injuries which increased with age. The majority of the upper middle economy countries tended to have higher home injury incidence rates compared to the high income countries. The top five injury causes all countries aggregated were drowning/submersion, thermal injuries, poisoning, falls and homicide, all of which account for almost 90% of home injury deaths.

**Conclusion** Home injuries were the leading cause of injury death in children under five in the countries under study and the inequalities found among the countries indicate potential for improvement. Evidence-based interventions exist to prevent these injuries and the barriers to their implementation ought to be determined and addressed.