We have a total of 100 sample, 50 from the girl and 50 from the boy. Each of them speaks in a fast pace for 25 times, and a slow pace for the other 25 times.

Here is a table which shows all of the data we’ve collected. As we can see in the table, there are two major trends. The first one is that people are more likely to trust girls rather than boys and the second one is they tend to trust people who speak more slowly.

We can see these trends more clearly in bar charts.

The blue bars stand for the number of lending, while the orange ones represent the number of rejections.

It shows us the effect of gender on the lending rate. As we can see, for the girl, the lending is a bit higher than the rejection, while for the boy, the rejection rate is almost 7 times the lending rate. Also, if we compare the boy with the girl, the lending rate for girl is around 5 times the lending rate for boy.

The next graph shows us the effect of pace on the lending rate. Still, the blue bars stand for lending while the orange for the rejections. Our initial hypothesis for pace is that people are more likely to lend their phones to those who speak in a faster and more urgent pace. However, the result is exactly the opposite. We can see there is a huge difference between fast pace and slow pace. The lending and rejection is almost the same when we are speaking slowly, but when we are speaking quickly, the rejection rate is more than 4 times larger than the lending rate.

The last graph is a summary for the first two graphs. Something interesting here is that we can see a positive slope for the rejection rate and a negative slope for the lending rate when we go from a slow-speaking girl to a fast speaking boy, meaning that even the lending rate for a fast-speaking girl is higher than a slow-speaking boy.