**Introduction:** There are both modifiable and non-modifiable factors which may affect the development of balance in early childhood. However, no adequate study has investigated to determine this factors.

**Purpose:** This study aims to analyse the relationships among gender, foot size, balance in preschool children.

**Materials and Methods:** Preschool children between 3 and 5 years old within the normal borders of body mass index were included. Foot sizes were recorded by using anthropometric measurements for the distance between the posterior aspect of the heel and the distal aspect of the longest toe. Single-leg standing on the dominant leg was used for static balance, and Timed-up, and Go (TUG) test was used for dynamic balance. All tests were conducted as a barefoot condition.

**Results:** 108 children (Boy: 54, Girl: 54) aged 4.08 ± 0.78 years were assessed. The mean value of foot sizes were 27.22 ± 1.79. Pearson Product-Moment Correlation test was used for examining the correlation. There were no significant differences between the foot sizes of boys and girls (p > 0.05). Balance is also not significantly different according to gender. A significant positive correlation was found between foot size and single-leg standing duration (r = 0.305, p = 0.001), while a significant negative correlation was found between foot size and TUG test (r = −0.378, p < 0.001).

**Conclusion:** This paper indicated that foot size is an important factor for both static and dynamic balance of preschool children.