

Child Poverty In Klang Valley

IMPACT KLANG VALLEY EDITION

01

Plump but Malnourished



Hungry children:
cant learn properly and at risk of dropping out from school



20.7% of children under five struggle with stunted growth

11.5 % are wasting

12.7% have been diagnosed with obesity

Urban poor were more likely to be overweight (19%) than children in rural areas (17%)

Poor diet:
increased risks of nutrition-related and non-communicable diseases

Both sides of the malnourished spectrum are caused by a poor quality diet

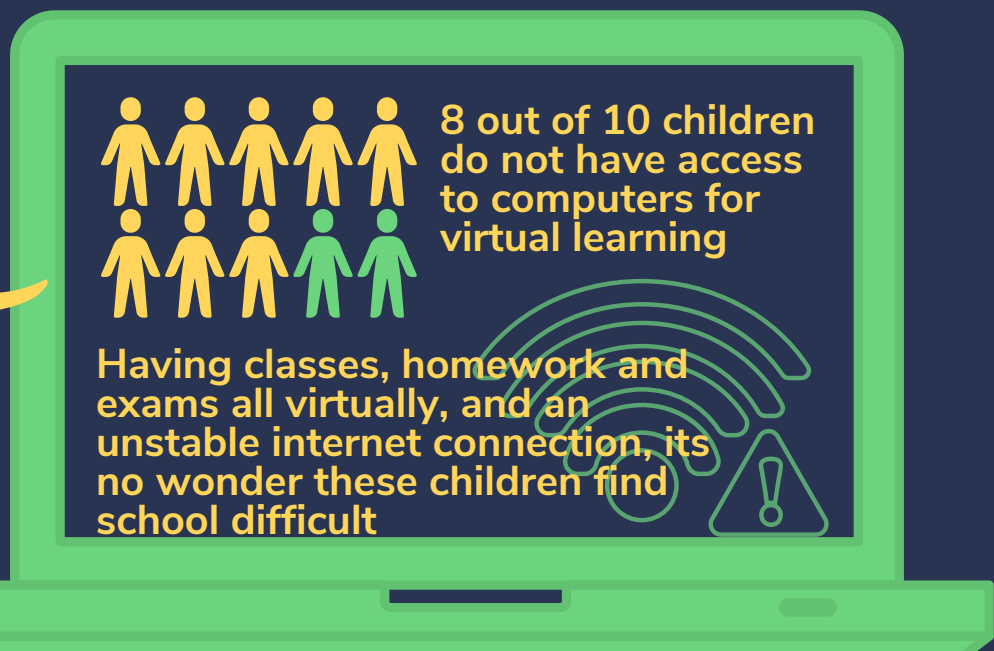
Buying healthy food is considered to be too expensive among the urban poor

Limits to Urban Poor Education

02



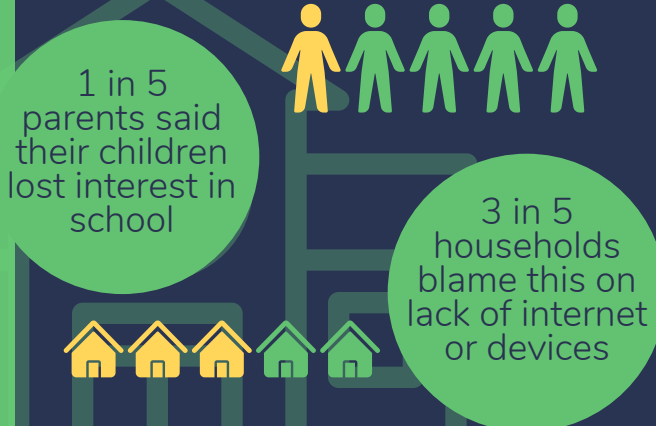
They rely on mobile devices or borrowed devices from family



8 out of 10 children do not have access to computers for virtual learning

Having classes, homework and exams all virtually, and an unstable internet connection, its no wonder these children find school difficult

As schools resumed, 7% of students did not return



Refugee children are not entitled to public education

Only 7,154 out of 23,823 refugee children are enrolled in 130 informal learning centres run by the community or NGO's

03

Threats to the Children's Well Being

Reported cases in the first 9 months of 2020:



Physical abuse

1,120



Sexual abuse

1,373



Emotional abuse

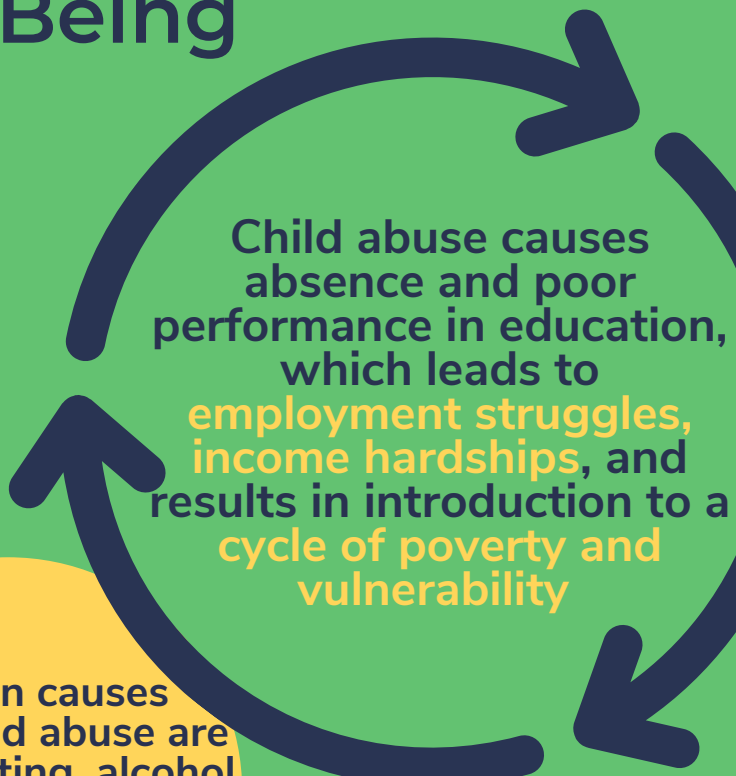
131



Neglect

1,251

Common causes behind child abuse are poor parenting, alcohol or drug abuse, family crises, divorce and financial problems



Malaysia's children are 30% of our population but 100% of our future

With a 94.2% average enrollment rate in schools at all levels in 2019, and education as one of the largest annual budget allocations, there is hope for Malaysian children.



but...

19% of children (1.77 million) live in relative poverty in Malaysia