Abstract

This study sought to determine the relationship between stunting and children attendance in Early childhood education. Probability sampling was used to get the sample size. The sample size for this study was 390 children. The findings indicate that statistically there is a significant relationship between stunting and attendance in early childhood education. This means that children who were stunted did not attend the early childhood education. The future research needs to focus on what can be done to improve on the nutrition status of the stunted children and those with a high possibility to stunting.