

# Tieing The Knot In Toronto\*

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## Abstract

Understanding Marriage Licence trends in the City of Toronto over the past eleven years, from 2011 to 2022. By gathering data from ‘Open Data Toronto’, we are able to begin recognizing patterns, for Marriage Licence acquisition. This data would be beneficial for a wide variety of fields like: Hospitality/Tourism, Sociology, Government, or for the curious reader (like myself) because with this data we are able to get a new perspective on Marriage Licence trends in the City of Toronto. Thanks to R (R Core Team 2020) I was able to generate a story with the data.

## 1 Introduction

*“Mawage Mawage es vot bwings us togethar- today. Mawage, that bwessed awangement-that dweam... within a dweam! and wove, twue wove, will follow yoo... forever...”*

-Impressive Clergyman, (“Impressive Clergyman,” n.d.)

As the Impressive Clergyman points out giving his opening remarks, Marriage is the reason why this research has been done. My background as someone who orients themselves towards sharing a space with people, marriage is the life stage that is the transition for many as it is a new chapter with your significant other. My understanding of Marriage has changed over the years, like most individuals the older you get the more complicated things become. However, what is fascinating is that, we can document a Marriage taking place and roughly give an estimate at how many Toronto newly weds there are at a given month. This information would not be possible if it were not for the Open Data Toronto Database and their data on “Marriage Licence Statistics.” (Gelfand 2020).

To give us some footing on how broad the term Marriage can be, I am going to be referring to Martha C. Nussbamm’s paper “A Right to Marry”(Nussbaum 2010). In the paper, Nussbamm goes into detail about Marriage, and she goes through great lengths defining marriage into three categories: Marriage being a “civil right”, Marriage being “Expressive”, and finally some Marriages being “religious”. (Nussbaum 2010, 669). Essentially what she tries to draw here is that marriage is multifaceted, it is as if it is in a web with those three categories mentioned above. What I try to accomplish is to present the numbers collected by the City of Toronto, to give another perspective to the discussion about Marriage, as this research can be a stepping stone for other people in other fields who have some contact with the Marriage industry.

Before we get into the data, I just have one more point I would like to leave the reader with. Even though the data was gathered from a city data base, if you are ever wondering where to find more information on marriage statistics, I would suggest you take a look at the other levels of government like the provincial and federal, as they have the scope and capacity to plot out a lot more interactions than the ones made here.

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\*[<https://github.com/bosconic/Tieing-The-Knot-In-TO>] Link to Github Repo

## 2 Data

This data was downloaded from the Marriage License Statistics Data from Open Data Toronto (Gelfand 2020) from 2011-2022.

I have categorized the relationship between number of marriage licenses given by the civic centers on the Y-axis and The X-axis contains each month of the year. The reason being is that I wanted to see if there was an overall trend between the two variables. See graph one below

As we look at the graph we notice that July has the highest amount of marriage licenses being given. As we try to find more patterns in the data, we begin to see people want to marry during the late spring early summer months, those being May, June and July. Finally we can also see which months less people receive licenses and that is between January, February and December.

When constructing the graph something I had realized when plotting out the results was that I took the data as reported from the Toronto Civic Centers, who have the capacity to fulfill marriage licenses. But the way the data was collected had raised a few concerns. One concern is though that I am not too sure how the Civic Centre defines the marriage (but I am guessing it is more for a civil sense). A secondary concern is that the data does not give away the key characteristics of the people who are receiving their Licenses. By key characteristics (I mean age, gender, ethnicity, religion). And for the scope for the city that is okay but maybe this more detailed data collection is taken care of in the higher branches of government.

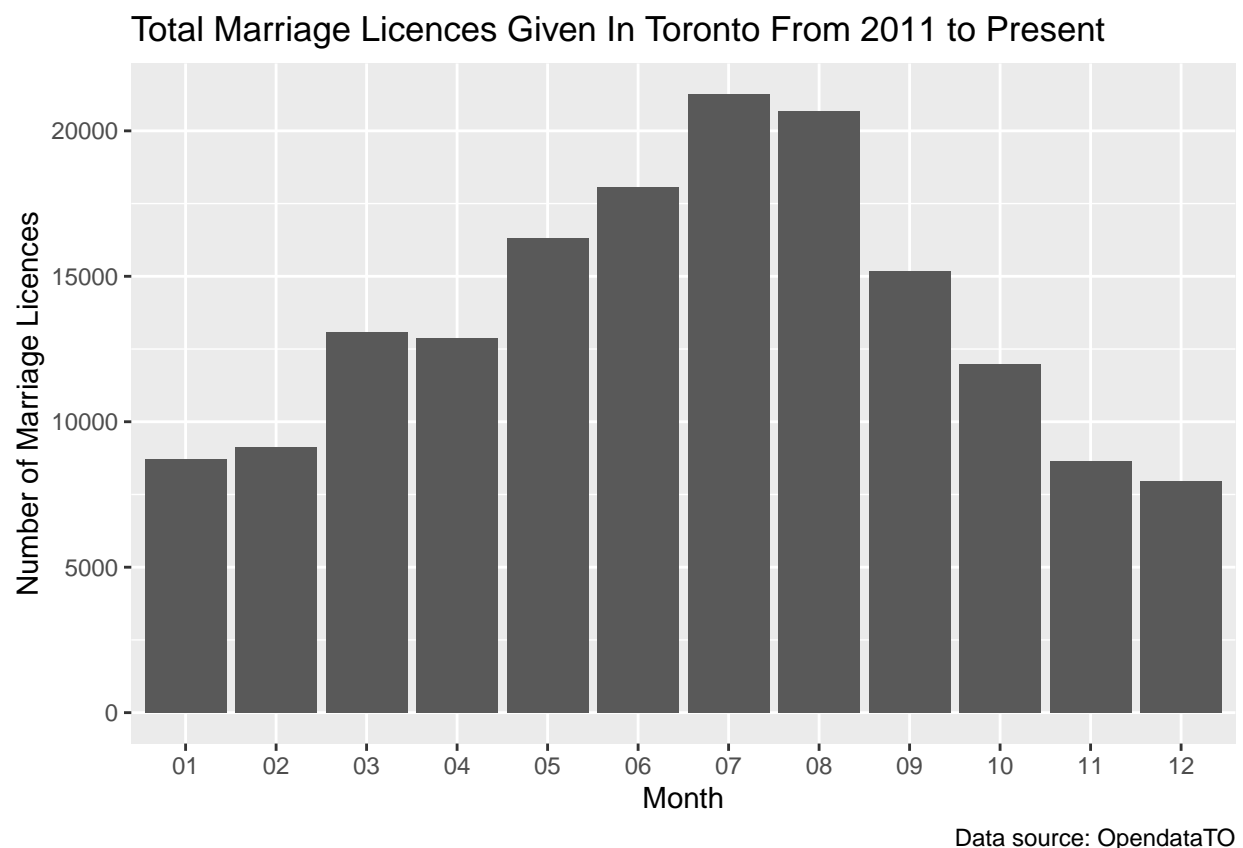


Figure 1: Marriage Licenses given per month

Table 1: Yearly Averages of Marriage

Civic Centre	Year	Average Marriage Licenses
ET	2011	170.5833
ET	2012	174.7500
ET	2013	157.0000
ET	2014	159.2500
ET	2015	177.7500
ET	2016	182.0000
ET	2017	185.0000
ET	2018	206.5833
ET	2019	192.2500
ET	2020	120.3333
ET	2021	1.0000
NY	2011	256.9167
NY	2012	251.5000
NY	2013	243.3333
NY	2014	232.9167
NY	2015	251.5833
NY	2016	246.3333
NY	2017	253.4167
NY	2018	254.5833
NY	2019	265.0000
NY	2020	406.9000
NY	2021	558.5000
SC	2011	251.5000
SC	2012	247.7500
SC	2013	218.8333
SC	2014	217.6667
SC	2015	238.0833
SC	2016	226.6667
SC	2017	229.2500
SC	2018	233.6667
SC	2019	225.4167
SC	2020	374.1000
SC	2021	213.1250
TO	2011	624.6667
TO	2012	617.4167
TO	2013	578.7500
TO	2014	631.1667
TO	2015	625.3333
TO	2016	658.0000
TO	2017	656.0000
TO	2018	666.0000
TO	2019	669.4167
TO	2020	262.0000
TO	2021	930.6667
TO	2022	742.6667

### 3 Interpreting the Table

This table shows the average marriage license given out by each civic centre in a given each year 1

Some major findings from the table include: The lowest average number of Marriage Licenses given out in a year at a particular centre which happens to be the Civic Centre “ET” in the year 2021. I suspect this may have to do with COVID-19 as Toronto was in a lock down so people could not gather in the Civic Centers to get their Marriage Licenses. The Civic Centre that has given the most marriage Licenses in a given year is the civic centre “TO” in the year 2021 had the highest average of marriage licences given which was about 930 licenses given. With these two averages at different civic centres we can conclude during the pandemic there were limited civic centres open during the year 2021. The very large gap between the two averages could also affect how we interpret the data because people may assume near the ET civic centre no one is going to receive their Marriage Licenses but this is not true, it could be that the one specific centre was closed for a longer period of time to limit the spread of COVID-19.

### References

- Gelfand, Sharla. 2020. *Opendatatoronto: Access the City of Toronto Open Data Portal*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=opendatatoronto>.
- “Impressive Clergyman.” n.d. *Princess Bride Wiki*. [https://princessbride.fandom.com/wiki/Impressive\\_Clergyman](https://princessbride.fandom.com/wiki/Impressive_Clergyman).
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