | -0.2%           |
| 6     | Health   | 782                  | 767                  | 2.0%            |
| 7     | Transportation                                   | 850                  | 964                  | -11.8%          |
| 8     | Communications                                   | 208                  | 207                  | 0.1%            |
| 9     | Entertainment and culture                        | 461                  | 445                  | 3.5%            |
| 10    | Education  | 927                  | 869                  | 6.7%            |
| 12+11 | Various commodities and services                 | 805                  | 762                  | 5.8%            |

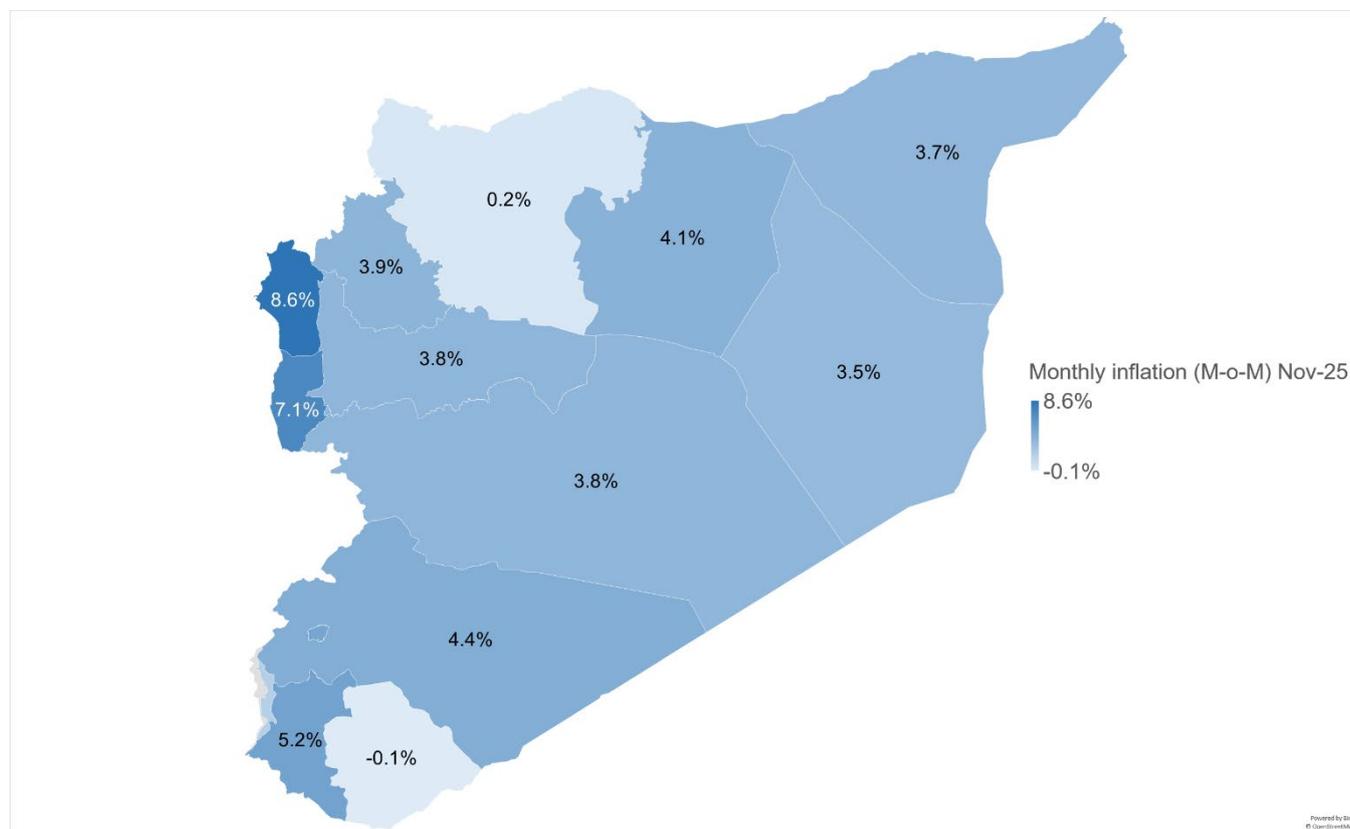
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

### 4. Inflation by Governorate

Geographical distribution of inflation in November 2025 shows a clear disparity among governorates; the "electricity shock" was sharply concentrated in the coast and the capital, Damascus, where Latakia and Tartous recorded inflation of (8.6 per cent and 7.1 per cent), followed by Damascus and Dara'a. This price rise in these governorates reflects the impact of the decision to raise electricity prices in service and tourism-oriented communities that rely entirely on the public grid.

In contrast, Aleppo governorate constituted a structural exception with a low inflation rate (0.2 per cent). This is a complex result of the price division within the governorate; the governorate includes large areas (in its countryside) that adopt independent pricing (in TL) and had previously high costs (for electricity and fuel). Thus, they were entirely "neutralized" from the recent government electricity hike decision, while they were included in the decision to reduce fuel prices, making their contribution to inflation low. This mitigated the intensity of the rise in Aleppo city areas (which were exposed to the shock), and with this combined with the decrease in transport costs (diesel and petrol), the final results for Aleppo governorate appeared almost stable, despite Aleppo city suffering the same pressures faced by other governorates that previously relied on subsidized electricity prices. However, the arithmetic mean for the governorate adjusted the general scene.

**Figure (2): Monthly Consumer Price Inflation (M-o-M) in Syria during November 2025 (in per cent)**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Eastern region governorates (Ar-Raqqa, Deir-Ezzor, Al-Hasakeh) present a special case of "administrative separation and commercial interconnection"; despite being under the AA, which neutralized them entirely from the direct impact of transitional government decisions (both the electricity hike shock and the positive fuel price reduction), they recorded high inflation rates (between 3.5 per cent and 4.1 per cent). This rise is attributed to the "price effect transmission" phenomenon coming from SYP-GA areas; markets in the eastern region rely heavily on manufactured, food, and pharmaceutical goods arriving from industrial centers in Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo. Consequently, the rise in production costs in those factories (due to the government electricity hike) was loaded onto the final price of the goods, to be paid by the consumer in Qamishli, Ar-Raqqa, and Deir-Ezzor, thereby importing inflation from the transitional government areas.

## 5. Price Disparity between Governorates

Analysis of price disparities across the three regions—SYP-Governed Areas (SYP-GA) (formerly GoS areas), TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA) (formerly SIG and SSG areas), and the Autonomous Administration (AA) areas<sup>8</sup>—at the level of main consumption groups reveals that the Household Equipment and Maintenance group is the most price-disparate group during November 2025, followed by the Transport group. In contrast, major groups such as Tobacco and Cigarettes, Miscellaneous Goods and Services, and Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages show relative stability (i.e., low coefficient of variation).

### a) Household Equipment and Maintenance Group

Data show that SYP-GA areas record the highest prices in the Household Equipment and Maintenance group without exception, with massive disparities reaching sometimes double compared to other regions. This is clearly evident in electrical appliance prices; for example, the price of a "Standard Refrigerator" there (approximately SYP 5.4 million) is nearly double its price in the northwest and AA areas (approximately SYP 3 million). The difference is due to the reliance of areas in the northwest and northeast of Syria on imported equipment, while these goods are produced locally in SYP-GA areas but at high costs (electricity and fuel), despite having significantly reduced their prices compared to last year with the permission of imports.

Comparing northwest Syria and northeast Syria reveals that northwest areas (TL-GA) clearly excel in lower prices for artisanal and textile products (bedroom sets, carpets, blankets, laurel soap), due to their proximity and strong relationship with Turkish markets, and the presence of artisanal industries relying on available raw materials. Conversely, AA areas record the cheapest prices for durable goods, which is attributed to lower transport costs (fuel abundance) and the presence of land import outlets (via Iraqi Kurdistan) subject to less severe customs duties than official Syrian ports and outlets.

**Table (2): Prices of a Selection of Goods and Services Related to the Education Sector by Control Areas during November 2025 (in SYP)**

| # | Item (Unit)               | SYP-Governed Areas | TL-Governed Areas (Northwest) | AA Areas  |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Local bedroom set         | 10,191,995         | 7,677,169                     | 8,395,118 |
| 2 | Carpet/Mquette            | 144,255            | 87,509                        | 110,002   |
| 3 | Blanket                   | 240,763            | 151,677                       | 156,960   |
| 4 | Gas stove                 | 2,514,189          | 2,246,573                     | 2,004,170 |
| 5 | Standard Refrigerator     | 5,447,598          | 3,016,796                     | 3,168,636 |
| 6 | Automatic washing machine | 4,297,334          | 4,031,669                     | 2,890,060 |
| 7 | Laurel soap               | 7,195              | 4,932                         | 6,217     |
| 8 | Imported foreign shampoo  | 39,935             | 37,529                        | 35,856    |

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

<sup>8</sup> The "Coefficient of Variation (CV)" was calculated for each item, followed by calculating the average coefficient of variation for all items falling under each major consumption group. This methodology reveals which economic sectors are the most fragmented and unstable in terms of prices across regions.

## b) Transport Group

The transitional government's decision to reduce diesel and petrol prices had a tangible impact on the transport sector and in creating price convergence between regions, after the disparity was clear in the previous month. It achieved remarkable price convergence between SYP-GA areas (SYP 10,134) and TL-GA areas (SYP 10,119) for petrol (Octane 90). However, AA areas still record prices lower by up to 54 per cent for subsidized fuel (SYP 4,637), benefiting from their control over oil wells and the ability to provide broader subsidy margins.

Transitional government measures to reduce internal transport tariffs during November 2025 placed SYP-GA areas in a middle position in terms of cost, where the "microbus" (Servees) fare reached (SYP 2,500), which is close to AA areas (SYP 2,100), while this figure rises in the northwest by more than 100 per cent to reach (SYP 5,300). In contrast, "inter-city transport" emerges as the most stable and price-homogeneous service across the three regions (averaging SYP 328 per km), reflecting high competition in the shipping and inter-city transport sector.

**Table (3): Prices of a Selection of Goods and Services Related to the Transport Sector by Control Areas during November 2025 (in SYP)**

| # | Item (Unit)                             | SYP-Governed Areas | TL-Governed Areas (Northwest) | AA Areas   |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Purchase of a private car               | 57,161,772         | 60,303,890                    | 56,481,533 |
| 2 | Private car fuel (Subsidized) 1 Liter   | 10,134             | 10,119                        | 4,637      |
| 3 | Private car fuel (Unsubsidized) 1 Liter | 11,662             | 10,119                        | 8,461      |
| 4 | City bus or microbus fare               | 2,481              | 5,292                         | 2,067      |
| 5 | City taxi fare (3 km)                   | 21,922             | 30,735                        | 14,583     |
| 6 | Inter-city bus fare (1 km)              | 351                | 293                           | 341        |

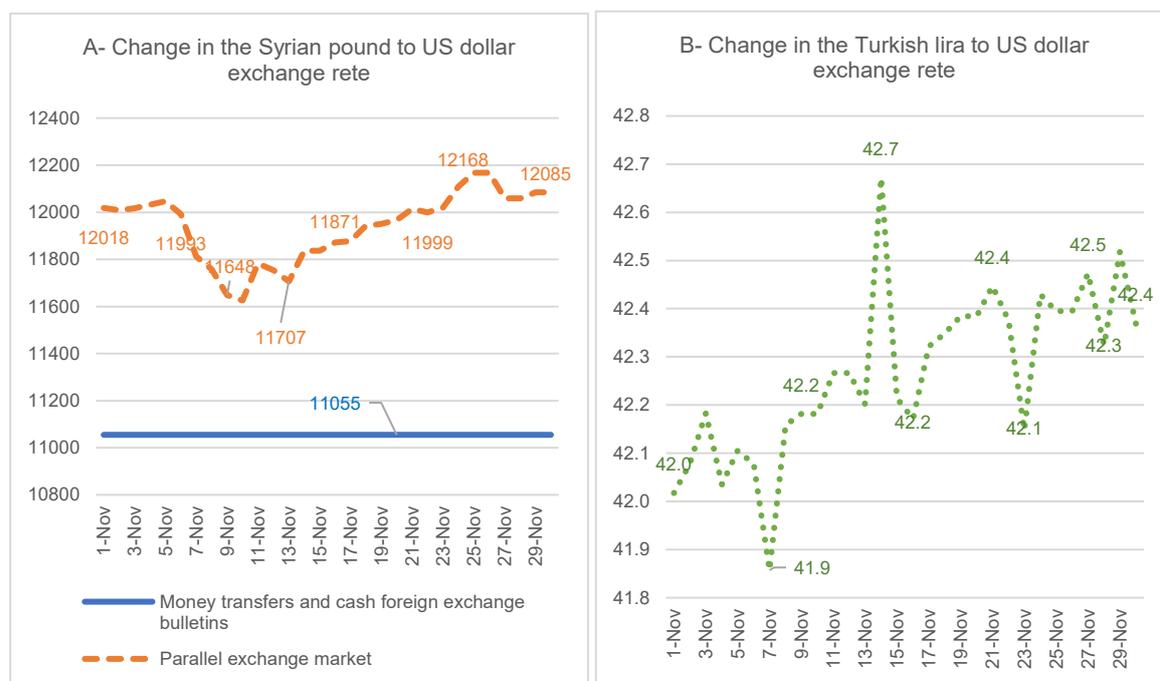
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

### 6. Exchange Rate Changes

The Central Bank of Syria continued to fix the official exchange rate (for remittances and exchange) at SYP 11,055 per USD for the sixth consecutive month, while the informal market rate showed sharp fluctuations, starting from 11,018 and reaching SYP 12,085 per USD by the end of the month. The value of the Syrian Pound decreased by 2.5 per cent during November; while the average exchange rate of the SYP against the USD was around SYP 11,663 per USD in the previous September, it reached SYP 11,942 per USD in November. It is worth noting that the informal rate is the actual reference for currency valuation, evidenced by the government pricing diesel, petrol, and gas in SYP according to a price close to the informal rate rather than the official rate.

As for the Turkish Lira, data revealed a fluctuating upward trend in the exchange rate during November, reflecting increasing weakness in its value as it declined from about 42 TL per USD at the beginning of the month to 42.4 TL by its end.

**Figure (3): Exchange rate changes of the Syrian Pound and Turkish Lira against the United States Dollar during November 2025**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

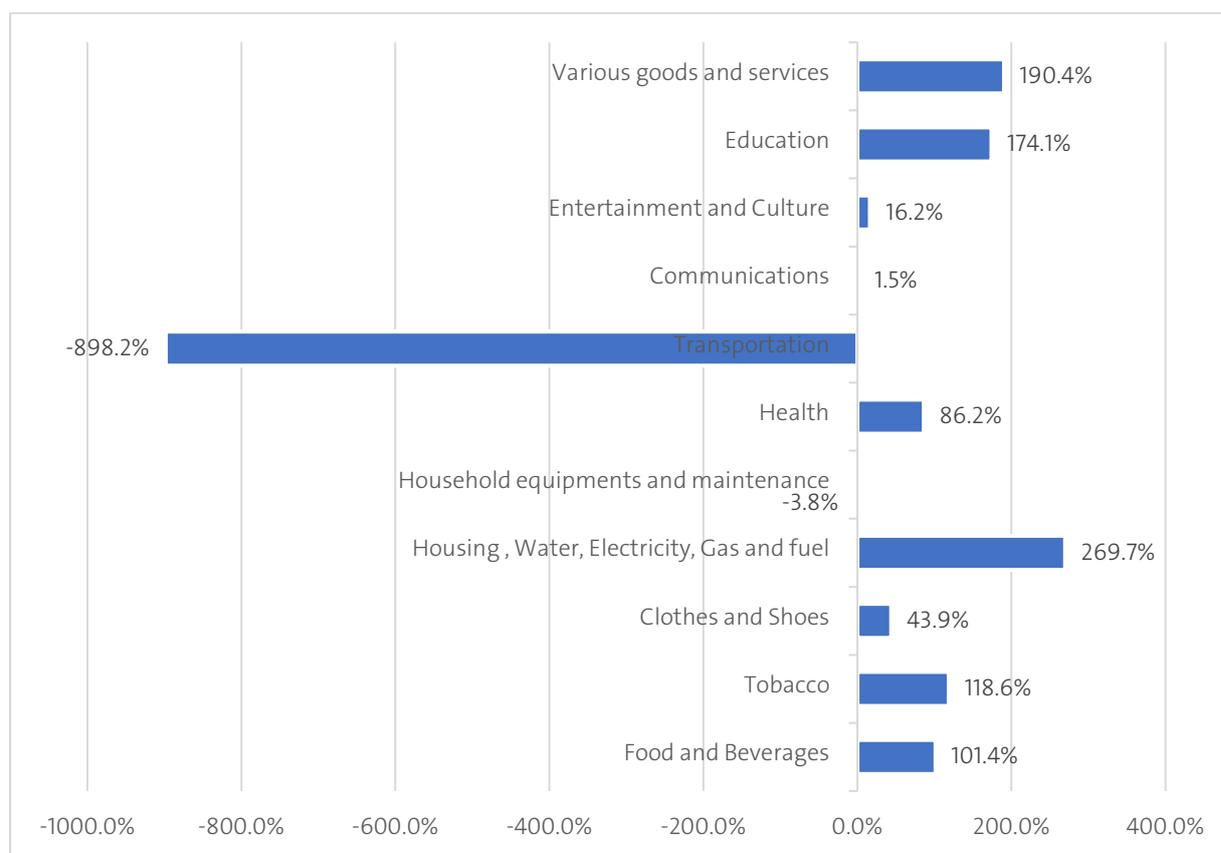
The Central Bank of Syria continued to follow the "liquidity restriction" policy during November 2025, despite its failure to achieve its goal of curbing inflation and its imposition of significant social and economic costs.

### 7. Contributors to Inflation

Analysis of sectoral contribution to the monthly inflation rate for all Syrian governorates—which stabilized at 0.1 per cent—reveals that inflationary pressures were almost entirely concentrated in five main commodity groups during November 2025. These contributions are distributed according to the following relative weights and sectoral impacts:

- Inflation-Driving Groups:** The "Housing, Water, Electricity, and Gas" group topped the list of influential factors with a contribution of 270 per cent, followed by the "Miscellaneous Goods and Services" group at 190 per cent. The "Education" group also recorded a contribution of 174 per cent, while the "Tobacco and Cigarettes" and "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages" groups contributed 117 per cent and 101 per cent respectively.
- Inflation-Curbing Groups:** The "Transport" group played a pivotal role in limiting the rise of general inflation, recording a sharp negative (reductive) contribution of 898 per cent. This significant decrease is attributed to the direct reflection of government decisions to reduce fuel prices (petrol and diesel) and adjust internal transport tariffs, which led to absorbing the impact of price rises in other groups and reducing the overall inflation rate during this period.

**Figure (4): Contribution of Main Consumption Groups to the Monthly Inflation Rate (M-o-M) for November 2025 (in per cent)**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Statistical data for November 2025 revealed a radical disparity in inflation causes across different Syrian regions, resulting from differences in circulated currencies and pricing policies followed in each region:

- **AA Areas (Northeast Syria):** These regions recorded the highest monthly inflation rate at 2.2 per cent during November 2025, primarily due to pressures in the services sector (housing and education). The "Housing, Water, Electricity, and Gas" group dominated the inflationary scene with a relative contribution of 66 per cent, followed by the "Education" group with a contribution of 20 per cent.
- **TL-GA areas (formerly SIG and SSG):** These regions witnessed monthly inflation of 1.6 per cent during November 2025. Although the "Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels" group was the main driver with a contribution exceeding 142 per cent, this sharp inflationary impact was reduced via deflationary forces in other groups, most notably: "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages," "Transport," "Clothing," and "Tobacco," which prevented recording higher inflation rates.
- **SYP-GA areas (formerly GoS):** Contrary to trends in the northeast and northwest, these areas recorded a decline in the general price level (monthly deflation) by 0.7 per cent during November 2025. This decline is mainly attributed to the curbing role played by the "Transport" sector with a contribution of 163 per cent in lowering the rate, linked directly to the reduction in fuel prices (diesel and petrol).

## 8. Wages in Syria, November 2025

The average monthly wage for a university-educated public sector employee (at the start of appointment) in Syria reached approximately SYP 1.15 million in November 2025, while the average monthly wage for a private sector worker was SYP 1.30 million. Meanwhile, a civil sector employee recorded SYP 2.97 million during the same month.

Comparison of nominal wages (at current prices) between Syrian regions reveals a sharp structural disparity, manifested in a fundamental gap between areas adopting the TL and areas adopting the SYP within the scope of the transitional government's control. These differences are attributed to considerations unrelated to labor productivity, leading to a sharp deterioration in the purchasing power of wages for workers in areas previously under regime control, entrenching economic and geographical differentiation among the population.<sup>9</sup>

Vertical disparity in wage levels is also observed across sectors, where wage levels in the public and private sectors record a significant decline compared to the civil sector. In a related context, the category of unskilled labor remains the most affected by economic pressures across all regions and governorates.

**Table (4): Average Monthly Wages in Syria during November 2025 (in Syrian Pounds)**

|                                      | SYP-Governed areas | TL-Governed areas | AA areas | Whole of Syria |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| <b>A- Public sector workers</b>      |                    |                   |          |                |
| Employee Wage (University Professor) | 3030000            | 5989143           | 3090000  | <b>3384569</b> |
| Employee Wage (University Grad)      | 935000             | 2395249           | 1060000  | <b>1151013</b> |
| Employee Wage (Basic education)      | 859000             | 1415073           | 1040000  | <b>965208</b>  |
| <b>B- Private sector workers</b>     |                    |                   |          |                |
| Company Manager Wage                 | 4110262            | 5112138           | 3056516  | <b>4245223</b> |
| Shop Worker Wage                     | 1292229            | 1662726           | 1041640  | <b>1303698</b> |
| <b>C- Civil sector workers</b>       |                    |                   |          |                |
| Employee Wage (University Grad)      | 2300373            | 5223758           | 3583732  | <b>2967658</b> |

Note: Wages of workers in former Salvation Government areas are set in US Dollars or their equivalent in Turkish Lira, and workers in former Interim Government areas receive their wages in Turkish Lira. Wage values in this table have been converted to Syrian Pounds for comparison with the rest of the regions.

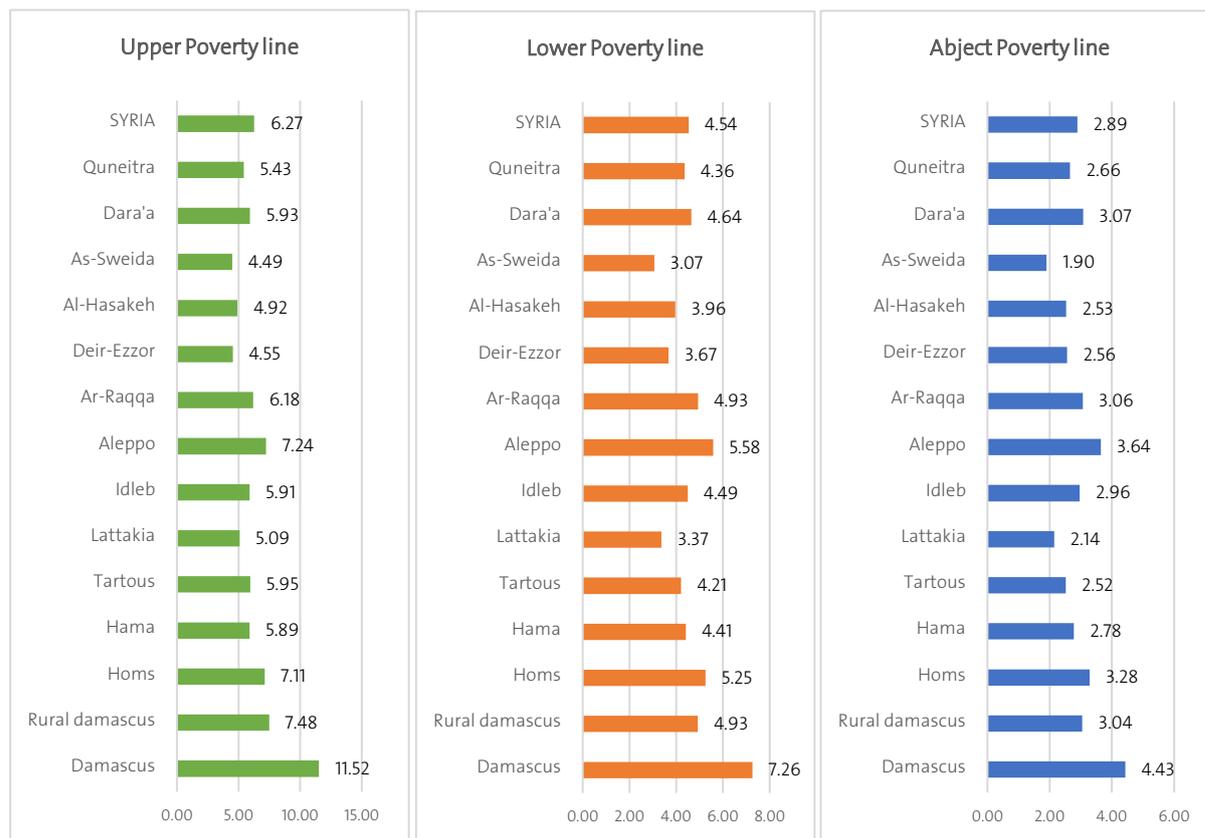
Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

<sup>9</sup> It is noted that the wages of civil sector workers in areas previously under the control of the Government of Syrian regime (GoS), despite their relative increase compared to public and private sector wages, remain very low on a regional level; they are equivalent to only 64 per cent of their counterparts in the Autonomous Administration (AA) areas and 44 per cent of their counterparts in the TL-Governed Areas (TL-GA) during November 2025.

### 9. Poverty Lines in Syria, November 2025

The household abject poverty line<sup>10</sup> (as an indicator of food deprivation) at the Syria level in November 2025 reached SYP 2.84 million per month, the lower poverty line reached SYP 4.47 million, and the upper poverty line reached SYP 6.17 million. Poverty lines recorded their highest levels in the governorates of Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, and Rural Damascus, while the governorates of As-Sweida, Lattakia, Deir-Ezzor, and Al-Hasakeh recorded the lowest poverty line values during November 2025.

**Figure (5): Monthly Poverty Lines in Syria during November 2025 (SYP million)**



Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

Analysis of average monthly wage coverage of poverty lines in Syria reveals a deep structural crisis in income adequacy, particularly in the public and private sectors. At the national level, the general average shows an acute deficit, where wages of a government university employee are less than 60 per cent of the abject poverty line, and this gap widens to exceed 81.6 per cent when compared to the upper poverty line. Private sector workers' wages are less than 55 per cent of the abject poverty line and less than 79 per cent of the upper poverty line.

The deepest crisis is concentrated in the public sector, where the monthly wage covers only 40 per cent of the abject poverty line, confirming the total collapse of the real value of government wages. Regarding the upper poverty line, all job categories fall below it by percentages ranging between 59 per cent and 85 per cent. This means that the vast

<sup>10</sup> Poverty lines (abject, lower, and upper) were calculated by measuring the effect of inflation on the 2009 poverty lines.

majority of Syrian families live in a state of multidimensional poverty, unable to secure basic necessities alongside their needs for education, health, and others.

In contrast, the civil sector (linked to non-governmental organizations and external funding) enjoys remarkable relative protection, with its wage coverage of the abject poverty line reaching 103 per cent, indicating that the ability to access external funding is the primary determinant of economic survival in the Syrian context. However, this protection remains relative; civil sector employees remain 53 per cent away from the upper poverty line, proving that the livelihood crisis is structural and comprehensive.

**Table (5): Coverage of Average Monthly Wages for Poverty Lines in Syria during November 2025 (in per cent)**

|  | SYP-Governed areas | TL-Governed areas | AA areas | Whole of Syria |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| <b>A- Wage Coverage of Abject Poverty Line</b> |                    |                   |          |                |
| Public Employee (Uni Grad)                     | 32.2%              | 80.9%             | 40.7%    | <b>39.9%</b>   |
| Private Sector Worker                          | 44.5%              | 56.1%             | 40.0%    | <b>45.2%</b>   |
| Civil Sector Employee                          | 79.2%              | 176.4%            | 137.8%   | <b>102.8%</b>  |
| <b>B- Wage Coverage of Lower Poverty Line</b>  |                    |                   |          |                |
| Public Employee (Uni Grad)                     | 20.4%              | 53.1%             | 26.6%    | <b>25.3%</b>   |
| Private Sector Worker                          | 28.2%              | 36.8%             | 26.1%    | <b>28.7%</b>   |
| Civil Sector Employee                          | 50.1%              | 115.7%            | 89.9%    | <b>65.4%</b>   |
| <b>C- Wage Coverage of Upper Poverty Line</b>  |                    |                   |          |                |
| Public Employee (Uni Grad)                     | 14.7%              | 40.6%             | 21.3%    | <b>18.4%</b>   |
| Private Sector Worker                          | 20.3%              | 28.2%             | 21.0%    | <b>20.8%</b>   |
| Civil Sector Employee                          | 36.2%              | 88.6%             | 72.2%    | <b>47.3%</b>   |

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research (SCPR) 2025, Monthly Consumer Price Survey in Syria.

## Annexes

### Annex (1): Consumer Price Index in Syria by Major Consumption Groups and Governorate in November 2025, (2021 = 100)

|   | Damascus     | Rural Damascus | Homs         | Hama       | Tartous      | Lattakia   | Idleb      | Aleppo     | Ar-Raqqa   | Deir-Ezzor | Al-Hasakeh | As-Sweida  | Dara'a     | Quneitra   | SYRIA      |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>All commodities</b>                            | <b>1,266</b> | <b>1,006</b>   | <b>1,278</b> | <b>928</b> | <b>1,011</b> | <b>897</b> | <b>650</b> | <b>952</b> | <b>728</b> | <b>736</b> | <b>812</b> | <b>928</b> | <b>861</b> | <b>989</b> | <b>824</b> |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages                  | 695          | 636            | 685          | 696        | 638          | 638        | 598        | 658        | 613        | 783        | 696        | 647        | 637        | 679        | 613        |
| Tobacco   | 643          | 696            | 594          | 518        | 599          | 514        | 612        | 710        | 423        | 621        | 514        | 689        | 604        | 707        | 600        |
| Clothing and Shoes                                | 622          | 512            | 568          | 667        | 687          | 628        | 666        | 754        | 573        | 569        | 824        | 804        | 515        | 527        | 614        |
| Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels | 2,184        | 2,021          | 2,828        | 1,769      | 1,868        | 1,792      | 971        | 1,349      | 1,200      | 854        | 1,114      | 1,848      | 1,808      | 1,906      | 1,423      |
| Household equipment and maintenance               | 550          | 393            | 530          | 723        | 413          | 422        | 464        | 439        | 493        | 497        | 844        | 468        | 652        | 476        | 480        |
| Health  | 900          | 842            | 742          | 756        | 799          | 763        | 520        | 844        | 868        | 711        | 760        | 943        | 937        | 681        | 782        |
| Transportation                                    | 1,194        | 1,294          | 1,309        | 1,122      | 1,276        | 1,142      | 533        | 785        | 796        | 643        | 992        | 891        | 720        | 1,104      | 850        |
| Communications                                    | 330          | 329            | 329          | 329        | 327          | 327        | 44         | 534        | 329        | 333        | 333        | 332        | 331        | 328        | 208        |
| Culture and entertainment                         | 385          | 688            | 490          | 335        | 388          | 478        | 392        | 596        | 718        | 407        | 613        | 476        | 347        | 359        | 461        |
| Education   | 822          | 904            | 1,083        | 884        | 1,071        | 909        | 1,396      | 1,207      | 1,104      | 604        | 1,038      | 930        | 1,152      | 1,031      | 927        |
| Various goods and services                        | 1,048        | 966            | 849          | 703        | 996          | 577        | 599        | 811        | 700        | 670        | 699        | 1,003      | 749        | 1,147      | 805        |

Source: Syrian Center for Policy Research, Monthly consumer price survey in Syria 2025.



[scpr-syria.org](http://scpr-syria.org)  
[info@scpr-syria.org](mailto:info@scpr-syria.org)