Seasonal Variation in Marriage License Applications*

An Exploratory Analysis with Open Data Toronto

Fatimah Yunusa

September 26, 2024

IN PROGRESS What was done:Marriage License data from Toronto between 2011 and 2024 was analysed to determine whether holidays influence the number of applications. What was found: Months associated with popular holidays like February (Valentine's day) and December (Christmas), show an increase in marriage license applications. Why this matters:Understanding these patterns can help city officials anticipate changes in demand for marriage-related services and allocate resources accordingly, ensuring that civil centers are prepared for these seasonal shifts. It also gives us an insight into how emotional and culturl influences during holidays can drive personal descisions.

Table of contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Data	2
	2.1 Variables of Interest	
	2.2 Dataset Overview	4
3	Results	7
	Results 3.1 Seasonal and Holiday Trends	7
	3.2 Civil Center Comparison	
	3.3 Patterns	12
4	Discussion	12
5	Conclusion	12

^{*}Code and data are available at: https://github.com/fatimahsy/Pandemic-Marriages-.git.

Appendix 13

References 13

1 Introduction

Marriage decisions are often driven but just in terms of practicality, but in terms of deeply emotional and sometimes irrational impulses. Symbolic dates like Valentine's Day and Christmas play a key role in this. Even during unprecedented times like the COVID-19 pandemic, love and tradition lead people to marry at significant moments, despite the logistical nightmares these choices presented. This paper examines trends in marriage licenses issued in Toronto from 2011 to 2023, with a focus on seasonal periods like February and December.

Wile there have been studies showing decreases in marriage licences during global crisis, there has been little analysis on how local trends are influenced by emotionally significant dates. This paper fills that gap by examining the effect of these periods on marriage decisions in Toronto, providing information on how tradition and emotion play a part in these decisions.

We use data analysis and various visualizations to check trends from 2011-2023 with a focus on special seasons. The findings show that while marriage licence declined significantly during the pandemic, Christmas and Valentines Day continued to see small spikes, showing that symbolic dates have some sort of power in marriage decisions.

Marriage trends are a very good indicator of changes in society, reflecting broader shifts in demographics, economic circumstances, and changing cultural preferences. Understanding how external factors like seasonal holidays and different disruptions to the overall society influence marriage decisions can offer us valuable insights into human behavior and societal recovery. By identifying consistent seasonal patterns, this analysis can help wedding-retated businesses (venues, caters, DJ's, etc.)anticipate periods of higher demand and better allocate resource. Additionally, civil centers can use this data to optimise staffing in order to increase efficiency.

The Data Section 2 of this paper explores the opendatatoronto data and outlines tools and methods used to analyze the data and some preliminary observations observed. The Results Section 3 introduces more observations found from the data analysis. The Discussion Section 4 ties back the findings to its real world relevance. Lastly, the Conclusion Section 5 summarizes key findings and outlines future areas of study.

2 Data

The dataset for this report consist of statistics for marriage licence quantities by civic centre's in Toronto from 2011-2023. This data comes from opendatatoronto, a public repository

that provides access to different civil datasets. These statistics were downloaded, cleaned, parsed, analysed, and visualised using R (R Core Team (2024)), a statistical programming language, along with package support from tidyverse (Wickham et al. (2019)), various different libraries such as:

- ggplot2 (Wickham 2016)
- dplyr (Wickham et al. 2023)
- readr (Wickham, Hester, and Bryan 2024)
- tibble (Müller and Wickham 2023)

For further cleaning, the janitor (Firke (2023)) package was used and the knitr was used too.

2.1 Variables of Interest

Variable	Description	Data Type
CIVIC_CENTRE	Code representing the civic center where the marriage	Character
	license was issued	
MARRIAGE_LICENSES	Number of marriage licenses issued in that month	Numeric
YEAR	Year when the marriage licenses were issued	Integer
MONTH	Month when the marriage licenses were issued	Integer
DATE	Date constructed from year and month for easier time	Date
	series analysis	

Table 1: Variable Overview

The dataset has 544 rows and 6 columns. Each row represents the number of marriage licenses issued at a civic center during a given month, along with a corresponding year and a constructed date column. **?@tbl-marriage-license-sample** describes the variables included in the dataset. These variables include:

- civic_centre
- marriage_licenses
- year
- month
- date

The data is organised by moth and aggregated for each civic center. While it would have been benefitial to have data at the daily level, the monthy data still allows for meaningful analysis of seasonal trends.

2.2 Dataset Overview

Some of our data is of Marriage licences (Figure 3) from Gelfand (2022).

Civic Centre	Number of Marriages	Year	Month	Date
ET	80	2011	01	2011-01-01
NY	136	2011	01	2011-01-01
SC	159	2011	01	2011-01-01
TO	367	2011	01	2011-01-01
ET	109	2011	02	2011-02-01
NY	150	2011	02	2011-02-01

Table 2: Sample of Toronto Mariage Liciences

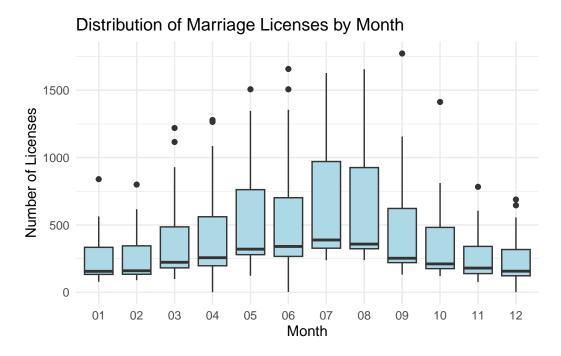


Figure 1: Figure 1: Distribution of Marriage Licenses by Month

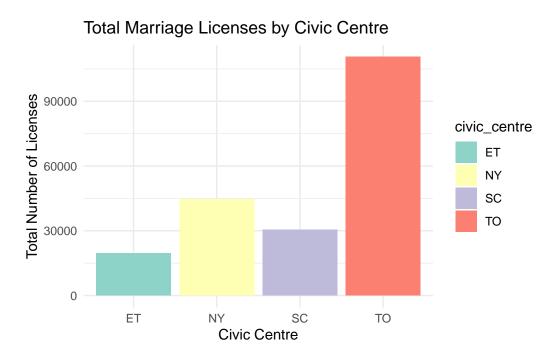


Figure 2: Figure 2: Total Marriage Licenses by Civic Centre

The scatter plot (Figure 3) displays the number of marriage licenses issued in Toronto over time, spanning from before 2015 to approximately 2025.

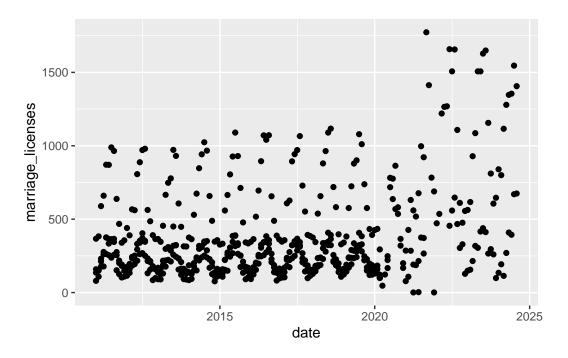


Figure 3: Marriage Licinces By Date

3 Results

3.1 Seasonal and Holiday Trends

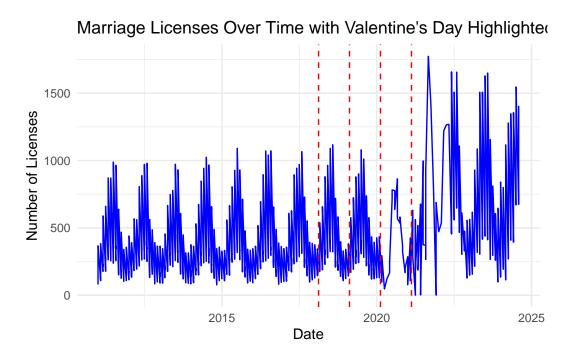


Figure 4: Figure 3: Marriage Licenses Over Time with Valentine's Day Highlighted

Heatmap of Marriage Licenses by Year and Month

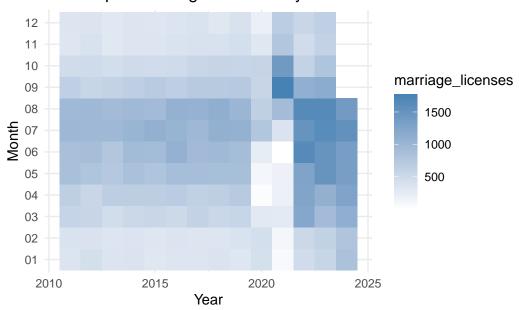


Figure 5: Figure 4: Heatmap of Marriage Licenses by Year and Month

Table 2: Table: Total Marriage Licenses Issued in February for Each Year

Year	February Licenses
2011	796
2012	879
2013	725
2014	717
2015	730
2016	830
2017	770
2018	820
2019	873
2020	908
2021	535
2022	536
2023	773
2024	993

Table 1: Total Marriage Licenses Issued in February for Each Year



Figure 6: Figure 1: Total Marriage Licenses Issued in February (2011-2023)

Table 3: Table: Total Monthly Marriage Licenses by Year

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
01	742	902	763	785	739	725	742	815	777	895	364	472	712	975
02	796	879	725	717	730	830	770	820	873	908	535	536	773	993
03	1210	1227	990	1062	1160	1073	1251	1137	1222	616	916	1220	1144	1230
04	1376	1232	1360	1294	1344	1395	1298	1322	1444	47	752	1265	1404	1549
05	1885	1650	1581	1682	1663	1774	1774	1748	1735	123	705	1269	1812	1756
06	1824	1843	1579	1806	1927	2011	1889	1918	1738	637	895	2113	1923	1749
07	1943	2015	1999	1962	2184	2047	1945	2169	2117	1500	1372	2066	2067	2216
08	1933	1930	1821	1845	1855	2059	2046	2197	2005	1413	1560	2303	2061	2081
09	1321	1143	1229	1280	1391	1356	1437	1400	1426	1433	1773	1575	1422	NA
10	1013	1065	940	1001	1010	986	1109	1182	1126	1117	1413	915	1107	NA
11	816	826	709	673	758	753	836	905	907	686	783	805	866	NA
12	785	785	679	785	752	747	787	717	855	368	690	684	745	NA

Table 2: Total Monthly Marriage Licenses by Year

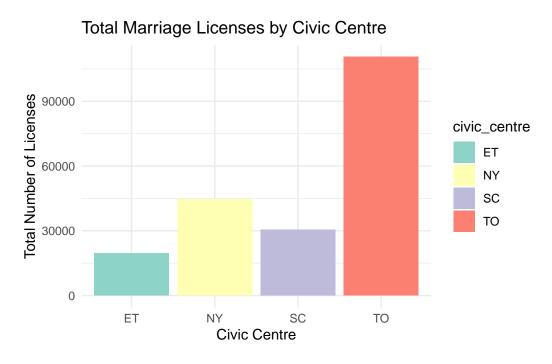


Figure 7: Figure 5: Total Marriage Licenses by Civic Centre

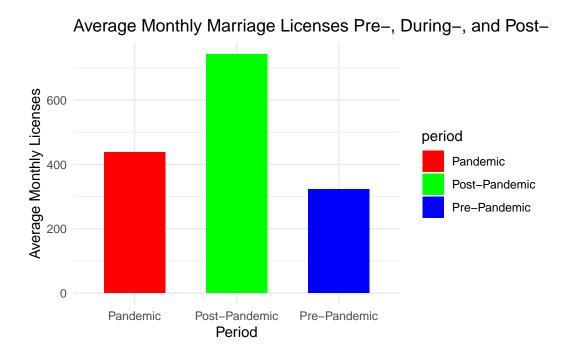


Figure 8: Figure: Average Monthly Marriage Licenses Pre-, During-, and Post-Pandemic

Table 4: Table: Total Marriage Licenses Issued in December for Each Year

Year	December Licenses
2011	785
2012	785
2013	679
2014	785
2015	752
2016	747
2017	787
2018	717
2019	855
2020	368
2021	690
2022	684
2023	745

Table 3: Total Marriage Licenses Issued in December for Each Year



Figure 9: Figure 2: Total Marriage Licenses Issued in December (2011-2023)

- 3.2 Civil Center Comparison
- 3.3 Patterns
- 4 Discussion
- **5** Conclusion

"

Appendix

References

- Firke, Sam. 2023. Janitor: Simple Tools for Examining and Cleaning Dirty Data. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=janitor.
- Gelfand, Sharla. 2022. Opendatatoronto: Access the City of Toronto Open Data Portal. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=opendatatoronto.
- Müller, Kirill, and Hadley Wickham. 2023. *Tibble: Simple Data Frames*. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=tibble.
- R Core Team. 2024. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. https://www.R-project.org/.
- Wickham, Hadley. 2016. *Ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. Springer-Verlag New York. https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org.
- Wickham, Hadley, Mara Averick, Jennifer Bryan, Winston Chang, Lucy D'Agostino McGowan, Romain François, Garrett Grolemund, et al. 2019. "Welcome to the tidyverse." *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686.
- Wickham, Hadley, Romain François, Lionel Henry, Kirill Müller, and Davis Vaughan. 2023. Dplyr: A Grammar of Data Manipulation. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=dplyr.
- Wickham, Hadley, Jim Hester, and Jennifer Bryan. 2024. Readr: Read Rectangular Text Data. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=readr.