

Polygamy In Senegal*

A Holistic View Of Polygamy In Senegal During the 1980's

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Abstract

Mariama Ba has captured the woman's perspective on polygamy through her semi-autobiographical novel, *So Long a Letter* which was first published in French 1980. The DHS Final Report Senegal was released in 1986 and published in French. The goal is to draw on the quantitative data (from the DHS Senegal) and qualitative data (from Ba's novel) to give the reader a better understanding of polygamy in Senegal during the 1980s.

Keywords: Polygamy, Senegal, Fiction, DHS, Translation

1 Introduction

Senegal is a country full of rich culture, deeply rooted in faith and filled with literary giants like Mariama Ba, Ousmane Sembene and Leopold Senghor. With the use of descriptive statistics (qualitative and quantitative data). I argue that a compelling narrative here is not solely qualitative or quantitative. I try to balance the two parts of descriptive statistics by looking at Polygamy in Senegal during the 1980s. This report aims to link the story, *So Long a Letter* about the main character, Ramatoulaye, and her attitude experience with Polygamy. Then to compare the ideas touched on the many letters Ramatoulaye writes to her friend Aissatou with the data from the Senegal DHS report from 1986 and possibly give some context to why the author of the book was writing about Polygamy the way she does.

From my reading of the novel, I had picked up that the union of Polygamy stems from both religion and culture. Religion because Ramatoulaye and many of the characters within the book practice Islam, they often recite the Qur'an, the main character's husband, Modou Fall, had asked the Imam to officiate the wedding. In the novel itself, Ramatoulaye questions her religion and opposes what she must do, like remarrying her younger brother-in-law, who had another wife. Culturally, Polygamy is practiced within the book by the characters' husbands (Tamir, Daouda, Mawdo, and Modou) seeking other wives; there was no mention of a woman seeing multiple husbands.

I had chosen the DHS final report from Senegal 1986 because of how close (time-wise) the two significant artifacts for this report are. The book was written and published in French in 1979, but the English translation came out in 1981. Polygamy statistics were collected by DHS's final report data in 1986. Still, within the data, I noticed a row within one of the polygamy tables provided in the final report that draws on the ESF (Senegal Fertility Survey) conducted in 1978 (Ndiaye, Sarr, and Ayad 1988). When researching this topic, I found no other sources comparing fiction with a report that had done this type of work before. Mariama Ba's *So Long a Letter* is a semi-autobiographical novel on Polygamy. She voices the main character's concern with Polygamy and how it has ruined her relationship with her husband. From the novel biography of the author Mariama Ba within the novel it mentions that she is: "A pioneer of women's rights, she became

* Code and data are available at: <https://github.com/bosconic/SoLongPolygamy>

involved in several Senegalese women's organizations. Her commitment to eradicating inequalities between men and women in Africa let her write *So Long a Letter*" (Ba 1989).

Also, from the biography: "A schoolteacher and inspector by profession, Ba promoted the crucial role of the writer in a developing country. She believed that the 'sacred mission' of the writer was to strike out 'at the archaic practices, traditions and customs that are not a real part of our precious cultural heritage'" (Ba 1989). I mention this last quote because Ramatoulaye is also a schoolteacher whose goal is to be the best example for her kids and teach about her culture.

This report would not have been able to have been produced if it was not for the statistical programming language "R" (R Core Team 2021). In addition, a unique tool that has helped me convert the pdf images into the text to grab polygamy data was thanks to "magicK"(Ooms 2021).

One final note I should mention for the DHS final report, it was written in French. So I had many options to go about translating the document. Still, given the time and financial restraints, I had opted to translate the text after it was extracted using the "magicK" package to translate the text using the built-in translator in Microsoft Azure. So the level of understanding of the documents I engage with throughout our translations and not the original text could cause some minor issues with comprehension. Still, I feel it was a reasonable trade-off.

2 Data

The sources for this data were heavily reliant on the novel *So Long A Letter* by Mariama Ba and the *Senegal DHS Final Report 1986 (FR34)* which was executed by Ndiaye, Sarr, and Ayad (1988). Within the DHS report this was the comments made by the authors of the survey:

In the DHS, three questions are asked about polygamy. The first is to know whether the woman may or may not live in a polygamous household. Two others allow you to enter the number wives of the current husband (or partner) and the woman's rank in the current marriage if this one is polygamous. -page 15 of DHS, Ndiaye, Sarr, and Ayad (1988)

This text above can be seen in the original french in the appendix in figure 1 but because I do not have a good command of the french language, I had to also rely on the help of a translator, More specifically the Microsoft Azure translator to translate the text verbatim. This also puts the interpretation of the data at a dis-advantage because rather having a person translate the text to pick up on the tone and nuances of the authors, I have to take the words at face-value so there might have been phases or certain keywords the automatic translator had just spewed from the words it recognizes making the findings more rigid and removed from a readers perspective.

As for the content of the words within the quotation above, we can see the findings of Ndiaye, Sarr, and Ayad (1988) had decided to ask three questions about Polygamy to fully grasp the extent to which Polygamy was practiced in Senegal. Another point that should be mentioned about this survey was that the DHS final report was published in March 1988 but the data is focusing on the year 1986, this could mean that possibly the data collected within the survey had taken some time to wrangle and present for the reader. But this can also point to how surveys reflect the societies they enumerate, as they are just use snapshots like these surveys to generate strategies and solutions to better help the future generations.

Some of the other tools at my disposal to help with the presentation of the data here today are the Pointblank Validation Checkers Iannone and Vargas (2022), these tables which will be embedded in the appendixes figures 6 and 7 to show the validity to the data I had extracted using Ooms (2021), R Core Team (2021). Wickham and Girlich (2022) and Wickham et al. (2019) were for the help of cleaning the data.

- "It is important to understand what the variables look like by including graphs, and possibly tables, of all observations, along with discussion of those graphs and the other features of these data." From Rubric

Summary of Polygamous Union Percentages In Senegal 1986

	Unique (#)	Missing (%)	Mean	SD	Min	Median	Max	
int_group1	16	11	25.6	7.1	12.5	27.7	39.7	
int_group2	18	0	34.1	9.3	22.2	34.3	57.1	
int_group3	19	0	38.5	9.8	12.8	41.9	51.0	
int_group4	19	0	52.5	9.5	26.7	56.0	65.3	
int_group5	18	0	60.6	8.0	45.5	63.5	74.1	
int_group6	14	26	60.1	6.0	52.5	59.7	71.0	
int_group7	15	26	60.3	8.6	50.0	60.2	80.2	
int_total	17	0	44.7	6.9	26.8	48.5	51.7	

Data Source: Senegal DHS Final Report 1986

- “Journey of the stats not the destination” From Rubric

Socio-Demographic	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-45	45-49	Total
Urban	23.8	25.2	31.3	49.6	60.9	54.2	55.0	41.4
Rural	27.7	36.8	45.7	60.3	65.2	62.1	64.9	49.0
West	23.5	29.6	30.3	48.7	57.4	54.3	55.3	49.0
Centre	21.4	30.0	46.6	65.3	66.7	67.6	72.3	49.0
Northeast	32.0	34.3	51.0	50.0	66.7	57.4	52.5	47.0
South	39.7	48.4	41.6	59.0	68.3	53.5	58.5	51.7
Wolof	28.6	27.5	43.3	60.4	69.4	68.3	80.2	50.1
Poular	29.1	36.6	41.9	56.9	63.5	52.5	51.5	44.8
Serer	14.3	25.0	30.4	49.0	50.0	56.0	52.6	38.0
Mandingo	26.1	35.5	47.5	58.3	74.1	NA	NA	48.8
Diaola	NA	57.1	33.3	44.4	52.2	NA	NA	44.2
Other	29.8	50.0	45.8	51.0	59.1	71.0	50.0	49.1
None	27.7	34.4	44.1	59.9	65.6	59.9	62.5	48.7
Primary	12.5	29.2	31.4	47.9	52.9	NA	NA	36.4
Secondary +	NA	22.2	12.8	26.7	45.5	NA	NA	26.8
Cannot read	27.7	34.8	43.9	60.1	65.8	59.7	62.6	48.6
Can read	13.0	22.7	23.1	35.6	48.1	NA	NA	30.8
Total	27.1	33.2	40.9	56.0	63.7	59.7	62.0	46.5
ESF_1978	30.6	35.5	46.5	57.7	56.5	65.5	64.8	48.5

This table was generated from what I had extracted from the Senegal DHS Final Report 1986 data on Polygamous Unions Ndiaye, Sarr, and Ayad (1988). The title and overall appearance of this table was gathered from figure 3 within the appendix. Generated using Iannone, Cheng, and Schloerke (2022)

This is a summary table of the whole data frame created from the data from figure 3 within the appendix. The “int_groups” are the designated age ranges within the table extracted table above. The reason of changing the names within the age group categories. Generated using Arel-Bundock (2022).

This graph shows the affects of milieu and its relation to polygamy.

This graph shows the affects of region and its relation to polygamy.

This graph shows the affects of ethnic group and its relation to polygamy.

This graph shows the affects of literacy and its relation to ploygamy.

3 Results

- need to produce data in order to talk about this
- Polygamy is prominent in Senegal
- Many ways to look at polygamy among different demographics (which both chart and polygamy blurb mention)
- Is there a trend to follows polygamy?
- “There should also be text associated with all these aspects. Show the reader the results by plotting them where possible. Talk about them. Explain them. That said, this section should strictly relay results.” From Rubric
- “In addition to conveying a sense of the dataset of interest, the data section should include details of the methodology used by the DHS you used, and its key features, strengths, and weaknesses.” From Rubric

4 Discussion

The text from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) was originally in French, I had first thought to use an API to translate French to English. Given the time and financial constraints, I decided to just use Microsoft Azure translator function and scrap the API. But it would be interesting to impalement an API to translate Senegalese survey data from a more recent year to see if the polygamy trends continue. Another possible stream with this kind of work is to see the male perspective on polygamy through Ousmane Sembene’s works like *Xala*.

- Why people practice polygamy? -positives to polygamy -possible negatives
- Religion in Senegal (Predominately Muslim population)
- How are women viewed in Senegal during 1980's.
- Family and Marriage
- Polygamy, Polygyny and Polyandry (Multiple papers make the distinctions between the three words)
- Connect So Long a Letter with DHS data present
- “What is done in this this paper?” From Rubric
- “What is something that we learn about the world?” From Rubric
- “What is another thing that we learn about the world?” From Rubric
- “What are some weaknesses of what was done?” From Rubric
- “What is left to learn or how should we proceed in the future?” From Rubric

4.1 First discussion point

4.2 Second discussion point

4.3 Third discussion point

4.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Appendix

Polygamie

La polygamie est une forme d'union très courante au Sénégal. Elle est entretenue grâce à un écart d'âge important (8 ans environ) entre les conjoints. Bien qu'à degré variable, toutes les couches sociales sont concernées par le phénomène.

Dans l'EDS, trois questions sont posées sur la polygamie. La première permet de savoir si la femme vit ou non dans un ménage polygame. Deux autres permettent de saisir le nombre d'épouses du mari (ou partenaire) actuel et le rang qu'occupe la femme dans le mariage actuel si celui-ci est polygamique.

Sur l'ensemble des femmes mariées, 46,5 pour cent sont en union polygame contre 48,5 pour cent en 1978 comme le montre le tableau 2.2. Pratiquement à tous les âges, la prévalence de la polygamie est moins importante qu'elle ne l'était dans l'ESF. Mais dans les deux enquêtes, la pratique de la polygamie reste à un niveau élevé; à plus de 30 ans, plus d'une femme sur deux est en union polygame. Naturellement, les pourcentages des unions polygames augmentent régulièrement avec l'âge, les hommes préférant prendre leur première épouse parmi les femmes jeunes.

La pratique de la polygamie, compte tenu de son soubassement culturel et socio-économique, est plus ou moins acceptée, par delà, plus ou moins courante selon la catégorie sociale.

Ainsi, l'urbanisation et l'éducation apparaissent comme des facteurs très discriminants de différenciation. Dans l'ensemble, la polygamie est plus répandue en milieu rural (49,0 pour cent) qu'en milieu urbain (41,4 pour cent). La même situation prévaut à tous les âges. L'éducation est, elle aussi, un facteur très défavorable à la polygamie. Les femmes n'ayant jamais été à l'école sont à 48,7 pour cent dans des unions polygames, tandis que celles qui ont été à l'école le sont à 36,4 pour cent pour le niveau primaire et 26,8 pour cent pour le niveau secondaire ou plus. Chez les femmes ne sachant pas lire, 48,6 pour cent sont en union polygame contre 30,8 pour cent des femmes qui savent lire. Les résultats déjà révélés par l'ESF se confirment: les femmes jeunes, urbanisées et/ou éduquées sont moins intéressées par la polygamie. Les aspirations sociales et économiques des générations modernes (bien-être des membres de la famille, scolarisation, coût de la vie, problèmes d'héritage ...) expliquent probablement l'essentiel du recul de cette pratique.

Figure 1: page 15 of polygamy text part 1 DHS Senegal 1986 Ndiaye, Sarr, and Ayad (1988)

dans ces groupes. Mais de façon générale, la baisse évoquée plus haut par rapport à l'ESF se retrouve dans les sous-groupes, en particulier de façon très prononcée en milieu urbain (45,7 pour cent dans l'ESF contre 41,4 dans l'EDS) et chez les alphabétisées (37,0 et 30,8 pour cent respectivement dans l'ESF et l'EDS) (ESF, 1978, Vol. 5: 81).

Au niveau ethnique, les principaux groupes se classent ainsi: Wolof (50,1 pour cent de polygames), Mandingue (48,8 pour cent), Pouular (44,8 pour cent), Diola (44,2 pour cent) et Sérer (38,0 pour cent). L'analyse des données selon l'âge révèle certaines particularités. En effet, avant 25 ans, les Pouulars semblent les plus nombreuses à adhérer à la polygamie tandis que les Wolofs ne dominent qu'après cet âge. Par ailleurs, alors que chez les Wolofs, la prévalence de la polygamie augmente régulièrement avec l'âge, chez les Pouulars, on observe une chute drastique à partir de 40 ans. Il est possible que les Pouulars mariées plus jeunes et ayant une plus grande mobilité conjugale, pratiquent davantage ce qu'on convient d'appeler "polygamie de jeunesse" et qu'aux âges avancés, elles restent plus que les autres en situation de rupture d'union.

Les différences inter-régionales sont assez significatives. Au niveau global, le Sud a le pourcentage le plus élevé (51,7 pour cent). Il est suivi par l'Ouest et le Centre (49,0 pour cent chacun) et le Nord-Est (47,0 pour cent).

Figure 2: page 17 of polygamy text part 2 DHS Senegal 1986 Ndiaye, Sarr, and Ayad (1988)

TABLEAU 2.2 POURCENTAGE DES FEMMES ACTUELLEMENT EN UNION QUI SONT EN UNION POLYGAME SELON L'ÂGE ACTUEL ET LES VARIABLES SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUES

Variables socio-démographiques	Age actuel de la femme							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Milieu								
Urbain	23,8	25,2	31,3	49,6	60,9	54,2	55,0	41,4
Rural	27,7	36,8	45,7	60,3	65,2	62,1	64,9	49,0
Région								
Ouest	23,5	29,6	30,3	48,7	57,4	54,3	55,3	49,0
Centre	21,4	30,0	46,6	65,3	66,7	67,6	72,3	49,0
Nord-Est	32,0	34,3	51,0	50,0	66,7	57,4	52,5	47,0
Sud	39,7	48,4	41,6	59,0	68,3	53,5	58,5	51,7
Ethnie								
Wolof	28,6	27,5	43,3	60,4	69,4	68,3	80,2	50,1
Pouular	29,1	36,6	41,9	56,9	63,5	52,5	51,5	44,8
Serer	14,3	25,0	30,4	49,0	50,0	56,0	52,6	38,0
Mandingue	26,1	35,5	47,5	58,3	74,1	*	*	48,8
Diola	*	57,1	33,3	44,4	52,2	*	*	44,2
Autres	29,8	50,0	43,8	51,0	59,1	71,0	50,0	49,1
Instruction								
Aucune	27,7	34,4	44,1	59,9	65,6	59,9	62,5	48,7
Primaire	12,5	29,2	31,4	47,9	52,9	*	*	36,4
Secondaire +	*	22,2	12,8	26,7	45,5	*	*	26,8
Alphabétisation								
Ne sait pas lire	27,7	34,8	43,9	60,1	65,8	59,7	62,6	48,6
Sait lire	13,0	22,7	23,1	35,6	48,1	*	*	30,8
Total	27,1	33,2	40,9	56,0	63,7	59,7	62,0	46,5
ESF, 1978**	30,6	35,5	46,5	57,7	56,5	65,5	64,8	48,5

*Moins de 20 femmes

**Enquête Sénégalaise sur la Fécondité, 1978, Vol. I, p. 79, Direction de la Statistique, Division des Enquêtes et de la Démographie, Dakar, juillet 1981.

Figure 3: page 16 of polygamy table DHS Senegal 1986 Ndiaye, Sarr, and Ayad (1988)

I

Dear Aissatou,

I have received your letter. By way of reply, I am beginning this diary, my prop in my distress. Our long association has taught me that confiding in others allays pain.

Your presence in my life is by no means fortuitous. Our grandmothers in their compounds were separated by a fence and would exchange messages daily. Our mothers used to argue over who would look after our uncles and aunts. As for us, we wore out wrappers and sandals on the same stony road to the koranic school; we buried our milk teeth in the same holes and begged our fairy godmothers to restore them to us, more splendid than before.

If over the years, and passing through the realities of life, dreams die, I still keep intact my memories, the salt of remembrance.

I conjure you up. The past is reborn, along with its procession of emotions. I close my eyes. Ebb and tide of feeling: heat and dazzlement, the woodfires, the sharp green mango, bitten into in turns, a delicacy in our greedy mouths. I close my eyes. Ebb and tide of images: drops of sweat beading your mother's ochre-coloured face as she emerges from the kitchen; the procession of young wet girls chattering on their way back from the springs.

We walked the same paths from adolescence to maturity, where the past begets the present.

My friend, my friend, my friend. I call on you three times.*

Yesterday you were divorced. Today I am a widow.

* Notes are to be found on p.90.

Figure 4: page 1 of Mariama Ba's Novel So Long a Letter Ba (1989)

Cher frère blanc,
Quand je suis né, j'étais noir,
Quand j'ai grandi, j'étais noir,
Quand je suis au soleil, je suis noir,
Quand je suis malade, je suis noir,
Quand je mourrai, je serai noir.

Tandis que toi, homme blanc,
Quand tu es né, tu étais rose,
Quand tu as grandi, tu étais blanc,
Quand tu vas au soleil, tu es rouge,
Quand tu as froid, tu es bleu,
Quand tu as peur, tu es vert,
Quand tu es malade, tu es jaune,
Quand tu mourras, tu seras gris.

Alors, de nous deux,
Qui est l'homme de couleur ?

Léopold Sédar Senghor

Figure 5: Leopold Senghor's Poem Cher Frère Blanc "R/Francophonie - " Poème à Mon Frère Blanc " - Léopold Sédar Senghor" (n.d.)

Pointblank Validation

[2022-04-30|19:46:45]

DATA FRAME column_names_as_contracts

STEP	COLUMNS	VALUES	TBL	EVAL	UNITS	PASS	FAIL	W	S	N	EXT
1 col_is_character()	chr_demographic	—	O→	✓	1	1 1.00	0 0.00	—	—	—	—
2 col_vals_in_set()	chr_demographic	ESF_1978, Cann...	O→	✓	19	1 0.05	18 0.95	—	—	—	CSV
2022-04-30 19:46:45 EDT		< 1 s	2022-04-30 19:46:46 EDT								

Figure 6: Pointblank Valitatiion1

Pointblank Validation

[2022-04-30|19:47:55]

DATA FRAME column_names_as_contracts

STEP	COLUMNS	VALUES	TBL	EVAL	UNITS	PASS	FAIL	W	S	N	EXT
1 col_is_integer()	int_group1	—	O→	✓	1	0 0.00	1 1.00	—	—	—	—
2 col_is_integer()	int_group2	—	O→	✓	1	0 0.00	1 1.00	—	—	—	—
3 col_is_integer()	int_group3	—	O→	✓	1	0 0.00	1 1.00	—	—	—	—
4 col_is_integer()	int_group4	—	O→	✓	1	0 0.00	1 1.00	—	—	—	—
5 col_is_integer()	int_group5	—	O→	✓	1	0 0.00	1 1.00	—	—	—	—
6 col_is_integer()	int_group6	—	O→	✓	1	0 0.00	1 1.00	—	—	—	—
7 col_is_integer()	int_group7	—	O→	✓	1	0 0.00	1 1.00	—	—	—	—
8 col_is_integer()	int_total	—	O→	✓	1	0 0.00	1 1.00	—	—	—	—
9 col_vals_in_set()	int_group1	NA	O→	✓	19	2 0.11	17 0.89	—	—	—	CSV

Figure 7: Pointblank Valitatiion2

A Additional details

Extract of the questions from Gebru et al. (2021)

Motivation

1. *For what purpose was the dataset created? Was there a specific task in mind? Was there a specific gap that needed to be filled? Please provide a description.*
 - The dataset was created to enable insight of the population trends of Polygamy in Senegal. Being in the western part of the world, I would hear about Polygamy being practiced in some parts of West Africa but never really knew how prominent polygamy was. Though this data was collected in the 1980s so it may be a bit outdated but I think it is all the more reason to look, to possibly give insight to the trends of polygamy in the past.
2. *Who created the dataset (for example, which team, research group) and on behalf of which entity (for example, company, institution, organization)?*
 - The data itself was created by “Ndiaye, Salif, Ibrahima Sarr, and Mohamed Ayad. 1988. 1986 Senegal Demographic and Health Survey. Dakar, Senegal: Ministry of Economy and Finance Direction de la Statistique Division des Enquêtes et de la Démographie/Senegal and the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse”(Ndiaye, Sarr, and Ayad 1988). This was from the recommended citation from the website SENDHS1986
 - But I, Nicholas Bosco who is a part of the “World Becomes Data Research School” had been given this task to create the dataset.
3. *Who funded the creation of the dataset? If there is an associated grant, please provide the name of the grantor and the grant name and number.*
 - No one had funded me to generate the dataset.
4. *Any other comments?*
 - NA

Composition

1. *What do the instances that comprise the dataset represent (for example, documents, photos, people, countries)? Are there multiple types of instances (for example, movies, users, and ratings; people and interactions between them; nodes and edges)? Please provide a description.*
 - Within the data itself it just deals with people and their willingness to share an intimate part of their lives in order to be enumerated. So the enumerator who was collecting said information had a lot of responsibility. Also for the specific data sheet here it deals with percentages rather than number of people.
2. *How many instances are there in total (of each type, if appropriate)?*
 - TBD
3. *Does the dataset contain all possible instances or is it a sample (not necessarily random) of instances from a larger set? If the dataset is a sample, then what is the larger set? Is the sample representative of the larger set (for example, geographic coverage)? If so, please describe how this representativeness was validated/verified. If it is not representative of the larger set, please describe why not (for example, to cover a more diverse range of instances, because instances were withheld or unavailable).*
 - The data attempts to capture the whole country of Senegal, however within the data itself it is a sample size as it captures only a large percentage of the country. Varying from different demographics women identify with.

4. *What data does each instance consist of? “Raw” data (for example, unprocessed text or images) or features? In either case, please provide a description.*
 - NA
5. *Is there a label or target associated with each instance? If so, please provide a description.*
 - NA
6. *Is any information missing from individual instances? If so, please provide a description, explaining why this information is missing (for example, because it was unavailable). This does not include intentionally removed information, but might include, for example, redacted text.*
 - Yes, Within the data there is there was a comment made about some women who identified within a certain age range who posses one of the desired socio-demographics might not have been significant enough to be mentioned as a percentage, or that there were very few people who fit into a specific category matching the age and their socio-demographic so it was hard to generate a percentage that is a good representation of the country's woman population.
7. *Are relationships between individual instances made explicit (for example, users' movie ratings, social network links)? If so, please describe how these relationships are made explicit.*
 - TBD
8. *Are there recommended data splits (for example, training, development/validation, testing)? If so, please provide a description of these splits, explaining the rationale behind them.*
 - TBD
9. *Are there any errors, sources of noise, or redundancies in the dataset? If so, please provide a description.*
 - There are a few errors noted when looking at the data, firstly there can be a possibility of double counting women if you try to specify the parameters of the question. For example the socio-demographics are divided according to Milieu, Region, Ethnic Group, Instruction and Literacy. But what if i wanted to know about the percentage of women who are in a polygamous relationship from who identify as Wolof, who can read and had a secondary education. The data does not account for that kind of accuracy.
10. *Is the dataset self-contained, or does it link to or otherwise rely on external resources (for example, websites, tweets, other datasets)? If it links to or relies on external resources, a) are there guarantees that they will exist, and remain constant, over time; b) are there official archival versions of the complete dataset (that is, including the external resources as they existed at the time the dataset was created); c) are there any restrictions (for example, licenses, fees) associated with any of the external resources that might apply to a dataset consumer? Please provide descriptions of all external resources and any restrictions associated with them, as well as links or other access points, as appropriate.*
 - In order to access the translated data, you would have to have access to a translator software. If you prefer the original french data and you would like to electronically use it at your will, you would need a tool that is able to run OCR on the document in order to import the document.
 - The links I had used for the data are as follows: SENDHS1986,R programming language, and Microsoft Azure
11. *Does the dataset contain data that might be considered confidential (for example, data that is protected by legal privilege or by doctor-patient confidentiality, data that includes the content of individuals' non-public communications)? If so, please provide a description.*
 - TBD
12. *Does the dataset contain data that, if viewed directly, might be offensive, insulting, threatening, or might otherwise cause anxiety? If so, please describe why.*
 - TBD

13. Does the dataset identify any sub-populations (for example, by age, gender)? If so, please describe how these subpopulations are identified and provide a description of their respective distributions within the dataset.
 - TBD
14. Is it possible to identify individuals (that is, one or more natural persons), either directly or indirectly (that is, in combination with other data) from the dataset? If so, please describe how.
 - TBD
15. Does the dataset contain data that might be considered sensitive in any way (for example, data that reveals race or ethnic origins, sexual orientations, religious beliefs, political opinions or union memberships, or locations; financial or health data; biometric or genetic data; forms of government identification, such as social security numbers; criminal history)? If so, please provide a description.
 - TBD
16. Any other comments?
 - TBD

Collection process

1. How was the data associated with each instance acquired? Was the data directly observable (for example, raw text, movie ratings), reported by subjects (for example, survey responses), or indirectly inferred/derived from other data (for example, part-of-speech tags, model-based guesses for age or language)? If the data was reported by subjects or indirectly inferred/derived from other data, was the data validated/verified? If so, please describe how.
 - TBD
2. What mechanisms or procedures were used to collect the data (for example, hardware apparatuses or sensors, manual human curation, software programs, software APIs)? How were these mechanisms or procedures validated?
 - TBD
3. If the dataset is a sample from a larger set, what was the sampling strategy (for example, deterministic, probabilistic with specific sampling probabilities)?
 - TBD
4. Who was involved in the data collection process (for example, students, crowdworkers, contractors) and how were they compensated (for example, how much were crowdworkers paid)?
 - TBD
5. Over what timeframe was the data collected? Does this timeframe match the creation timeframe of the data associated with the instances (for example, recent crawl of old news articles)? If not, please describe the timeframe in which the data associated with the instances was created.
 - TBD
6. Were any ethical review processes conducted (for example, by an institutional review board)? If so, please provide a description of these review processes, including the outcomes, as well as a link or other access point to any supporting documentation.
 - TBD
7. Did you collect the data from the individuals in question directly, or obtain it via third parties or other sources (for example, websites)?
 - TBD

8. Were the individuals in question notified about the data collection? If so, please describe (or show with screenshots or other information) how notice was provided, and provide a link or other access point to, or otherwise reproduce, the exact language of the notification itself.
 - TBD
9. Did the individuals in question consent to the collection and use of their data? If so, please describe (or show with screenshots or other information) how consent was requested and provided, and provide a link or other access point to, or otherwise reproduce, the exact language to which the individuals consented.
 - TBD
10. If consent was obtained, were the consenting individuals provided with a mechanism to revoke their consent in the future or for certain uses? If so, please provide a description, as well as a link or other access point to the mechanism (if appropriate).
 - TBD
11. Has an analysis of the potential impact of the dataset and its use on data subjects (for example, a data protection impact analysis) been conducted? If so, please provide a description of this analysis, including the outcomes, as well as a link or other access point to any supporting documentation.
 - TBD
12. Any other comments?
 - TBD

Preprocessing/cleaning/labeling

1. Was any preprocessing/cleaning/labeling of the data done (for example, discretization or bucketing, tokenization, part-of-speech tagging, SIFT feature extraction, removal of instances, processing of missing values)? If so, please provide a description. If not, you may skip the remaining questions in this section.
 - TBD
2. Was the “raw” data saved in addition to the preprocessed/cleaned/labeled data (for example, to support unanticipated future uses)? If so, please provide a link or other access point to the “raw” data.
 - TBD
3. Is the software that was used to preprocess/clean/label the data available? If so, please provide a link or other access point.
 - TBD
4. Any other comments?
 - TBD

Uses

1. Has the dataset been used for any tasks already? If so, please provide a description.
 - TBD
2. Is there a repository that links to any or all papers or systems that use the dataset? If so, please provide a link or other access point.
 - TBD

3. *What (other) tasks could the dataset be used for?*
 - TBD
4. *Is there anything about the composition of the dataset or the way it was collected and preprocessed/cleaned/labeled that might impact future uses? For example, is there anything that a dataset consumer might need to know to avoid uses that could result in unfair treatment of individuals or groups (for example, stereotyping, quality of service issues) or other risks or harms (for example, legal risks, financial harms)? If so, please provide a description. Is there anything a dataset consumer could do to mitigate these risks or harms?*
 - TBD
5. *Are there tasks for which the dataset should not be used? If so, please provide a description.*
 - TBD
6. *Any other comments?*
 - TBD

Distribution

1. *Will the dataset be distributed to third parties outside of the entity (for example, company, institution, organization) on behalf of which the dataset was created? If so, please provide a description.*
 - TBD
2. *How will the dataset be distributed (for example, tarball on website, API, GitHub)? Does the dataset have a digital object identifier (DOI)?*
 - TBD
3. *When will the dataset be distributed?*
 - TBD
4. *Will the dataset be distributed under a copyright or other intellectual property (IP) license, and/or under applicable terms of use (ToU)? If so, please describe this license and/ or ToU, and provide a link or other access point to, or otherwise reproduce, any relevant licensing terms or ToU, as well as any fees associated with these restrictions.*
 - TBD
5. *Have any third parties imposed IP-based or other restrictions on the data associated with the instances? If so, please describe these restrictions, and provide a link or other access point to, or otherwise reproduce, any relevant licensing terms, as well as any fees associated with these restrictions.*
 - TBD
6. *Do any export controls or other regulatory restrictions apply to the dataset or to individual instances? If so, please describe these restrictions, and provide a link or other access point to, or otherwise reproduce, any supporting documentation.*
 - TBD
7. *Any other comments?*
 - TBD

Maintenance

1. *Who will be supporting/hosting/maintaining the dataset?*

- TBD
2. *How can the owner/curator/manager of the dataset be contacted (for example, email address)?*
 - TBD
 3. *Is there an erratum? If so, please provide a link or other access point.*
 - TBD
 4. *Will the dataset be updated (for example, to correct labeling errors, add new instances, delete instances)? If so, please describe how often, by whom, and how updates will be communicated to dataset consumers (for example, mailing list, GitHub)?*
 - TBD
 5. *If the dataset relates to people, are there applicable limits on the retention of the data associated with the instances (for example, were the individuals in question told that their data would be retained for a fixed period of time and then deleted)? If so, please describe these limits and explain how they will be enforced.*
 - TBD
 6. *Will older versions of the dataset continue to be supported/hosted/maintained? If so, please describe how. If not, please describe how its obsolescence will be communicated to dataset consumers.*
 - TBD
 7. *If others want to extend/augment/build on/contribute to the dataset, is there a mechanism for them to do so? If so, please provide a description. Will these contributions be validated/verified? If so, please describe how. If not, why not? Is there a process for communicating/distributing these contributions to dataset consumers? If so, please provide a description.*
 - TBD
 8. *Any other comments?*
 - TBD

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