**Supplemental Table 1.** Accuracy of the different prediction models used in this study

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | MAPE | RMSE | MAE |
| ARIMA | 4% | 2434 | 1805 |
| ETS | 6% | 3584 | 3174 |
| Log | 21% | 13,192 | 12,464 |
| Poisson | 31% | 23,364 | 21,823 |

The MAPE, RMSE, and MAE are commonly used key performance indicators to measure the accuracy of the different prediction models used in this study. The MAPE is a percentage error that measures the relative difference between the actual and predicted values of a given model. The lower the MAPE, the more accurate the model’s forecast is. The RMSE is defined as the square root of the mean square error. Smaller values indicate better accuracy. The MAE is defined as the average of the absolute difference between predicted values and true values. It shows how large an error can be expected from the forecast on average. The lower the MAE, the better the model. A value of zero means that there is no error in the forecast. The greater the difference between RMSE and MAE, the more inconsistent the error size is. MAPE = mean absolute percentage error; RMSE = root mean square error; MAE = mean absolute error; ARIMA = autoregressive integrated moving average; ETS = exponential smoothing.