The present study has been designed and attempted to determine the dates of emergence of deciduous teeth of Egyptian children. Sexual dimorphism was evaluated as an influence on the emergence of deciduous teeth. The role of several factors was also investigated (physical growth, socioeconomic status and type of nutrition) on the emergence of deciduous teeth. The sample comprised (1132) Egyptian children aging from 4 to 36 months and came from different governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Sueze, Benisweif and Sinai) representing various levels of SES. This sample includes (567) boys and (565) girls. The children were examined at the health centers affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Population where they visited regularly for their mandatory vaccination. For each child the weight and height were measured and the SES was established from a questionnaire filled by the parents. BMI was chosen as a widely accepted nutritional index.