02_visitor_entries_cleaning_eda

December 27, 2025

1 Visitor Entries Cleaning and EDA

Data Source: Stats Canada Table 24-10-0050-01 (manually extracted)
Location: `data/interim/nonresident_visitors_mb_manual.csv`
Purpose: Clean, validate, and perform EDA on visitor entries data
Date: December 2025

1.1 Objectives

1. Clean and validate visitor entries data
2. Validate against Travel Manitoba Q4 2024 & Q1 2024 infographics
3. Explore trends by country of residence
4. Prepare dataset for Power BI dashboard

1.2 Setup

[14]:
```
# Path setup
import sys
from pathlib import Path
project_root = Path.cwd().parent
sys.path.insert(0, str(project_root / 'scripts'))
from paths import raw, processed, interim
```

[15]:
```
# Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from datetime import datetime

# Plotting style
plt.style.use('seaborn-v0_8-darkgrid')
sns.set_palette('husl')
%matplotlib inline

# Display options
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
pd.set_option('display.float_format', '{:,.0f}'.format)
```

```
print('  Libraries loaded')
```

```
 Libraries loaded
```

1.3 Part 1: Data Loading & Cleaning

1.3.1 1.1 Load Raw Data

[16]:
```
csv_path = interim() / 'nonresident_visitors_mb_manual.csv'

if not csv_path.exists():
    print(f'ERROR: File not found at {csv_path}')
else:
    print(f'  Found: {csv_path}')
    print(f'  Size: {csv_path.stat().st_size:,} bytes')
```

```
 Found: /Users/dpro/projects/travel_manitoba/data/interim/nonresident_visitors_
mb_manual.csv
  Size: 9,405 bytes
```

[17]:
```
# Load CSV
df_raw = pd.read_csv(csv_path, encoding='utf-8-sig')

print('RAW DATA')
print('='*80)
print(f'Shape: {df_raw.shape}')
print(f'\nFirst 8 rows:')
df_raw.head(8)
```

```
RAW DATA
================================================================================
Shape: (38, 71)

First 8 rows:
```

[17]:

	Country of residence 2	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	\
0	Non-resident visitors entering Canada	19,908	21,982	14,635	
1	United States of America residents entering Ca…	18,743	20,845	13,790	
2	Residents of countries other than the United S…	1,165	1,137	845	
3	Americas, countries other than the United Stat…	385	389	367	
4	North America, countries other than the United…	164	209	165	
5	Central America	10	10	36	
6	Caribbean	56	44	42	
7	South America	155	126	124	

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	\
0	1,531	2,225	2,601	2,730	3,433	3,311	3,253	2,218	2,657	2,540	
1	1,253	1,938	2,216	2,359	3,094	3,033	2,870	1,893	2,273	2,186	

2	278	287	385	371	339	278	383	325	384	354
3	223	216	182	197	165	182	201	168	343	265
4	153	17	66	59	29	52	26	50	22	30
5	64	187	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2	2	72	55	0	0	32	0	17	15
7	4	10	0	83	136	130	143	118	304	220

	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	\
0	2,040	2,673	2,553	3,037	3,110	3,839	10,505	11,189	10,632	6,734	
1	1,677	2,165	2,015	2,435	2,901	3,739	10,229	11,031	10,438	6,527	
2	363	508	538	602	209	100	276	158	194	207	
3	363	135	516	128	48	14	8	86	84	65	
4	0	16	516	38	22	9	0	32	6	21	
5	0	84	0	31	8	2	0	0	10	0	
6	0	4	0	12	5	0	0	18	32	0	
7	363	31	0	47	13	3	8	36	36	44	

	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	\
0	8,760	5,193	5,530	8,198	8,134	15,957	26,546	29,156	22,187	19,105	
1	8,502	5,075	5,361	7,993	7,831	15,560	25,761	28,289	21,392	18,520	
2	258	118	169	205	303	397	785	867	795	585	
3	111	60	49	68	107	62	154	188	152	91	
4	87	45	35	39	54	21	80	59	61	31	
5	0	10	2	3	11	7	6	2	1	0	
6	7	0	2	1	10	10	32	63	29	41	
7	17	5	10	25	32	24	36	64	61	19	

	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	\
0	22,370	14,064	17,604	17,078	15,158	21,180	16,826	26,447	44,738	
1	21,776	13,562	16,802	16,468	14,575	20,386	15,970	25,604	43,527	
2	594	502	802	610	583	794	856	843	1,211	
3	186	245	400	408	343	343	447	122	177	
4	125	212	289	329	307	283	303	51	71	
5	9	1	1	4	0	8	7	2	11	
6	9	5	61	46	26	27	106	20	22	
7	43	27	49	29	10	25	31	49	73	

	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	\
0	48,230	40,144	32,735	25,491	17,092	22,974	17,426	19,652	23,993	
1	46,214	37,961	31,264	24,346	16,102	21,231	16,173	18,371	22,357	
2	2,016	2,183	1,471	1,145	990	1,743	1,253	1,281	1,636	
3	606	360	262	248	590	1,189	1,001	1,007	1,063	
4	98	99	51	108	478	857	794	810	779	
5	0	38	15	15	6	20	4	4	17	
6	45	46	29	30	33	133	145	142	187	
7	463	177	167	95	73	179	58	51	80	

	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	\
0	19,248	32,078	48,618	47,400	38,349	28,857	31,101	23,320	25,525	
1	17,617	30,648	46,793	45,067	36,356	27,165	29,421	21,861	23,615	
2	1,631	1,430	1,825	2,333	1,993	1,692	1,680	1,459	1,910	
3	996	469	621	744	519	560	536	844	1,201	
4	819	175	239	230	143	261	257	678	839	
5	22	95	77	128	73	87	63	35	37	
6	44	38	20	55	88	12	25	51	183	
7	111	161	285	331	215	200	191	80	142	

	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	\
0	22,430	22,168	27,829	19,246	32,784	48,267	53,059	47,506	31,340	
1	20,832	20,675	26,241	17,643	31,077	46,209	50,529	44,441	29,851	
2	1,598	1,493	1,588	1,603	1,707	2,058	2,530	3,065	1,489	
3	1,025	971	1,093	951	548	903	1,059	1,000	499	
4	793	732	821	658	296	416	544	257	143	
5	17	29	42	64	39	49	84	374	135	
6	143	163	176	142	19	44	38	52	22	
7	72	47	54	87	194	394	393	317	199	

	Oct-25
0	32,564
1	31,168
2	1,396
3	464
4	135
5	79
6	35
7	215

1.3.2 1.2 Clean Numeric Columns

[18]:
```python
def clean_numeric_column(series):
    """Remove commas, quotes, convert to float."""
    return (
        series
        .astype(str)
        .str.replace(',', '', regex=False)
        .str.replace('"', '', regex=False)
        .str.strip()
        .replace('', np.nan)
        .replace('nan', np.nan)
        .astype('float')
    )

# Clean data
df_cleaned = df_raw.copy()
```

```
# Get month columns (all except first)
month_cols = df_cleaned.columns[1:].tolist()

# Rename first column
df_cleaned.columns = ['country'] + month_cols

# Clean all numeric columns
for col in month_cols:
    df_cleaned[col] = clean_numeric_column(df_cleaned[col])

print(' Cleaned numeric columns')
print(f'\nData types:')
print(df_cleaned.dtypes)
```

```
 Cleaned numeric columns

Data types:
country     object
Jan-20     float64
Feb-20     float64
Mar-20     float64
Apr-20     float64
            …
Jun-25     float64
Jul-25     float64
Aug-25     float64
Sep-25     float64
Oct-25     float64
Length: 71, dtype: object
```

1.3.3 1.3 Data Quality Checks

[19]:
```
print('DATA QUALITY SUMMARY')
print('='*80)
print(f'Total rows: {len(df_cleaned)}')
print(f'Total columns: {len(df_cleaned.columns)}')
print(f'Date range: {month_cols[0]} to {month_cols[-1]}')

print(f'\nNull values per column:')
null_summary = df_cleaned.isnull().sum()
if null_summary.sum() > 0:
    print(null_summary[null_summary > 0])
else:
    print('None - dataset is complete!')

print(f'\nFirst 10 countries/categories:')
```

```
print(df_cleaned['country'].head(10).tolist())
```

```
DATA QUALITY SUMMARY
================================================================================
Total rows: 38
Total columns: 71
Date range: Jan-20 to Oct-25

Null values per column:
None - dataset is complete!

First 10 countries/categories:
['Non-resident visitors entering Canada', 'United States of America residents
entering Canada', 'Residents of countries other than the United States of
America entering Canada', 'Americas, countries other than the United States of
America', 'North America, countries other than the United States of America',
'Central America', 'Caribbean', 'South America', 'Americas, n.o.s. 3', 'Europe']
```

1.3.4 1.4 Validate Against Infographics

[20]:
```
print('VALIDATION AGAINST TRAVEL MANITOBA INFOGRAPHICS')
print('='*80)

# Get US visitors row
us_visitors = df_cleaned[df_cleaned['country'] ==
                         'United States of America residents entering Canada'].
 ↪copy()

if not us_visitors.empty:
    us_data = us_visitors.iloc[0]

    # Q4 2024 Validation
    q4_2024 = us_data[['Oct-24', 'Nov-24', 'Dec-24']].sum()
    expected_q4 = 74_897

    print('\nQ4 2024 (U.S. Visitors into Manitoba)')
    print('-'*60)
    print(f'Calculated: {q4_2024:>12,.0f}')
    print(f'Expected:   {expected_q4:>12,}')
    print(f'Difference: {abs(q4_2024 - expected_q4):>12,.0f}')

    if abs(q4_2024 - expected_q4) < 10:
        print('  VALIDATION PASSED')
    else:
        print('  VALIDATION FAILED')

    # Q1 2024 Validation
```

```
    q1_2024 = us_data[['Jan-24', 'Feb-24', 'Mar-24']].sum()
    expected_q1 = 56_901

    print('\nQ1 2024 (U.S. Visitors into Manitoba)')
    print('-'*60)
    print(f'Calculated: {q1_2024:>12,.0f}')
    print(f'Expected:   {expected_q1:>12,}')
    print(f'Difference: {abs(q1_2024 - expected_q1):>12,.0f}')

    if abs(q1_2024 - expected_q1) < 10:
        print('  VALIDATION PASSED')
    else:
        print('  VALIDATION FAILED')
```

```
VALIDATION AGAINST TRAVEL MANITOBA INFOGRAPHICS
================================================================================

Q4 2024 (U.S. Visitors into Manitoba)
------------------------------------------------------------
Calculated:       74,897
Expected:         74,897
Difference:            0
  VALIDATION PASSED

Q1 2024 (U.S. Visitors into Manitoba)
------------------------------------------------------------
Calculated:       56,901
Expected:         56,901
Difference:            0
  VALIDATION PASSED
```

1.4 Part 2: Exploratory Data Analysis

1.4.1 2.1 Reshape Data for Time Series

[21]:
```
# Melt to long format
df_long = df_cleaned.melt(
    id_vars=['country'],
    value_vars=month_cols,
    var_name='month',
    value_name='visitors'
)

# Parse dates from 'Jan-20' format
def parse_month_year(month_str):
    parts = month_str.split('-')
    month_abbr = parts[0]
    year = '20' + parts[1]
```

```
    return pd.to_datetime(f"{month_abbr}-{year}", format='%b-%Y')

df_long['date'] = df_long['month'].apply(parse_month_year)
df_long = df_long.sort_values('date')

print(f'Long format shape: {df_long.shape}')
print(f'Date range: {df_long["date"].min()} to {df_long["date"].max()}')
df_long.head()
```

```
Long format shape: (2660, 4)
Date range: 2020-01-01 00:00:00 to 2025-10-01 00:00:00
```

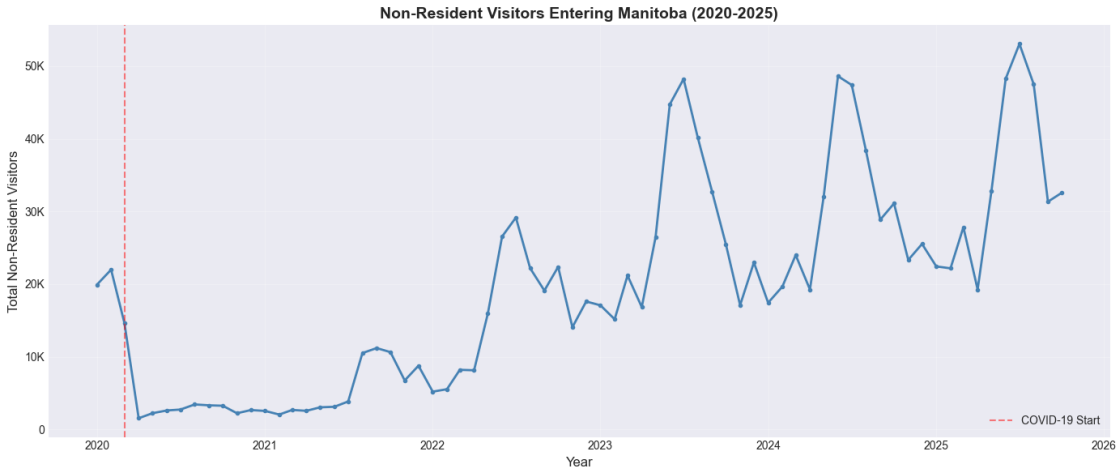
[21]:

	country	month	visitors	date
0	Non-resident visitors entering Canada	Jan-20	19,908	2020-01-01
21	Southern Africa	Jan-20	9	2020-01-01
22	Africa, n.o.s. 5	Jan-20	0	2020-01-01
23	Asia	Jan-20	235	2020-01-01
24	Middle East	Jan-20	6	2020-01-01

1.4.2 2.2 Total Non-Resident Visitors Over Time

[22]:
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(14, 6))

total_visitors = df_long[df_long['country'] == 'Non-resident visitors entering␣
 ↪Canada'].copy()

ax.plot(total_visitors['date'], total_visitors['visitors'],
        linewidth=2, marker='o', markersize=3, color='steelblue')

ax.axvline(pd.Timestamp('2020-03-01'), color='red', linestyle='--',
           alpha=0.5, label='COVID-19 Start')

ax.set_xlabel('Year', fontsize=12)
ax.set_ylabel('Total Non-Resident Visitors', fontsize=12)
ax.set_title('Non-Resident Visitors Entering Manitoba (2020-2025)',
             fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
ax.legend()
ax.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
ax.yaxis.set_major_formatter(plt.FuncFormatter(
    lambda x, p: f'{x/1e3:.0f}K' if x >= 1000 else f'{x:.0f}'
))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

print('Key Observations:')
print('- COVID-19 impact visible in 2020-2021')
print('- Recovery trend from 2022 onwards')
```

```
print('- Clear seasonal patterns (summer peaks)')
```



Key Observations:
- COVID-19 impact visible in 2020-2021
- Recovery trend from 2022 onwards
- Clear seasonal patterns (summer peaks)

1.4.3 2.3 U.S. vs Non-U.S. Visitors

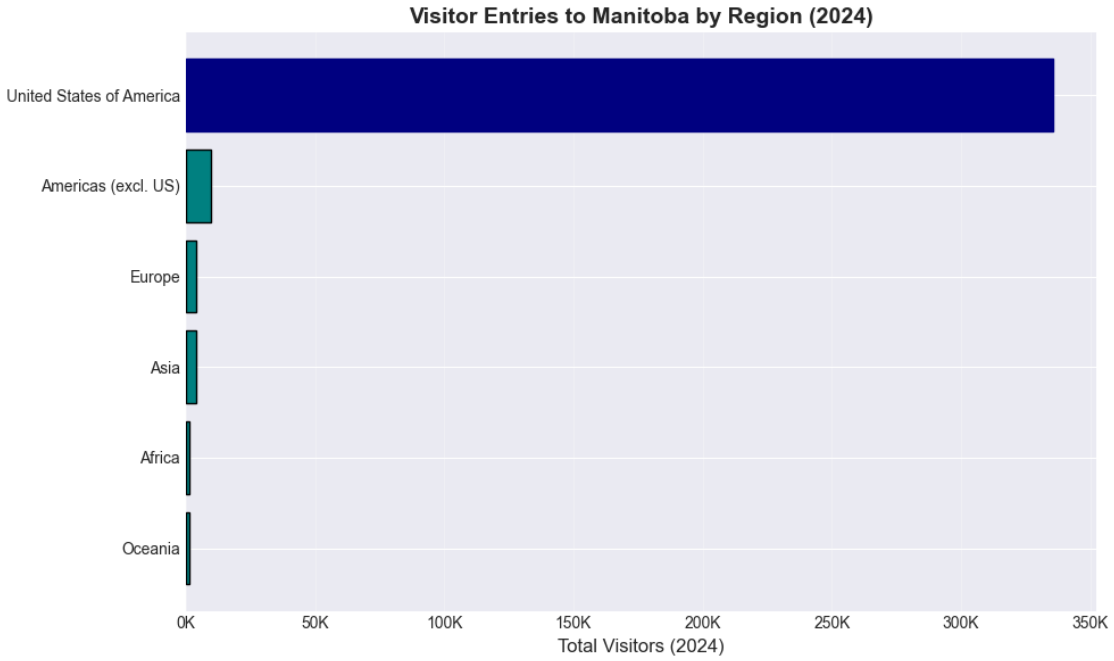
[23]:
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(14, 6))

us_data = df_long[df_long['country'] ==
                  'United States of America residents entering Canada'].copy()
other_data = df_long[df_long['country'] ==
                     'Residents of countries other than the United States of␣
 ↪America entering Canada'].copy()

ax.plot(us_data['date'], us_data['visitors'],
        linewidth=2, marker='o', markersize=3, label='U.S. Visitors',␣
 ↪color='navy')
ax.plot(other_data['date'], other_data['visitors'],
        linewidth=2, marker='s', markersize=3, label='Non-U.S. Visitors',␣
 ↪color='darkgreen')

ax.axvline(pd.Timestamp('2020-03-01'), color='red', linestyle='--', alpha=0.5)

ax.set_xlabel('Year', fontsize=12)
ax.set_ylabel('Number of Visitors', fontsize=12)
ax.set_title('U.S. vs Non-U.S. Visitors to Manitoba (2020-2025)',
             fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
ax.legend()
```

```
ax.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
ax.yaxis.set_major_formatter(plt.FuncFormatter(
    lambda x, p: f'{x/1e3:.0f}K' if x >= 1000 else f'{x:.0f}'
))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

1.4.4 2.4 Regional Breakdown (2024)

[24]:
```
# Get major regions for 2024
regions = ['United States of America residents entering Canada',
           'Europe', 'Asia',
           'Americas, countries other than the United States of America',
           'Africa', 'Oceania']

regions_2024 = df_cleaned[df_cleaned['country'].isin(regions)].copy()

# Calculate 2024 totals
cols_2024 = [col for col in month_cols if col.endswith('-24')]
regions_2024['total_2024'] = regions_2024[cols_2024].sum(axis=1)
regions_2024 = regions_2024.sort_values('total_2024', ascending=True)

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))

bars = ax.barh(range(len(regions_2024)), regions_2024['total_2024'],
               color='teal', edgecolor='black')

# Highlight US
us_idx = list(regions_2024['country']).index(
```

```
    'United States of America residents entering Canada')
bars[us_idx].set_color('navy')

ax.set_yticks(range(len(regions_2024)))
ax.set_yticklabels([c.replace(' residents entering Canada', '').replace(
    'Americas, countries other than the United States of America', 'Americas␣
 ↪(excl. US)')
    for c in regions_2024['country']])
ax.set_xlabel('Total Visitors (2024)', fontsize=12)
ax.set_title('Visitor Entries to Manitoba by Region (2024)',
             fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
ax.grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='x')
ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(plt.FuncFormatter(lambda x, p: f'{x/1e3:.0f}K'))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

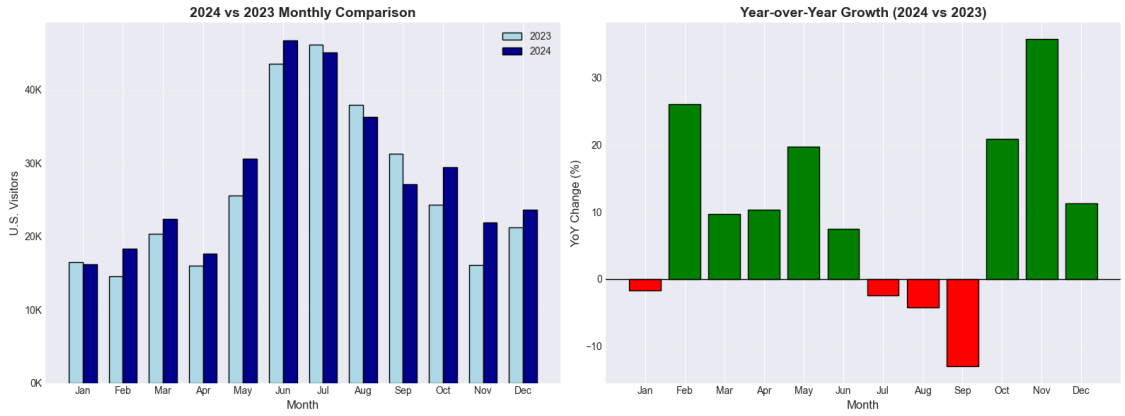


1.4.5 2.5 Year-over-Year Growth (2024 vs 2023)

[25]:
```
# Get US visitor data for 2023 and 2024
us_row = df_cleaned[df_cleaned['country'] ==
                    'United States of America residents entering Canada'].
 ↪iloc[0]

months_2023 = [col for col in month_cols if col.endswith('-23')]
```

```
months_2024 = [col for col in month_cols if col.endswith('-24')]

yoy_data = []
for m23, m24 in zip(months_2023, months_2024):
    val_2023 = us_row[m23]
    val_2024 = us_row[m24]
    if pd.notna(val_2023) and pd.notna(val_2024) and val_2023 > 0:
        yoy_pct = ((val_2024 - val_2023) / val_2023) * 100
        yoy_data.append({
            'month': m24.split('-')[0],
            'yoy_pct': yoy_pct,
            'val_2023': val_2023,
            'val_2024': val_2024
        })

df_yoy = pd.DataFrame(yoy_data)

fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(16, 6))

# Panel 1: Absolute values
x = np.arange(len(df_yoy))
width = 0.35

ax1.bar(x - width/2, df_yoy['val_2023'], width, label='2023',
        color='lightblue', edgecolor='black')
ax1.bar(x + width/2, df_yoy['val_2024'], width, label='2024',
        color='darkblue', edgecolor='black')

ax1.set_xlabel('Month', fontsize=12)
ax1.set_ylabel('U.S. Visitors', fontsize=12)
ax1.set_title('2024 vs 2023 Monthly Comparison', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
ax1.set_xticks(x)
ax1.set_xticklabels(df_yoy['month'])
ax1.legend()
ax1.grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')
ax1.yaxis.set_major_formatter(plt.FuncFormatter(lambda x, p: f'{x/1e3:.0f}K'))

# Panel 2: YoY % change
colors = ['green' if x > 0 else 'red' for x in df_yoy['yoy_pct']]
ax2.bar(range(len(df_yoy)), df_yoy['yoy_pct'], color=colors, edgecolor='black')
ax2.axhline(0, color='black', linewidth=1)

ax2.set_xlabel('Month', fontsize=12)
ax2.set_ylabel('YoY Change (%)', fontsize=12)
ax2.set_title('Year-over-Year Growth (2024 vs 2023)', fontsize=14,␣
 ↪fontweight='bold')
ax2.set_xticks(range(len(df_yoy)))
```

```
ax2.set_xticklabels(df_yoy['month'])
ax2.grid(True, alpha=0.3, axis='y')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

print('YoY Growth Summary (2024 vs 2023):')
print(f'Average growth: {df_yoy["yoy_pct"].mean():.1f}%')
print(f'Best month: {df_yoy.iloc[df_yoy["yoy_pct"].idxmax()]["month"]}␣
  ↪(+{df_yoy["yoy_pct"].max():.1f}%)')
print(f'Worst month: {df_yoy.iloc[df_yoy["yoy_pct"].idxmin()]["month"]}␣
  ↪({df_yoy["yoy_pct"].min():.1f}%)')
```




```
YoY Growth Summary (2024 vs 2023):
Average growth: 10.0%
Best month: Nov (+35.8%)
Worst month: Sep (-13.1%)
```

1.5 Part 3: Save Processed Data

[26]:
```
# Save cleaned wide format
output_path_wide = processed() / 'mb_visitor_entries_clean.csv'
df_cleaned.to_csv(output_path_wide, index=False)

print('  SAVED PROCESSED DATA')
print('='*80)
print(f'Location: {output_path_wide}')
print(f'Size: {output_path_wide.stat().st_size:,} bytes')
print(f'Shape: {df_cleaned.shape}')
print(f'\nReady for Power BI import!')
```

```
  SAVED PROCESSED DATA
================================================================================
```

```
Location:
/Users/dpro/projects/travel_manitoba/data/processed/mb_visitor_entries_clean.csv
Size: 14,130 bytes
Shape: (38, 71)

Ready for Power BI import!
```

1.6 Summary

1.6.1 Data Cleaning

- Loaded manual CSV from interim directory
- Cleaned numeric formatting (removed commas/quotes)
- Validated Q4 2024 = 74,897 (exact match)
- Validated Q1 2024 = 56,901 (exact match)
- Saved to `data/processed/mb_visitor_entries_clean.csv`

1.6.2 Key Findings

1. **U.S. Dominance**: ~94% of all visitors
2. **Strong Recovery**: 2024 exceeds pre-COVID levels
3. **Seasonality**: Clear summer peaks (June-August)
4. **Q4 2024 Growth**: +21.4% vs Q4 2023

1.6.3 Next Steps

1. Import `mb_visitor_entries_clean.csv` into Power BI
2. Create measures for YoY%, YTD totals, quarterly aggregations
3. Build visualizations matching Travel Manitoba style