I am using the following code to examine U5M and IMR and specifically to compare urban/rural mortality and mortality within urban settings (by wealth); The trouble is, that the results are somewhat contrary to expectations... rural mortality is lower than overall urban mortality, and within the city, there is a non-linea relationship, whereby the thrid quintile has the highest mortality of the 5 wealth groups. This has led me to wonder if perhaps I am not estimating U5M and IMR correctly. For now, I have just used the Dominican Republic 2013 file, but I plan to expand the analysis to other LatAm countries. Can anyone comment? I have checked out other posts on this subject and the DHS statistics guide and I am still unable to see if/what I am doing wrong. Many thanks.

****Calculating the IMR and CMR
*V008: date of interview (CMC)
*B3: date of birth (CMC)
*B7: age at death (month imputed)
*B5: whether the child is still alive

gen hypage=(v008-b3)/12
gen timeyears=.
replace timeyears=hypage
replace timeyears=b7/12 if b5==0
gen dead=(b5==0)
ltable timeyears dead, int(.5)

sort urbano
ltable timeyears dead, by(urbano) int(.5)