

# Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE  
100%

## Predicting the president: two common misconceptions about forecasting

TOTAL POINTS 1

1. Which are ways that forecasting is often misunderstood, according to the instructor?  
Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** The Coursera platform is currently experiencing two issues with all ungraded quizzes such as this one. 1) After your first attempt at a quiz, if you re-take it to improve your grade, you will not see your score properly updated immediately – it will still show your old score at the top right. But when you continue on with the back arrow (top left) or "Keep Learning" (top right), you'll see that your score has in fact been updated. 2) On occasion, upon completing a quiz, the results at the top with your score and the "Keep Learning" button may be missing. If so, you can click the back arrow at the top left to continue.

These issues pertain to ungraded practice quizzes only, not to graded quizzes. Coursera is currently working to resolve them across all courses. Thank you for your patience with this matter.

- ☐ Misinterpreting 70% odds as closer to 50% than they are to 100%
- ☒ Misinterpreting a forecast of 70% of winning an election as being a forecast of gaining 70% of the votes



Correct

A candidate does not need to get nearly 70% of the votes to win, and a forecast they would get 70% of the votes could translate to a forecasted probability of more like 99% to win.



- ☒ Misinterpreting 70% odds as closer to 100% than they really are



Correct

A 70% probability is actually closer to a 50/50 toss-up than it is to a 100% "sure thing."

☒ Misinterpreting 70% odds as a more confident prediction than it really is

 **Correct**

70% odds is actually closer to a toss-up than a sure-thing.