



The Power of Your Story

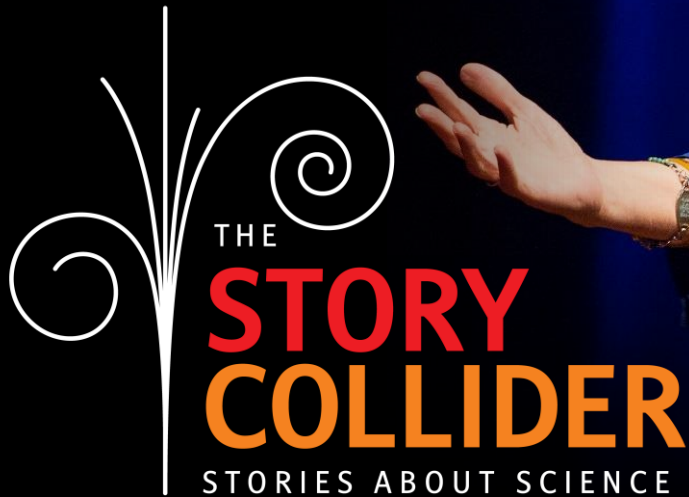
Speaker: Erin Barker, The Story Collider

August 17, 2019

Visit kif1a.org/2019Conference to watch a recording of this presentation.

THE POWER OF YOUR STORY

constructing rare disease narratives



© The Story Collider (2018)



@StoryCollider
@ErinHBarker

KIF1A.ORG
AUGUST 17, 2019

PODCAST



THE STORY COLLIDER

TRUE, PERSONAL STORIES ABOUT SCIENCE



[HOME](#) [SHOWS](#) [PODCAST](#) [WORKSHOPS](#) [UPDATES](#) [MORE](#)

 Search



SENSE OF TOUCH: STORIES ABOUT THE POWER OF CONTACT

Science journalist Sushma Subramanian experiments with haptic technology to connect with her long-distance fiancé, and Nick Andersen's type 1 diabetes begins to affect his dating life.

Oct 6, 2018



OVERWHELMED: STORIES ABOUT BEING IN OVER OUR HEADS

Fiona Calvert is a crier — but when she starts her PhD, she promises herself she'll never cry in front of her colleagues, and after graduating with his PhD, Shane Hanlon struggles to find balance in his science career.

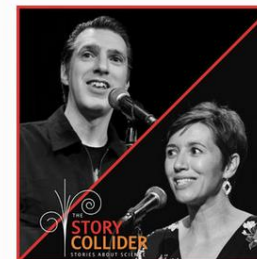
Sep 28, 2018



SCIENCE SAVED MY LIFE: STORIES ABOUT LIFE-SAVING PASSION

When Cailin Gallinger struggles with her gender identity in college, her volunteer position in a plant lab becomes a lifeline, and in the midst of homelessness and abuse, Rose DF dreams of a life in science.

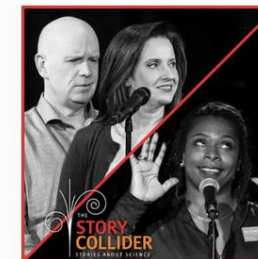
Sep 21, 2018



FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS: STORIES ABOUT IMPROVISING

Comedian Joseph Scrimshaw is terrified of messing up when his new museum job requires him to bake, and science writer Cassandra Willyard is frustrated by the restrictions put on her during her pregnancy.

Sep 14, 2018



EXPECTATIONS: STORIES ABOUT SURPRISING DISCOVERIES

Neuroscientists Susana Martinez-Conde and Stephen Macknik are surprised by what they learn when they investigate deception at a psychic convention, and while working in the South Sudan, OB-GYN Africa Stewart must wait for an elder's permission before treating a

SHOWS



Dr. Bianca Jones Marlin

Photo © 2018 - The Story Collider

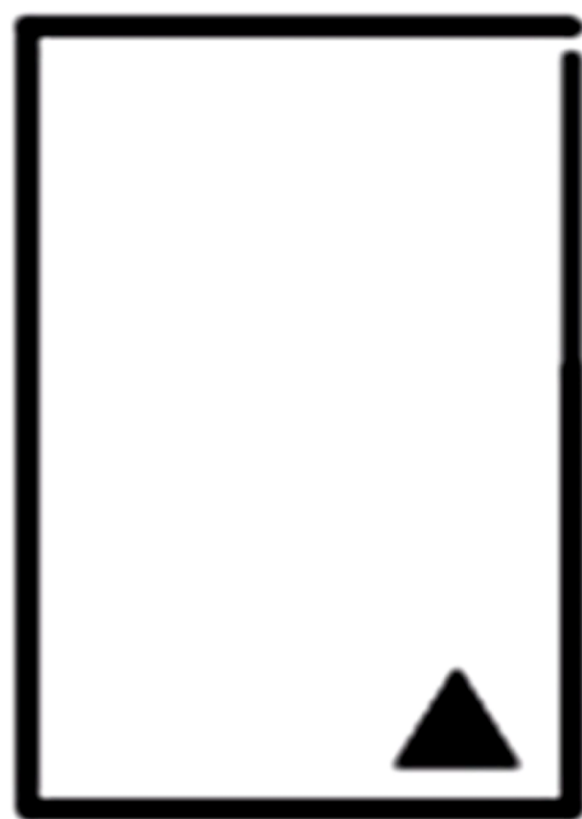
narratives are

more interesting

more understandable

more believable

more persuasive





Interactions among Collective Spectators Facilitate Eyeblink Synchronization

1 Department of Education, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo ward, Tokyo, Japan. **2** Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo ward, Tokyo, Japan.

 CrossMark
click for updates

Funding: Support was provided by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Grant-in-Aid for Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Fellows #2408089 to RN (https://akaken.nii.ac.jp/pd/p12_08089.en.html) and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research(A) #24243062 to TO (https://akaken.nii.ac.jp/pd/p12_24243062.en.html). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Whereas the entrainment of movements has been known as a basis of collective cognitive processes among audience members, the effect of the audience's attention on the effect of interactions among audience members (attractive or repulsive), the results were compared: (1) the experimental group viewed and seven first-time viewers control condition, where the audience members viewed videotaped performances (previous study.) The results of this study showed that the effect of asynchrony (i.e., $\Delta t_{\text{interact}}$) was much more significant. Frequent viewers had more progressed, while a strong attractive effect was observed. The attractive effect of interaction was significant for cognitive and somatic

What makes a live performance so exciting are likely a dominant factor. In recent times, of human behaviors such as body movements and personal communications. Behaviors of positive interactions among participants. The basis of the shared group affect [3]. A cognitive aspect of entrainment in live performance share a similar understanding of the music can influence affinity or temporal coherence members during live performance. Interactions among audience members

frontiers
in Psychology

Emotionally excited eyeblink-rate variability predicts an experience of transportation into the narrative world

¹ Faculty of Education, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, ² College of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, ³ Graduate School of Information Science and Technology, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, ⁴ Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Collective spectator communications such as oral presentations, movies, and storytelling performances are ubiquitous in human culture. This study investigated the effects of past viewing experiences and differences in expressive performance on an audience's transporitive experience into a created world of a storytelling performance. In the experiment, 60 participants (mean age = 34.12 years, SD = 13.18 years, range 18–63 years) were assigned to watch one of two videotaped performances that were played (1) in an orthodox way for frequent viewers and (2) in a modified way aimed at easier comprehension for first-time viewers. Eyeblink synchronization among participants was quantified by employing distance-based measurements of spike trains, *D_{Spike}* and *D_{Interval}* (Victor and Purpura, 1997). The results indicated that even non-familiar participants' eyeblinks were synchronized as the story progressed and that the effect of the viewing experience on transportation was weak. Rather, the results of a multiple regression analysis demonstrated that the degrees of transportation could be predicted by a retrospectively reported humor experience and higher real-time variability (i.e., logarithmic transformed SD) of inter blink intervals during a performance viewing. The results are discussed from the viewpoint in which the extent of eyeblink synchronization and eyeblink-rate variability acts as an index of the inner experience of audience members.

Keywords: eyeblink-rate variability, eyeblink synchronization, transportation, viewing experience, Rakugo, expert

Collective spectator communications such as oral presentations, movies, and storytelling performances are ubiquitous in human culture. Spectators who share time and space frequently involve their minds and bodies in fascinating performances. Some spectators would describe their experience as being 'carried away' by the story. This engrossing temporal experience is known as "transportation into the narrative world" (Sestir and Green, 2010). In a previous study, researchers summarized facilitators of narrative transportation (Van Laer et al., 2014). For instance, Van Laer et al. (2014, p. 803) and pointed out that stories containing more identifiable characters to audience members, plotlines that storytelling audiences can imagine, and verisimilitude all increase the likelihood that a narrative transportation will occur. In addition, an audience

*Correspondence:
Ryota Nomura,
Faculty of Education, the University
of Tokyo, 7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo
Ward, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan
nomuraryota@gmail.com

Citation:
Nomura R, Hino K, Shimazu M,
Liang Y and Okada T (2015)
Emotionally excited eyeblink-rate
variability predicts an experience of
transportation into the narrative world.
Front. Psychol. 6:447.
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2015.00447

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Narrative Style Influences Citation Frequency in Climate Change Science

Ann Hillier, Ryan P. Kelly*, Terrie Kilger

School of Marine & Environmental Affairs, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, United States of America

*rp.kelly@uw.edu

Abstract

Peer-reviewed publications focusing on climate change are growing exponentially with the consequence that the uptake and influence of individual papers varies greatly. Here, we derive metrics of narrativity from psychology and literary theory, and use these metrics to test the hypothesis that more narrative climate change writing is more likely to be influential using citation frequency as a proxy for influence. From a sample of 732 scientific abstracts drawn from the climate change literature, we find that articles with more narrative abstracts are cited more often. This effect is closely associated with journal identity: higher-impact journals tend to feature more narrative articles, and these articles tend to be cited more often. These results suggest that writing in a more narrative style increases the uptake and influence of articles in climate literature, and perhaps in scientific literature more broadly.



CrossMark
click for updates

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Hillier A, Kelly RP, Kilger T (2016) Narrative Style Influences Citation Frequency in Climate Change Science. PLoS ONE 11(12): e0167983. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0167983

Editor: Gary S. Blotto, University of Brighton, UNITED KINGDOM

Received: September 7, 2016

Accepted: November 23, 2016

Published: December 15, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 Hillier et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

Funding: The authors received no specific funding for this work.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Introduction

Climate change is among the most compelling issues now confronting science and society, and climate science as a research endeavor has grown accordingly over the past decade. The number of scholarly publications is increasing exponentially, doubling every 5–6 years [1]. The volume of climate science publications now being produced far exceeds the ability of individual investigators to read, remember, and use. Accordingly, it is increasingly important that individual articles be presented in a way that facilitates the uptake of climate science and increases the salience of their individual research contributions.

Evidence from psychology and literary theory suggests that audiences better understand and remember narrative writing in comparison with expository writing [2,3], and new evidence from neuroscience has revealed a specific region in the brain that is activated by stories [4]. Narrative writing tells a story through related events [5], whereas expository writing relates facts without much social context. Presenting the same information in a more narrative way has the potential to increase its uptake—an especially attractive prospect in the context of climate science and scientific writing generally—and consequently, narratives are widely recognized as powerful tools of communication [2,6].

Despite this, professional scientific writing tends to be more expository than narrative, prioritizing objective observations made by detached researchers and relying on the logical

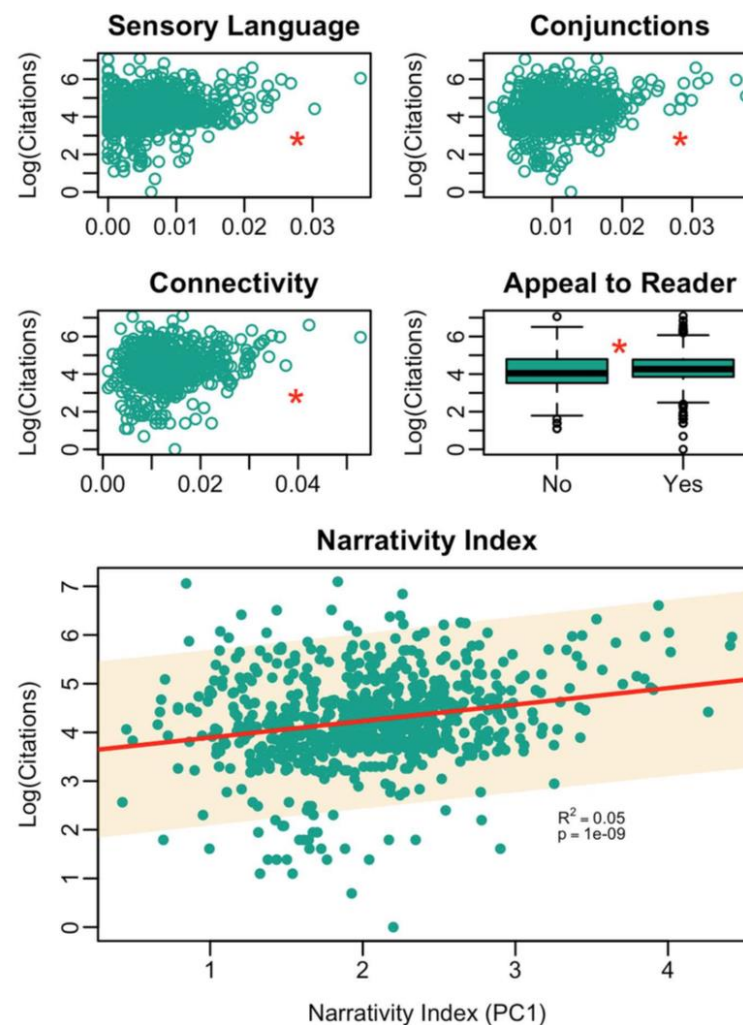


Fig 1. Multipanel plot depicting the relationship between narrativity (individual indicators and single narrativity index given by PC1, labeled individually) and article citation frequency. The use of sensory language, conjunctions, connectivity, and appeal to the reader are significantly correlated with article citation frequency. PC1 index of narrativity is significantly correlated with article citation frequency (linear regression; shaded area indicates 95% confidence interval for the linear model parameters).

why stories?

give voice to experience
bear witness to suffering
construct identity
galvanize action



Erin Barker
NYC Moth StorySLAM: Love Hurts

why stories?

connect and find community

find meaning

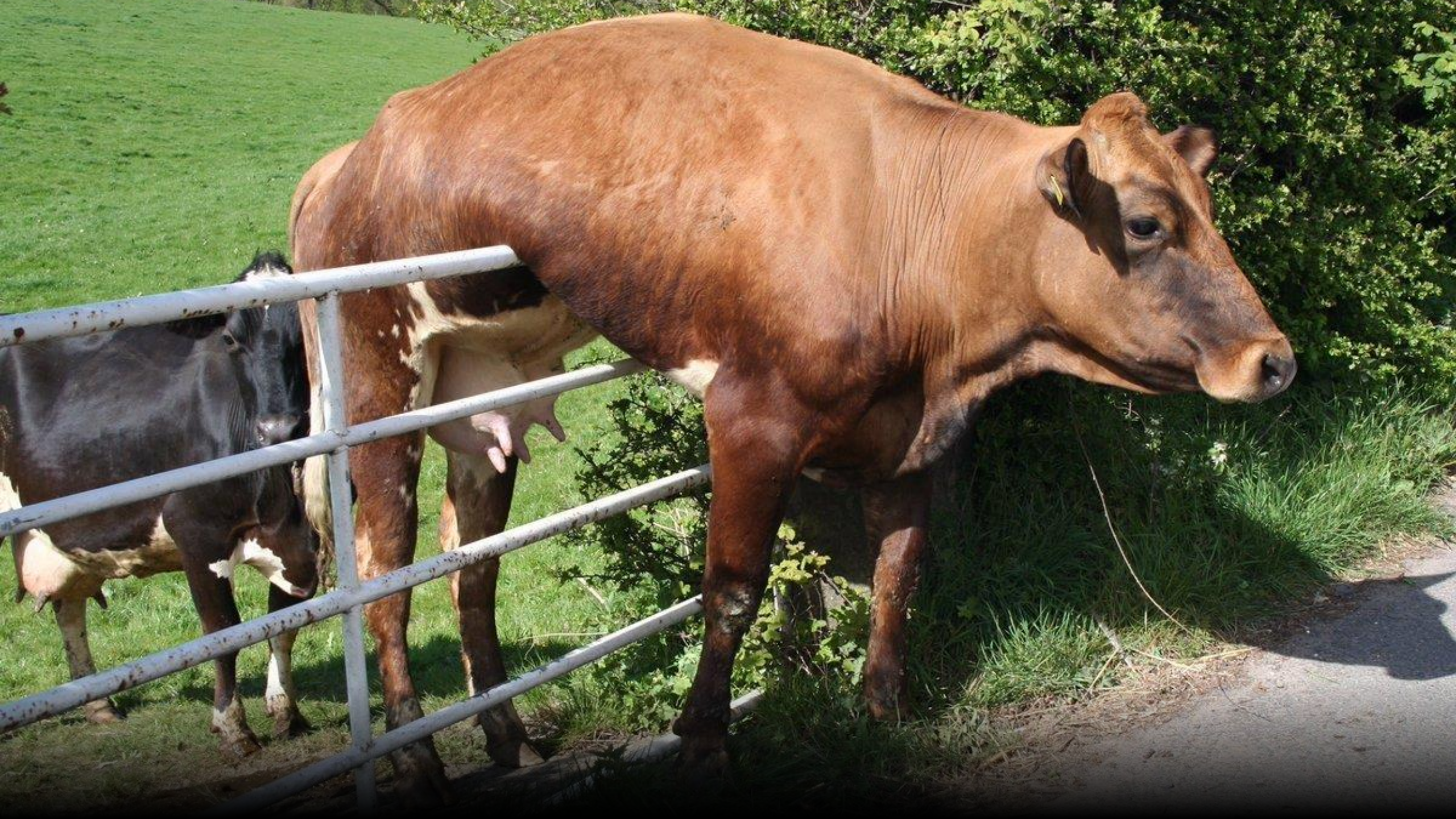
be understood

be heard

SCENES



STORY ARC





in what ways has this experience
changed you as a person?

how has your perspective shifted
over the course of your experience?

what has surprised you?

VULNERABILITY

your dreams and goals
your relationships
your everyday life





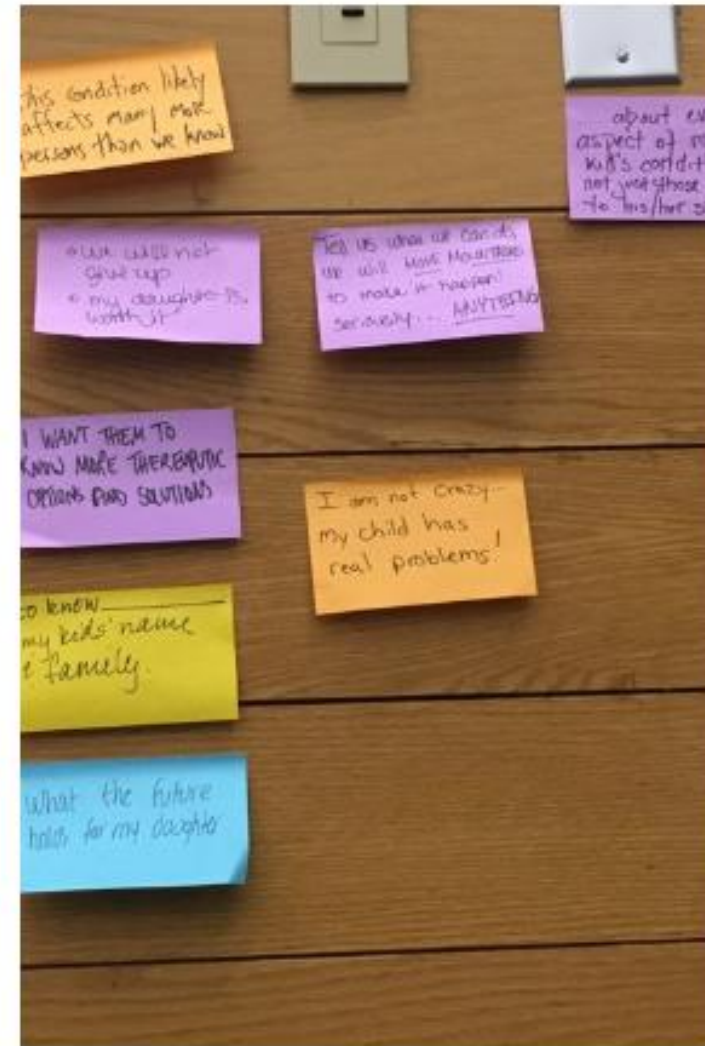
Dr. Elorm Avakame
© The Story Collider 2018

it's your story

TELL IT

WELL

Bonus Content:
*Telling Stories About Rare
Disease & Chronic Illness,*
written by Erin Barker after the
KAND Conference



Telling Stories About Rare
Disease & Chronic Illness

Aug 21, 2019