Background: Home is the most common place for non-fatal injuries in children less than 5 years of age. This is due to the time young children spend at home and their exposure to many potential home hazards. However, there are no locale-appropriate tools to assess injury hazards.

Objective: To pilot an in-home all injury hazard assessment tool and to identify potential injury hazards in a low-income setting.

Methods: Two neighbourhoods were mapped, and families with at least one child between the ages of 12 and 59 months were identified. Using existing available home injury risk information, an in-home injury risk assessment tool was drafted and tailored to the local setting. Home injury assessments were done in June and July 2010 after obtaining informed consent.

Results: Five hundred and three households were enrolled. Around 75.4% of mothers were educated through at least intermediate school (grade 12). The most common fall risk was stairs without a gate/barrier (50%). Uncovered pools of water presented a drowning risk in 22% of households. Stoves (56%) and matches (44%) were kept within reach of the child representing burns risk. Poisoning risks included cleaning supplies (34%), and medicines (15%) accessible to the child. First aid box with any one basic item was present in 70% of households.

Significance: This was the first time that an in home all injury risk assessment tool can be tailored and applied in the context of low-income developing country. Risks for childhood falls, drowning, burns, and poisoning are present in low-income housing communities in Pakistan.