



Story-Based Case Studies

Brad Cochrane

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE STATISTIC

Book One—Spinning Skills into Insight

Book Two—Case Studies from the Real World

Book Three—The Science Behind the Brain

*In memory of Carol T. Falkowski
who always reminded me to live out loud.*

Story-Wheel—Story-Based Case Studies
The Pen is Mightier than the Statistic

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www.StoryWheel.net



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Reference guide showcasing various stories from entertainment, business, and personal experiences.

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Evinrude
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Novo Nordisk
Groundhog Day Movie

Book Three—The Science Behind the Brain

Academic exploration of the storytelling model as well as thinking processes.

A Story First
Story-Wheel
Storytelling Science

Note: This content is divided into three books. They can be downloaded individually or all as a complete work. Each stands alone but gains full momentum when combined with the others.

Disclaimer. As Case Study examples, I present several fictional stories and marketing campaigns under educational Fair Use guidelines. My views are my own; I do not endorse any brand, nor have the companies had any input. Publicly available marketing materials are shown with the understanding that specific campaigns may change over time. Apply the overall strategies to your own products and services.

Why use a Story-Based Case Study?

In today's crowded marketplace, sales professionals need more than data sheets and feature lists to stand out—they need the ability to make their solutions *matter*. A story-based case study does exactly that. It transforms a collection of facts into a compelling narrative that helps the buyer see themselves in the situation, understand the problem, and envision the outcome. Instead of merely describing value, a story-based case study *demonstrates* it through a relatable journey.

A case study can be about a product, service, invention, or the idea that you are trustworthy. It can live anywhere—on a website, in a handout, or inside a technical sheet—but it's most effective in a casual sales conversation. That's when customers look for social proof, operational realities, and a sense of how you or your solution actually works in the real world.

The problem is that most salespeople are trained to rely on data, specs, and capabilities. The assumption is that buyers decide through logic alone. The result? Conversations become data dumps filled with charts, metrics, and features. While that information matters, it rarely creates emotional engagement or gives the buyer a message they can remember—let alone retell. The buyer ends up informed but unmoved.

Story-based case studies break through that barrier. They work because they reflect how people naturally think and relate. A good story provides context, emotion, and meaning—three elements that data alone can't supply. It gives the buyer a problem to empathize with and a resolution that shows real-world value. Abstract benefits become concrete as customers grasp relevance behind your solution to their problem.

Neuroscience backs this up. When someone listens to a story, their brain lights up in multiple areas: language, emotion, and even sensory and motor regions. The brain basically *rehearses* the experience and helps buyers internalize the idea, imagine themselves in the situation, and feel more confident about the decision.



That's what a story-based case study delivers. It elevates a sales conversation from listing features to sharing a persuasive narrative buyers understand, remember, and act on.

But here's the problem: coming up with a compelling story-based case study is hard. It's too easy to fall into a boring academic lecture or an even more mind-deadening technical data dump.

I created the Story-Wheel model to streamline the complex task of writing. It's a powerful shortcut to help you quickly write compelling stories that move your prospect to customer.

Your first task is picking a case study. It can be your product or service.

Perhaps an incident that reveals the company's ethos. Maybe an example of meeting a customer challenge successfully. Or a signature story explaining a unique concept.

Remember, we don't sell a product; we sell the adoption of an idea. The sale follows naturally. The lesson of the story is that it can't be completed without your specific product. You don't sell the idea of a car; you sell the adventure that can only be experienced through driving a Chevrolet.

Focus on one case study. Work on the exercises today, revisit them tomorrow. Although the workbook highlights different story examples, the lessons apply to creating your powerful story-based case study.

When to use a Story-Based Case Study

Building Trust

A story-based case study reveals your character, not just your product. For instance, instead of claiming reliability, share a brief story about a customer faced an unexpected challenge and you stepped in—staying late, going on-site, or advocating internally. The point isn't heroics; it's proving that you show up when it counts, letting prospects feel who you are, not just what you sell.

Overcoming a Prospect's Skepticism

When a buyer doubts your claims, a story offers proof without argument. Show how a real customer faced the same concern, tried solutions, and succeeded. The story replaces abstract promises with relatable evidence, gently dissolving skepticism.

Explaining a Complex Solution Simply

Bring abstract concepts or sophisticated products to life. Ideas and features feel distant until grounded in a real situation with real people. Share a story about someone who faced a relatable problem, applied your solution, struggled a bit, refined their approach, and succeeded. Showing the product or idea in action—what happened, why it mattered, and what changed—makes the complex feel concrete. The story turns theory and technical detail into something intuitive, memorable, and believable.

Differentiating from a Competitor

In crowded markets, prospects often believe that all vendors are the same. A story-based case study helps break that assumption by showcasing your uniqueness—the something that no one else has. The narrative highlights real-world differences—not slogans or bullet points. Prospects walk away with a vivid example of why your offering is not interchangeable with others.

Reframing the Prospect's Problem

When prospects focus on the wrong issue, a story can shift perspective. Show how another customer misunderstood the real problem and suffered lost time, extra costs, or missed opportunities. The story reveals the deeper issue and how solving it with your product or idea created better results.

Moving a Stalled Deal Forward

Deals stall when prospects hesitate. A story about a similar customer who paused, then acted and saw quick results offers reassurance. It shows hesitation is normal but action drives momentum, giving the buyer confidence to move forward.

Book One—Spinning Skills into Insight

Introducing the Story-Wheel Model

Your sales success depends on communication. Done poorly, you stall. Done well, you soar. What does a sale mean? For you: a decent commission, promotion, and status—everything you deserve. For your company: increasing profits, prosperity, and a great reputation.

Storytelling is key because the human brain is wired for story. It's how we learn, understand, and remember.

But... coming up with a compelling story is hard, complex, and time-consuming. You need a powerful shortcut to help you streamline the cumbersome process. Introducing the Story-Wheel so that you can learn to spin a story quickly.

Imagine a bicycle rolling down a pathway. The spinning wheels are held together from hub to rim by spokes necessary to align the wheel, straight and true—the Story-Wheel™.



1. The story begins with *All Good*; the world is stable and predictable.
2. Then, an *Oh, Shift!* event changes everything.
3. The desire to *Wish-Back* to the way before drives the story forward.
4. Conventional solutions to the problem don't work leaving one to *Run in Place*.
5. Then, an unexpected insight is revealed in a *Eureka!* moment...
6. ...in which *Restorify* makes thing right again, in fact, even better.
7. The lesson learned along the way makes us all *Wiser*.

How to Create Your Story-Wheel



The Story-Wheel model is a wheel with spokes that represent each stage of your story. On the following pages, create rough notes of each stage. Then, you'll transfer those onto the single Story-Wheel Generator page to create your first draft.

Or, to add a bit of fun, use a paper plate.
(You can hang it on your wall as a writing aid.)



The Story-Wheel generates **velocity**, and your content creates **mass**. Multiply those together to increase your **momentum** as an effective storyteller.

Using the template to outline your story is straightforward. But writing is rewriting so do the exercises today and revisit them tomorrow ...and the day after that. You'll find that certain aspects change as the real story is revealed. Words without action don't mean a thing.

In the end, you'll have your own story-based case study. And more importantly, you'll have the skills to easily create new ones.

As a storyteller, your job is taking people on a journey from one place to another; from where they are now to where they will be. Learning storytelling is an esoteric endeavor suitable for writing novels or major motion pictures but who has time for a deep dive? That's why I've made story-creation easy for you through this simple model. It's the result of scientific research integrated with real world experience teaching thousands to communicate well under pressure.



The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle described stories as "Character in Action" and considered it the basis of epic storytelling. They say that character is what you do when no one is looking. But customers *are* looking and asking, "What's your story?"

Give them what they want. Recount a story that illuminates the genuine character of a person, a company, or a product. Reveal an insight that proves passion, determination, or capability. Remember, your goal is to teach a lesson. And for sales, that lesson is your product.

A story is a journey, and you're the travel guide. It's up to you to make the trip entertaining as well as educational; unpredictable but safe. At the core, a story is transformation. It could be a character, or it could be a community. But it's always an alteration of the listener's perspective. Change their world for the better.

You can do this.

As with everything, you'll get out what you put in. In that spirit, I commit to giving you, my best.

BRAD COCHRANE

Case Study | Radiant Residence

A typical sales pitch for a heating contractor is something like this:



Radiant Residence offers superior radiant floor heating systems for houses. Using the latest technologies, we bring energy efficiency, comfort, and over 25 years of installation experience.

This one-way monologue lists features rather than starts a sales conversation, ends rather than begins. What if a story-based case study were presented instead?



I love the fresh winter snowfall in Minnesota. Playing outdoors on a snowmobile, skiing, skating, or just a walk. It's wonderful until my feet are cold. Then, I can only think of warming my toes. So, I head inside and stamp the snow off my boots, slip them off, and stand fidgeting on the floor's heating vent in wet socks.

That doesn't work so I crowd around the fireplace and hope to find the balance between too cold and too hot. Eventually nature calls so I scamper to the bathroom across a chilly floor and back again. I'm feeling like a caged timber wolf relentlessly pacing in discontent.

Instead of chasing the heat, what if the heat is where I am right now? Radiant floor heat keeps my feet warm anywhere and everywhere in my home. I can finally relax. Radiant Residence. We don't sell heating systems; we sell toasty toes.

Using the Story-Wheel model, a story-based case study that makes a connection is easily written. Underpinned by the *Wiser* lesson of toasty toes, a conversation can go forward.

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Radiant floor heat keeps my feet warm anywhere and everywhere in my home. I can finally relax.

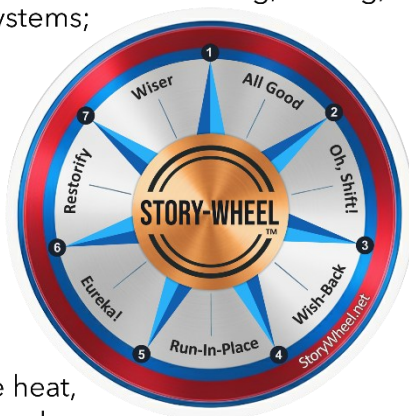
Instead of chasing the heat, what if the heat is where I am right now?

I love a fresh winter snowfall in Minnesota. Playing outdoors on a snowmobile, skiing, skating, or just a walk.

It's wonderful until my feet are cold.

Then, I can only think of warming my toes.

Inside, I pace from the fireplace to the floor vents searching out elusive heat.





All Good

Context

Stories begin with *All Good*, the way things are right now. It's the context of a stable, unchanging, normal world in which the rules—good or ill—remain consistent.

Overall, it's defined by external attributes governed by physical place, time, and state of security. For the person involved, it's characterized by emotional internal pressures motivated by fear, craving, or self-worth. Don't overlook personal values. There might be a yearning for something better, an aspiration. There can be a sense of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the current state.

A smart salesperson focuses on the customer's context, not their own. Describe their world. What are the five things to know about them? What do they have; what do they need? Explore both external influences as well as internal beliefs/values. How does an emotional state color their perception of the world?

Find connection points to your story, that is, an on-ramp to the freeway. Start with where they are.

Book Two Case Studies: Ring Video Doorbell, The Barbie Movie

Enter Text



Oh, Shift!

Complication

Here comes the *Oh, Shift!* —a complication that disrupts the normal world. Usually, it’s an outside force in the form of a calamity. That could be an actual disaster such as a tornado or a perceived disaster such as new federal reporting rules. In fantasies, it’s a Magic Spell. Sometimes, it’s an internal force such as a realization of a hard truth or the desire to change for the better. In any case, the world is now very different.

Be careful of imposing your own perception onto your subject’s complication. For instance, you might assume that a company’s *Oh, Shift!* is to increase sales but that’s their normal expectation in a world of *All Good*.... However, a competitor suddenly dominating the market is the real *Oh, Shift!* complication.

Don’t be shy; use a powerful *Oh, Shift!* that really shakes things up. Describe a big change: an external force, an internal fear, or a new perception. Yet also be real, reflect authenticity, and engender trust.

Book Two Case Studies: Homes.com, Listerine Legacy #1

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Wish-Back

Desire

The powerful desire to solve what went wrong and return to normalcy is the *Wish-Back*. As a writing device, its purpose is to drive the story forward and create momentum. A powerful *Wish-Back* carries the reader through the lulls.

Your subject can desire to go back the previous world or go forward to an aspirational world. In some cases, it's a desire to undo a wrong or execute a rescue. Oftentimes, the desire is driven by an underlying emotional motivation. In general, people want to avoid pain or pursue pleasure.

Describe your subject's driving desire whether tangible, imaginary, emotional, or something else.

Book Two Case Study: Flex-Seal, Evinrude

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Running In Place

Tactics

Conventional solutions—or tactics—are pursued but inevitably fail leaving one *Running In Place*.

A quirk of humanity is to gloss over failures and single out triumphs. But a story in which everything goes smoothly isn't very interesting at all. People are tolerant of mistakes that are made on the road to success. Learning by observation is the ultimate survival trait.

Think of it as a series of challenges that your “hero” faces. In a Romantic Comedy movie, the two main characters will deny their true feelings until succumbing to inevitable love. In your story-based case study, your subject works through and eliminates the obvious answers. (Don't worry, the correct solution reveals itself in the next section *Eureka!*)

Generally, use three attempts and setbacks, but that's not a hard and fast rule.

Book Two Case Study: Post-It Notes

Enter Conventional Solution 1

Enter Conventional Solution 2

Enter Conventional Solution 3



Eureka!

Unexpected Insight

Unexpectedly, an insight reveals itself. *Eureka!*

This is the realm of innovation in which two seemingly unconnected ideas are combined to create something new. It isn't merely an improvement of an existing product or process but rather a key that opens a door to a whole new world.

It may be a different perspective, a new tool, or a universal truth. It's a twist in the plot. In mysteries, it's the moment that the detective discovers the final clue hidden in plain sight. In a sales message, it's the way that the product solves a problem in a way that competitors can't.

The *Eureka!* moment is crucial to the story-based case study and essential to the overall lesson learned (explored in the later section *Wiser*).

Finding the *Eureka!* might be difficult. It can be lurking beneath the surface or hidden in plain sight. Changing perspective is good practice. Look past the intended use and ask an end-user what they find appealing. For instance, duct-tape began as a specific solution in the home heating industry: a way to seal air ducts. The unexpected insight is its versatility. If you're stuck, write a story from your product's point of view.

Book Two Case Study: Water Alarm
Listerine Legacy #2

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Restorify

Resolution

Finally, the *Eureka!* is applied to the *Oh, Shift!* to *Restorify* the world. But here's the kicker: a new world emerges that is different than, and better than, the old normal world. If your story-based case study merely solves the *Oh, Shift!* then it falls short. However, if it can *Restorify* the *Oh Shift!* while being significantly better, then the story-based case study drives engagement.

There's a concept in marketing called *Ten Times Better*. This means that customers assign a cost to switching to a new product. The benefit of that switch needs to greatly outweigh the cost. In sales, the *Restorify* isn't merely a "good as" a rival, or even "better than," but an ascension to a vastly superior outcome. What is the *Ten Times Better* outcome?

Book Two Case Study: The Wright Flyer, Zoom

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Wiser

The Lesson

Everyone wants a satisfying conclusion. That's the lesson—what has been learned along the way. Through a story, your listener internalizes a new viewpoint. It's the insight that makes them Wiser.

In fables, it's the moral. Can you tie your story-based case study to a universal truth? For instance, the idea that one should *prepare for the bad when times are good* shows up in the Bible, Aesop's Fables, and Allstate's Mayhem.

In a sales message, it's the adoption of an idea (that precedes a sale). More specifically, it's the belief that the story cannot be completed without your specific product. Don't fall into the trap of promoting a general category that includes competitors. To be effective, separate your product from the realm of common commodities into the rarefied atmosphere of a specialty.

Consider the lesson of the lesson. What insight makes your listener Wiser? Is there a universal truth? Why is your product essential to the story?

Book Two Case Study: Chevrolet, Amazon

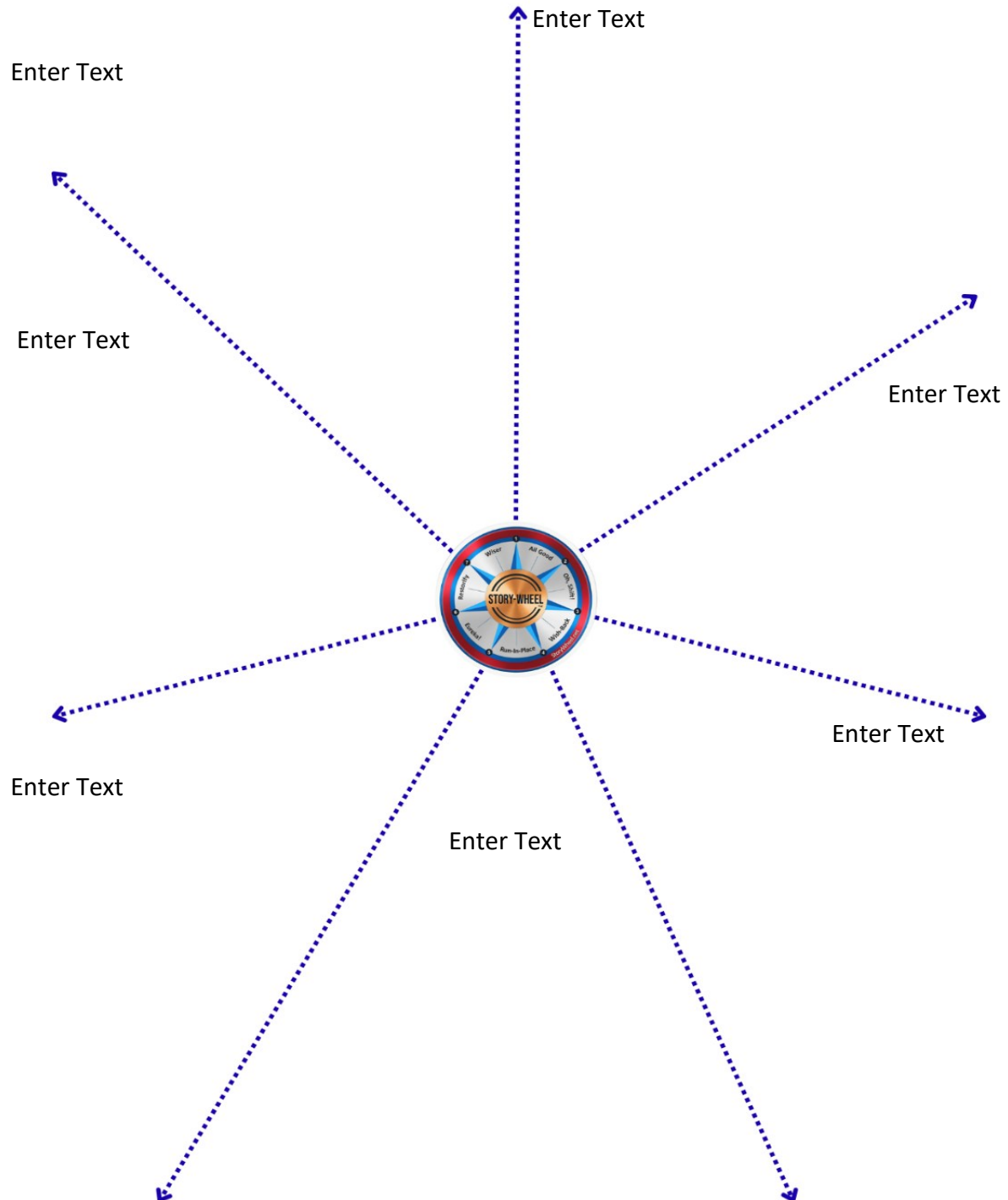
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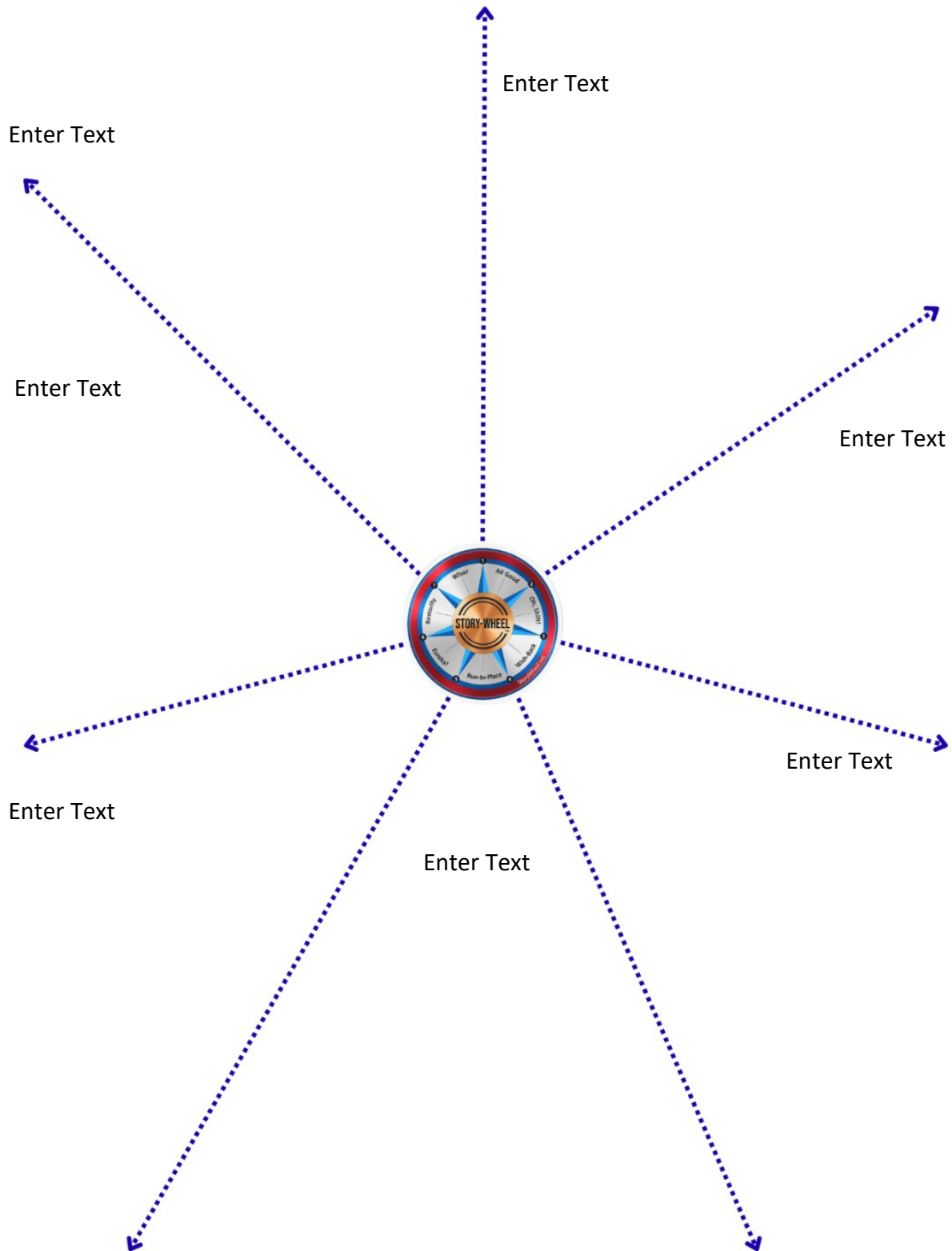


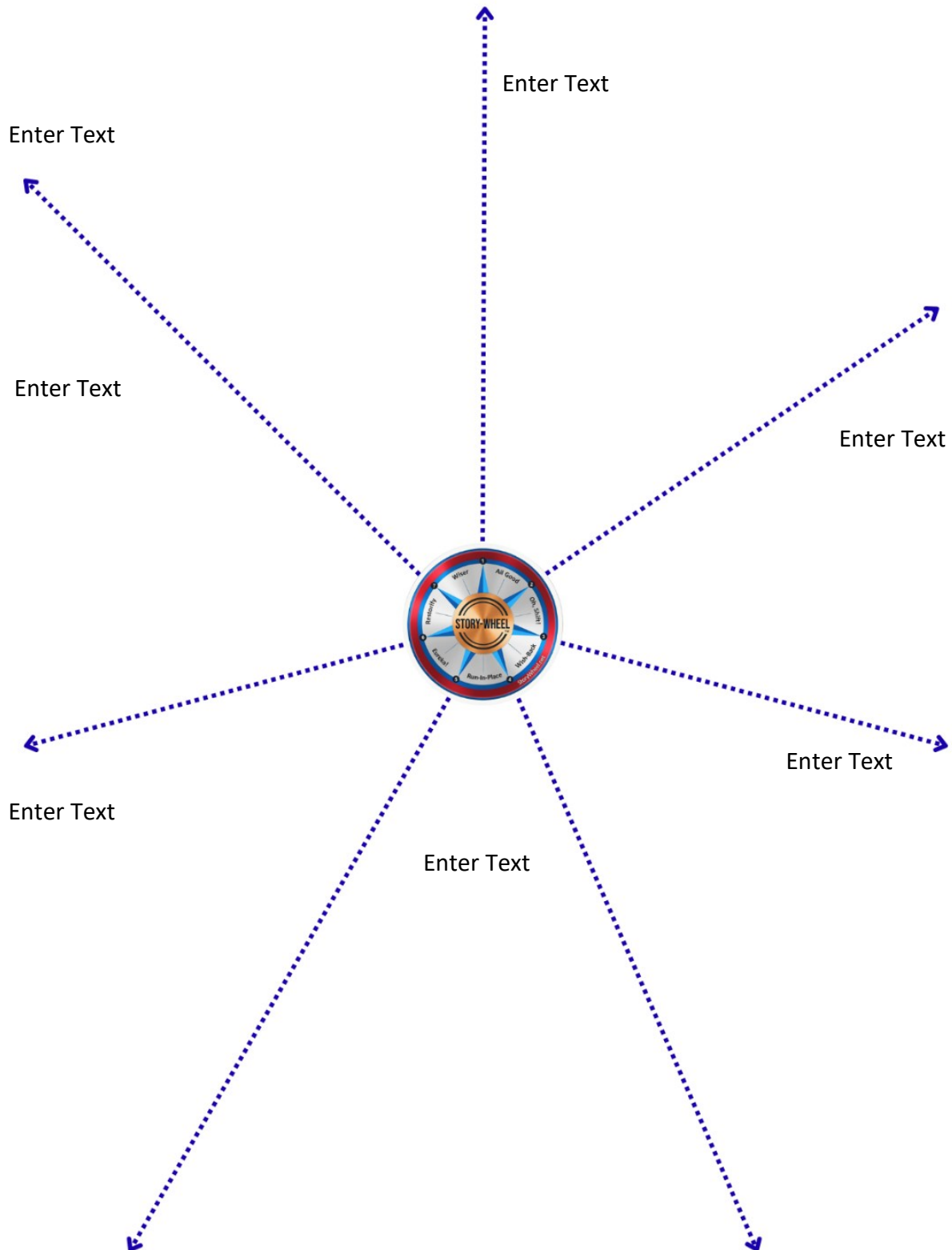
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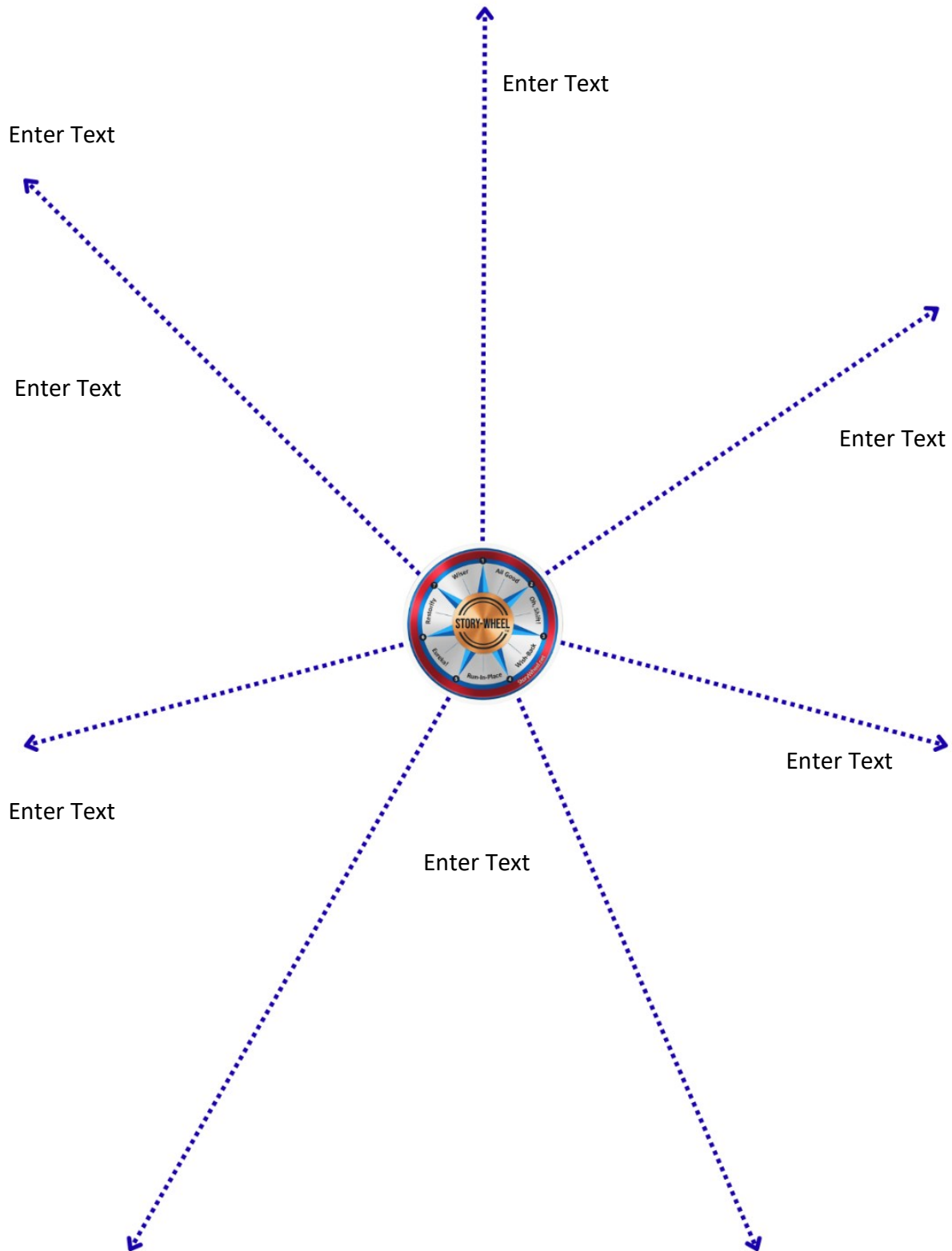
Write it! Tell it!

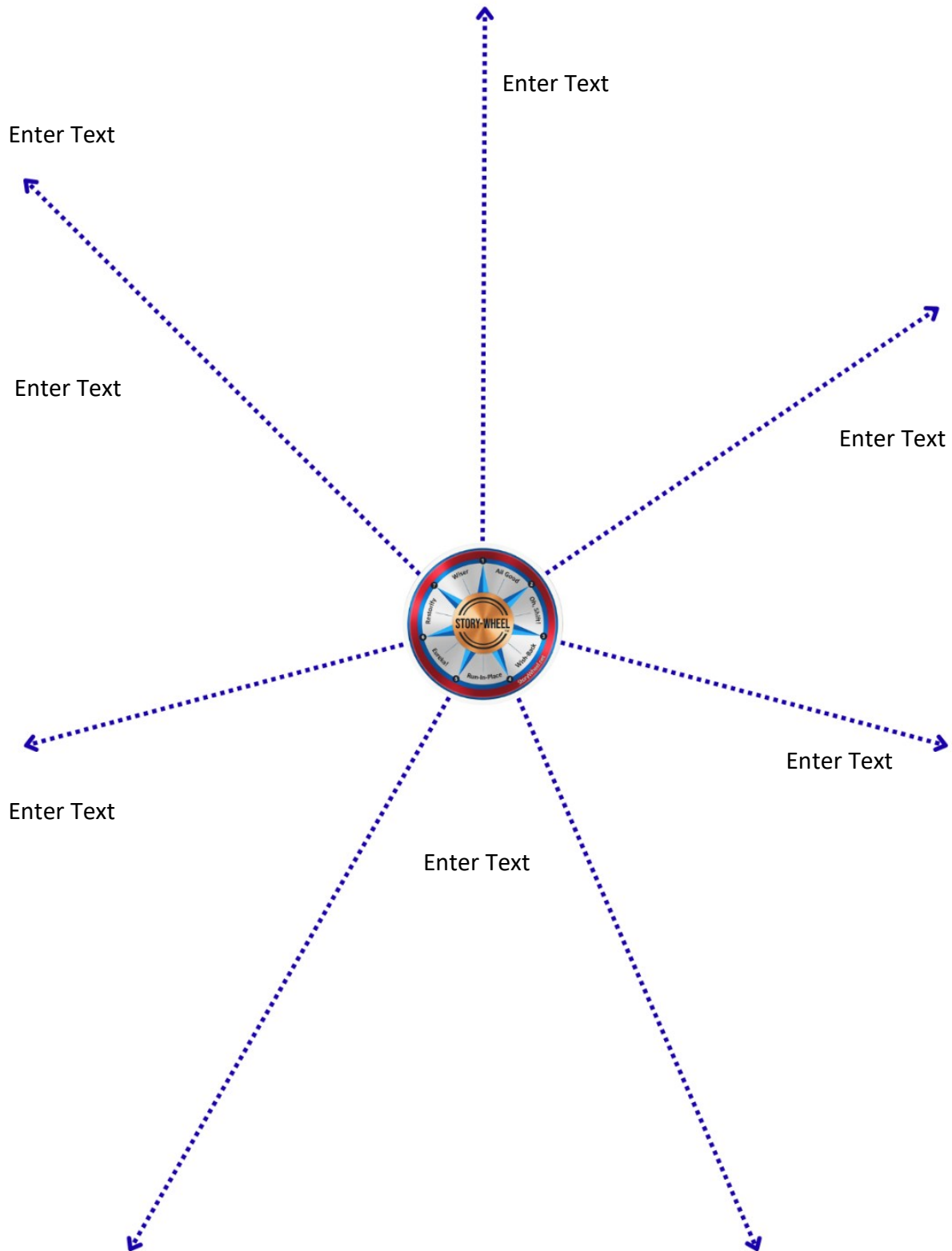
Now that you've created the parts, integrate them into the complete story. Take your exercise notes and summarize them below. Write and re-write. Start messy and then refine your story so that it's powerful, genuine, and persuasive. Practice, internalize, and present.











Case Study | My Personal Mission



It's been said that salespeople sell themselves first and the product second. A story that reveals who you are, your values, and commitment to your customer's success goes a long way in establishing trust. This is my story:

In a long career of telling stories, my proudest moment came creating a PBS documentary during the earliest days of the AIDS epidemic. The prevailing view of victims was negative and homophobic. We wanted to change that.

We interviewed researchers, politicians, and doctors. Our show began to look like every other TV news story.

Instead of going big, we went small. By documenting the lives, struggles, and aspirations of Shaun, Bobby, and Cleve, we revealed AIDS/HIV sufferers and caregivers as real people in real pain. We influenced public perception and sparked a change in attitude and media coverage. Those People went on to win an Emmy.

Ever since, my personal mission has been to champion storytelling because of the way it can change how people think, feel, and act.

You'll see versions of this story throughout my marketing content. My personal mission is the guiding principle that informs everything I do. It's honest, authentic, and you know that I'm completely committed to empowering you as a storyteller.

Let's deconstruct my story. Notice that some spokes are condensed while others are expanded. In your own story, exercise your best judgment for flow and balance.

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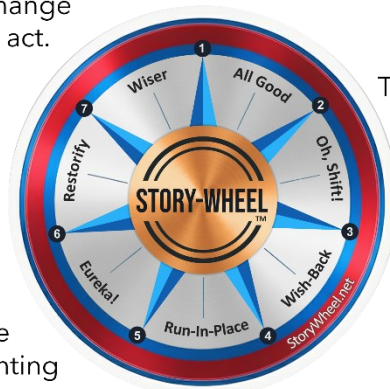
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Let's chat! | Brad Cochran

Changing the conversation through undeniable storytelling. Story Coach, Copywriter, Author, Speaker/Trainer, and Communication Professional.

[LinkedIn/IN/BradCochrane](#). Brad@twominutesale.com www.storyfirstspeaker.com

Workshop | Sell Under Pressure

“They’re ready for you.”

You’ve waited hours, weeks, and even months just for this one appointment; your chance to pitch your product and you’re ready. You stride into their office, desk piled high with paperwork. The prospect looks up and snaps, “Make it quick!” So, you speed through features before being ushered out. The conversation is over before it begins.

How’s that working for you?

Think of your investment in marketing, funneling, and sheer persistence needed just to get one-on-one time with a prospective buyer. And it's all been wasted. What if you could turn it around so they ask, *can you tell me more?* Instead of racing the countdown clock, you’ve earned more moments for a real sales conversation. It’s about winning the first two minutes—rare and short—that happen quickly and are gone. Saying the right thing at the right time makes the difference between a pass and a purchase. That’s effective selling. That’s performing under pressure.

Curiosity may have killed the cat but for humans it’s an essential survival characteristic; it’s hardwired into us. When entering a new environment, our brain goes on alert looking for danger or opportunity. The moment a customer identifies a sales environment, they subconsciously ask seven questions.

The program is organized around the *ECLIPSE Sales Stratagem*™ which provides those answers before they’re even asked.

Start here at www.TwoMinuteSale.com.

Workshop | Copy Selling Secrets

Is your copywriting a monologue? A one-way dump of product features? Or are you engaging your customer by conveying ideas in unexpected ways that surprise, stimulate, and validate?

If you tell someone a fact, you’ll trigger two parts of their brain. If you engage the brain’s natural processes, you’ll trigger seven. As a professional who wants to influence how people think, feel, and act, would you rather lead facts or something more?

In truth, people make decisions emotionally and then seek out the facts to support their decision. It’s a novel approach that competitors miss.

Writing well is a skill that you can learn. But just as a football player lifts weights to build strength, you’ll need to stretch your creative muscles. Learning how to contour elevates your writing to a whole new level. Release your creativity as you develop writing skills. Follow the path to effective copy selling by enrolling in the exclusive *Copy Selling Secrets Workshop*.

Start here at www.TwoMinuteSale.com.

Certificate of Completion



THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE STATISTIC

BRAD COCHRANE

INSTRUCTOR

www.StoryWheel.net

PARTICIPANT

Book Two—Case Studies from the Real World

Case Study | Radiant Residence

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Case Study | **Ring Video Doorbell**

People naturally embrace the familiar. It's a form of prehistoric programming—we are wired to scan the forest or savannah for anything out of place. By understanding the context in which our customers live, we can identify the *All Good*: the unchanging world that feels comfortable. In a chaotic world, our product often simply helps people return to that familiar comfort. Nostalgia is a powerful motivator, whether for what once was or for what we imagine it once was.



Ring LLC – Public Domain

In sales, the typical model is problem-solution—but that's only part of the story. Without a familiar anchor to contrast against, the problem may not seem urgent. People only move forward when the new pain of inaction outweighs the comfort of the status quo.

The Ring Video Doorbell was introduced as a technological solution to a modern crime problem—porch pirates. Yet the very need it fulfills triggers a deeper human emotion that harkens back to a simpler time.

By revealing a problem customers didn't see, **Ring** created a new home-security category and turned hidden concerns into an everyday essential.

The **Ring Video Doorbell** turned real-time video and two-way talk into everyday convenience—and a strong front-door deterrent.

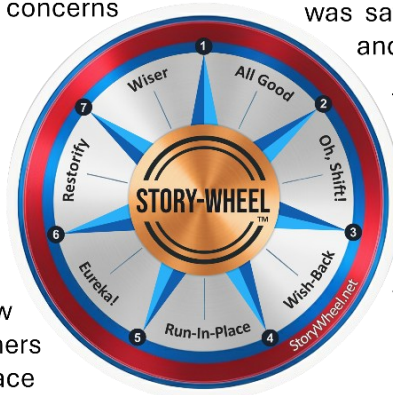
The founders of **Ring** saw the real issue: homeowners wanted visibility and peace of mind—something a lock alone couldn't provide.

Back when neighbors watched out for each other, homeowners assumed the front door was safe. Packages rarely went missing, and locks were “good enough.”

Then e-commerce exploded—and porch theft spiked.

Suddenly, people wanted the front door to feel safe again.

But the options were frustrating. Watching for deliveries was distracting, security cameras were expensive and complex, and picking up packages at a secure location was inconvenient.



Case Study | *The Barbie Movie*



It could have been a superficial tale about the adventures of a doll but with some great storytelling, *The Barbie Movie* became a summer blockbuster. How did the writers get there? Let's do a bit of deconstruction. The obvious model is *Hero's Journey* in which Barbie is called to adventure, picks up companions, faces her darker self, and emerges stronger to fix a broken world. Yet, in a great story, other models work just as well. Let's deconstruct it using the Story-Wheel.

From the film's opening moments, Barbieland is established as the perfectly normal realm of Barbie from the colorful colors to her permanently arched heels. It's truly a *All Good...* world. It's *wonderfulness* becomes a character in its own right to be extolled, aspired to, and ultimately rescued. The audience cares about Barbieland.

Instead of letting others tell us who we should be, we must become our own true selves.

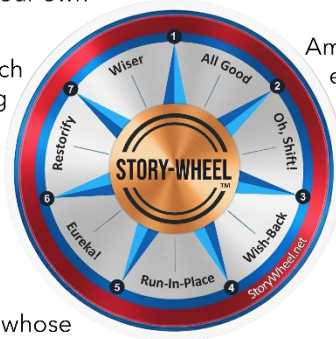
Barbie returns to Barbieland which is now dominated by Kens. Using the virtues of respect, self-worth, and cooperation, Barbieland returns to normal. But Barbie does not. With a new desire to become human, she returns to the real world and is complete.

Barbie meets an elderly lady whose kind eyes and well-earned wrinkles captivate her. Barbie realizes true beauty comes from within.

Stereotypical Barbie lives in Barbieland living the best life a doll can.

Amid all the fun, Barbie undergoes an existential crisis regarding her own mortality—an atypical thought for a plastic figurine. Her body reacts with bad breath, weight gain, and flat feet.

Terrified, Barbie wants to cure herself and go back to before.



Barbie learns that her afflictions stem from the unhappiness of a girl in the real world. She sets out to find her and set things right—a journey of misadventures..

- Barbie's misguided assumptions land her in trouble.
- She finds the girl, a teenager who attacks Barbie's self-identity.
- The Mattel Corporation pursues her with the goal of "putting her back into her box."

Case Study | **Homes.com**

The recognition of an *Oh, Shift!* moment comes slowly for some and instantly for others. In fast-moving industries, complications can appear suddenly and reset the market in a new direction. A story-based case study shows how a company succeeds by spotting these real *Oh, Shift!* moments early. In sales, we often assume our complication is simply “not selling enough.” But the drive to sell is actually the *All Good*—the normal world we operate in. The true complication arises when the marketplace shifts: financial trends, regulatory changes, or new technology. Recognizing these shifts quickly makes you a leader; missing them puts you behind your competitors.

Some companies even introduce a breakthrough that reshapes their industry—then grow complacent and miss the next *Oh, Shift!* moment entirely.



Consider the home-buying market, which has gone through several dramatic transformations. Real estate agents once held the power because they controlled a valuable resource: information. Then came Zillow. The power dynamic flipped as buyers arrived armed with their own research. Over time, though, the user experience became overloaded with ads, search results tilted toward the highest bidder, and—most frustrating for agents—the listings they created through hard work and relationships were sold as leads to their competitors.

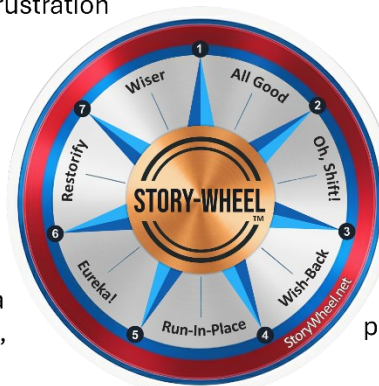
Homes.com recognized the real *Oh, Shift!* moment for agents and built a business model that addressed their frustrations and restored their value as trusted experts.

By aligning with agents instead of monetizing against them, **Homes.com** rebuilt trust in the portal world, turning frustration into momentum.

For real estate agents, Zillow was a fact of life. Buyers arrived better informed and further along in the sales cycle.

With a cleaner interface, no ad clutter, and listings that shined, agents began receiving higher-intent leads directly in their inboxes.

Then **Homes.com** offered a different path with a simple, agent-friendly principle: **“Your Listing, Your Lead.”**



Over time, the experience soured: ads cluttered the platform, and agents watched their hard-won listings sold as leads to competitors.

Frustrated, agents sought predictability.

They tried everything—investing heavily in algorithm tricks, replacing real estate skill with marketing tactics, and processing more leads at the cost of personal attention. Nothing worked.

Case Study | The Listerine Legacy #1

If your customer isn't experiencing an *Oh, Shift!*, you can create a *Complication*.

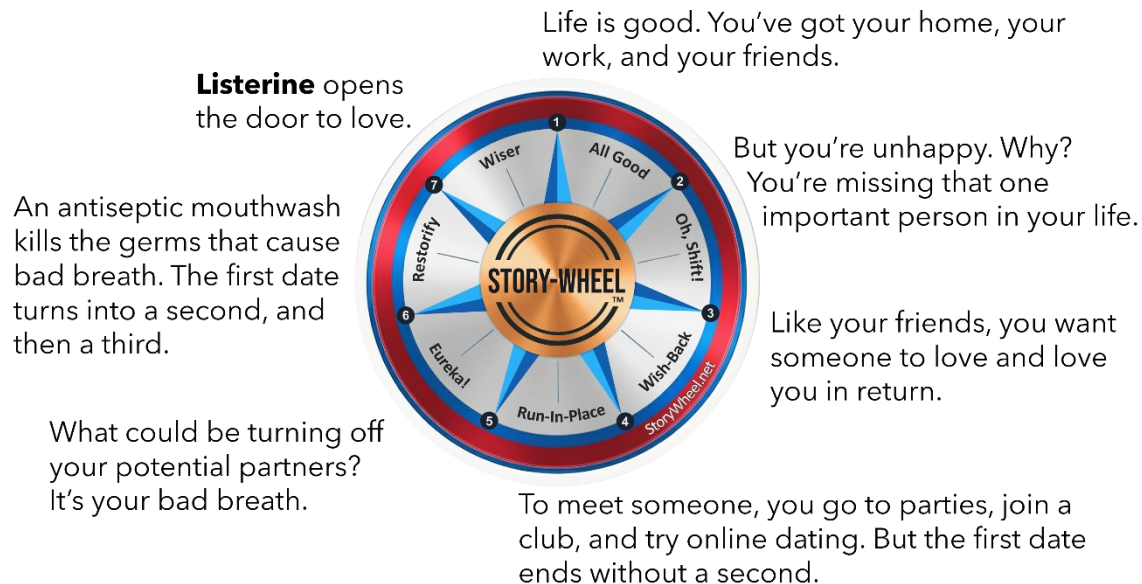


Over one hundred years ago, the natural odor of the mouth was reframed as “Halitosis” and promoted it as a source of social embarrassment. Bad breath was born. Fortunately, Listerine offered the necessary solution. Today, the mouthwash industry is a billion-dollar concern.

Taking a cue from Listerine, many companies intentionally create dissatisfaction in their customer's mind and then introduce their product as the solution. Are you fat? We've got a pill for that. Unattractive? Try our hair product. Don't feel manly? Buy our pickup truck.

It's a tried-and-true method. However, this “trick” is over-used and is instantly recognizable. You run the risk of destroying your credibility if you force a false *Oh, Shift!* onto your customer. Approach it from their point of view and you may find the hidden key.

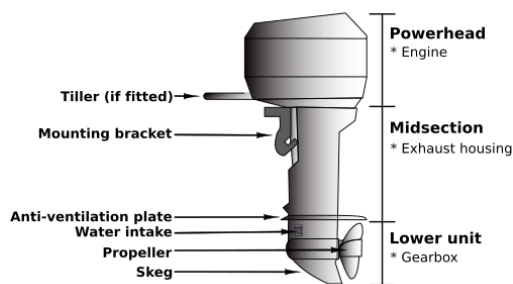
For instance, a teenager getting ready for a first date will use mouthwash for fresh breath. Hoping for a kiss, using Listerine gives confidence. The *Oh, Shift!* isn't bad breath but rather the insecurity of adolescence.



Case Study | Evinrude

A common assumption in sales is that we should promote our product. In reality, we are better served by attracting customers to our solution. This is the classic principle of selling benefits, not features. On a deeper level, it's about tapping into underlying emotional drives. Humans are motivated by two opposite forces—avoiding pain or pursuing pleasure—and often by both at once.

A story-based case study engages the customer first, creating a shared context. Once aligned, they are more receptive to our content. The goal is to establish a common starting point that syncs the customer's perspective with ours, making the sales conversation that follows more effective.



A modern outboard motor may look sleek, but inside it's a thousand-piece orchestra running at 5,000 RPM. There are eight major sub-systems that must integrate perfectly—powerhead, midsection, lower unit, electrical & ignition, fuel & air, cooling, controls & linkages, cowling & body components.

Are you asleep yet?

However, if I begin with a story-based case study of how ice cream led to the invention of the outboard through the power of love, then I've got your attention.

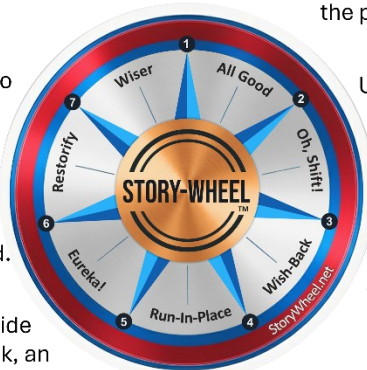


The boat skimmed across the water effortlessly. When Ole returned to shore, Bess smiled—and this time, nothing had melted. **Evinrude** solved a personal problem and launched an industry.

In 1906, arms aching, sweat dripping, Ole Evinrude furiously rowed his small boat across Okauchee Lake. He'd left his sweetheart Bess at their picnic spot with the promise of ice cream.

A small motor atop a vertical drive shaft that dropped straight down into the water, turning a propeller. It eliminated weight, reduced complexity, the engine pivoted for steering. A boat engine could be carried like a suitcase, installed in seconds, and steered with one hand.

What if... the engine was outside the boat, clamped on the back, an Outboard Motor?



Upon his return, he proudly opened the container to reveal... a sugary liquid. The ice cream had melted along with Bess' smile.

Embarrassed, he'd wished he could have rowed faster.

Or... a gasoline engine could work. But current ones were heavy and complex; too much for a casual boater. Small one-cylinder engines vibrated violently and overheated. And the drive shaft pierced the hull. Any set-up inside the boat was complicated.

Case Study | Flex Seal



He's loud! He's boisterous! And he's coming to an infomercial near you!

TV pitchman Phil Swift hawks Flex Seal adhesive with the promise to fix anything and everything. Broken pipe? Fixed. Flooding basement? Fixed. Leaky boat? Fixed.

But here's something that might surprise you: Flex Seal is genuinely a superb product that fulfills its brand promise exceedingly well. It creates a flexible, watertight seal that lasts; Do-It-Yourselfers use the product for home repairs as well as fabrication projects.

Phil Swift understands that he's not selling glue but rather the customer's *Desire* to undo the common disasters that come with owning a home. For his high-pitched frenzy, his appeal is the *Desire* to make life calm again. For all the corny antics, he engenders the *Desire* for something they can trust and count on. Or perhaps an aspirational *Desire* to fashion something new and unexpected. Like slicing a boat in two and taping it back together.



Bon Voyage!

Your things work just the way they should without much thought.

Flex-Seal makes it easy.

Mends:

- Broken Pipes
- Cracked Surfaces
- Leaky Boats
- And Much More!

Flex-Seal creates a flexible, watertight seal that lasts. It works.

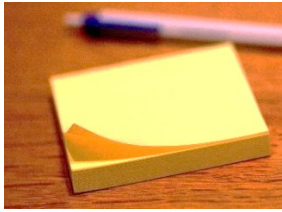


Something breaks, cracks, or falls apart.

Fix it so that life is stress-free again.

Screws, glue, and tape; nothing works.

Case Study | Post-it Notes™

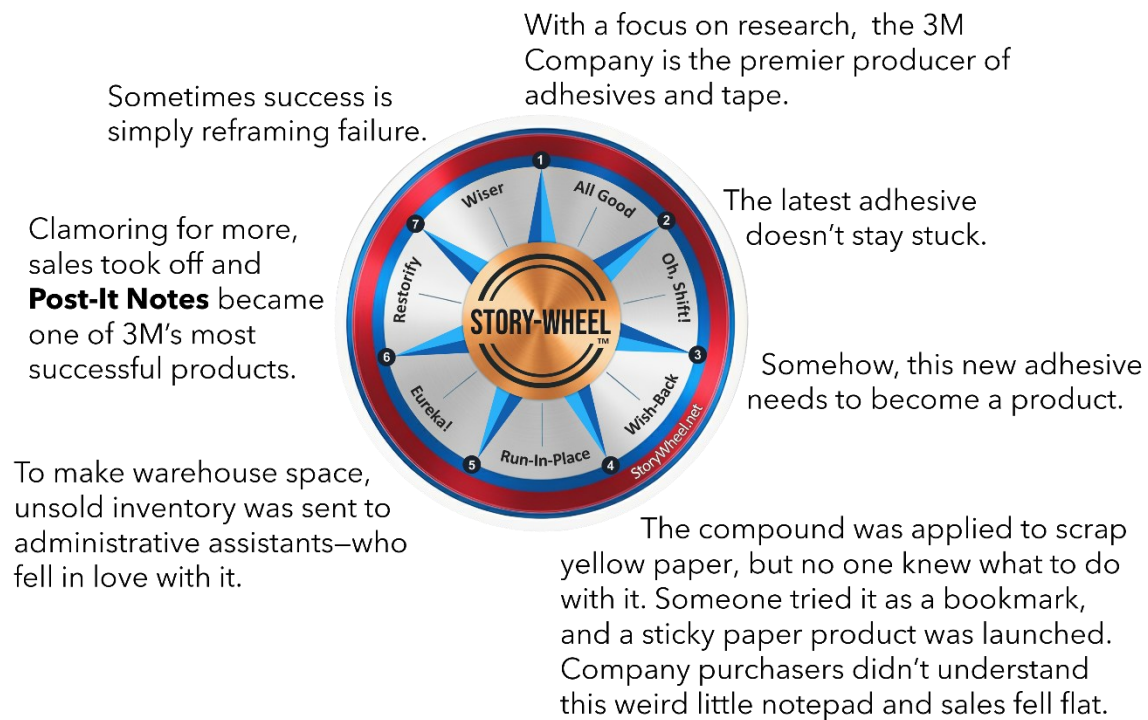


Post-it Notes, the yellow paper pad that sticks, has been called 3M's most successful failure. It began as an adhesive misstep: the glue that didn't stay stuck. Almost as an afterthought, the compound was applied to leftover yellow paper. But that experiment languished as no one knew what to do with it. Then, the idea of a sticky bookmark took hold, and the product was launched. Although corporate purchasing agents understood paper clips, they didn't understand this weird little notepad. Sales fell flat.

It's a tale of tactics, that is, conventional approaches that fail: a weak adhesive, a solution in search of a problem, and moribund sales channels. It's about *Running in Place*

And then, the unexpected insight: With too much inventory, 3M cleared out stocks by giving it away to administrative assistants. *Eureka!* They fell in love with the product and clamored for more. By engaging end-users first, success is achieved.

Today, Post-it notes are one of 3M's most successful products with widespread popularity.



Case Study | The Listerine Legacy #2

While the success of a product can be told as a marketing case study (Listerine #1), it can also be told as a business case study.



One hundred and thirty years ago, no one had bad breath. It's true. The small chemical company Lambert manufactured Listerine—a cleaning solution that killed bacteria. Doctors disinfected their exam rooms with it. But the market was limited, and no amount of advertising and salesmanship grew profits.

Listerine is a great product containing natural ingredients that's safe to use. In fact, you can drink it without ill effects. (Although it tastes awful). It's especially effective at removing an odor-producing bacterium that thrives in the mouth.

In a leap of unexpected insight, Lambert Chemical reframed this natural odor as “Halitosis” and promoted it as a source of social embarrassment. Fortunately, Listerine offered the necessary solution. The awful taste was refocused as a benefit. Today, the mouthwash industry is a billion-dollar concern.

Listerine started as a cleaning solution for doctor offices until the *Eureka!* insight created bad-smelling mouths. Today, Listerine mouthwash fights the scourge of bad breath (thereby solving customers' *Oh, Shift!*).

Listerine creates a billion-dollar mouthwash industry.

Through relentless marketing, “Halitosis”—a medical-sound term—is everyone's problem only solved by Listerine mouthwash.

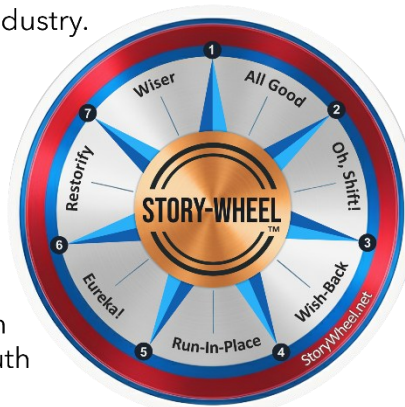
Their antiseptic solution kills bacteria in the mouth that out-gasses.
“Bad-breath” is invented along with a ready-made answer.

In 1879, a small chemical company produced a cleaning solution for doctors' offices. Benign, it's safe enough to drink.

But stagnant sales meant the company was in trouble.

It must grow or die.

More salespeople, expanded advertising, and bigger discounts, failed to increase profits.



Case Study | Water Alarm

Finding an unexpected insight, the *Eureka!* moment, can be challenging. It's not always apparent and often hidden. Sometimes, it's hiding in plain sight and only needs a small shift in viewpoint to see.

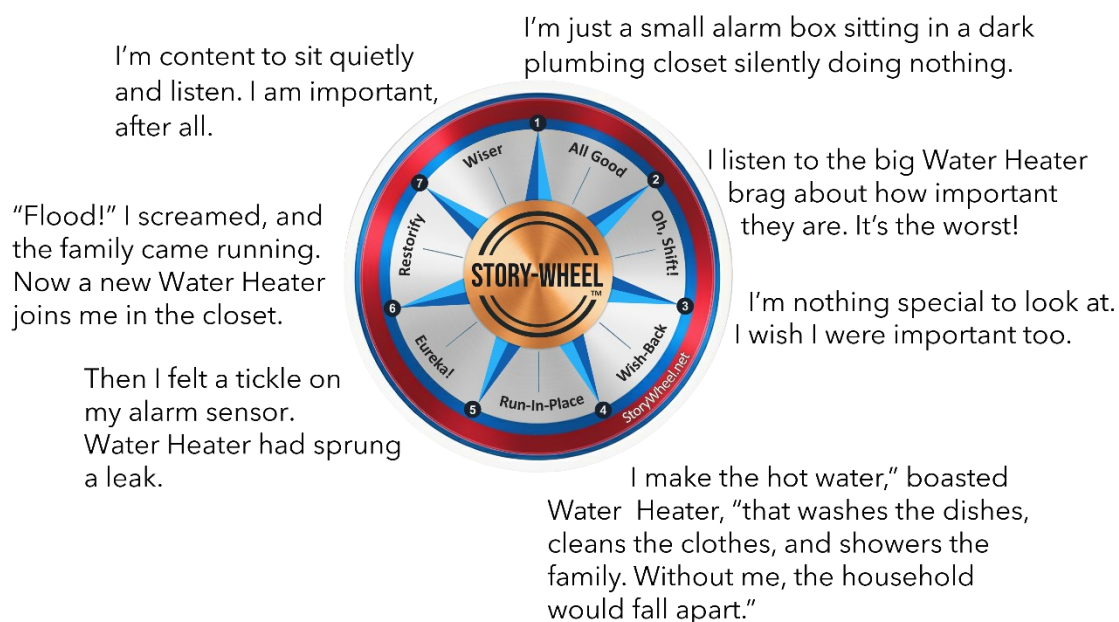
I teach copywriting classes. One morning, a student became stuck on their product story. Why? His product was just a non-descript box that sat in a dark closet next to a water heater. It didn't do anything. That is, unless it detected water. Then, a loud alarm went off. I asked him to write a story from the box's perspective and the resulting story was magical, something like this...

I'm just a small alarm box sitting in a dark plumbing closet silently doing nothing. I listen to the big Water Heater brag about how important they are. It's the worst! I'm nothing special to look at. I wish I were important too.

"I make the hot water," boasted Water Heater, "that washes the dishes, cleans the clothes, and showers the family. Without me, the household would fall apart."

Then I felt a tickle on my alarm sensor. Water Heater had sprung a leak. "Flood!" I screamed, and the family came running. Now a new Water Heater joins me in the closet.

I'm content to sit quietly and listen. I am important, after all.



Case Study | The Wright Flyer

Improvement or Innovation?

Salespeople often talk about innovation, but many times it's really just incremental improvement. True innovation changes the world at a fundamental level.



With *Restorify*, we're not just offering a better product—we're reshaping how our customers' world works for the better, in a meaningful way. In marketing, there's a concept called *Ten Times Better*: switching to a new product carries a cost, and the benefit of that switch must vastly outweigh it. Your product shouldn't be just "as good as" the competition, or even "better than"—it's a step into a dramatically superior outcome.

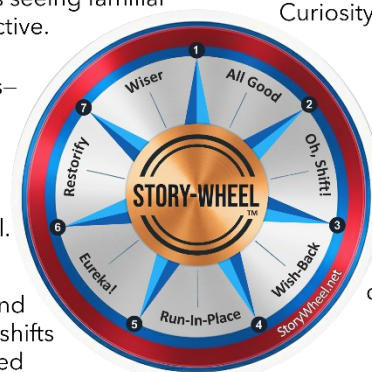
You don't need to invent the airplane like the Wright brothers, but you do need to envision how your customer's world could look after adopting your solution. Think bigger than features—think about the transformation, the new possibilities, and the value that truly moves the needle.

Curiosity, perseverance, and logic changed the world. But the **Wright Brothers** greatest skill was seeing familiar things from a new perspective.

They called the Wright Brothers "twins born four years apart." Wilbur imagined big ideas; Orville tinkered them into reality. Curiosity was their shared playground.

That insight—control in all axes—became the engineering breakthrough behind the **Wright Flyer**, the first powered, controlled aircraft. It launched the era of air travel.

But the brothers studied birds and saw something different: subtle shifts of wings and feathers that allowed them to *soar* in three dimensions.



When their new toy ornithopter—a propeller-driven flying top—broke, they simply built their own.

That small spark lit a personal dream of flight.

They built kites, crashed gliders, and kept going while contemporaries died chasing the same dream.

On the ground, people traveled in two directions: forward/back, left/right. Flight was seen as two-dimensional movement at altitude.

Case Study | Zoom

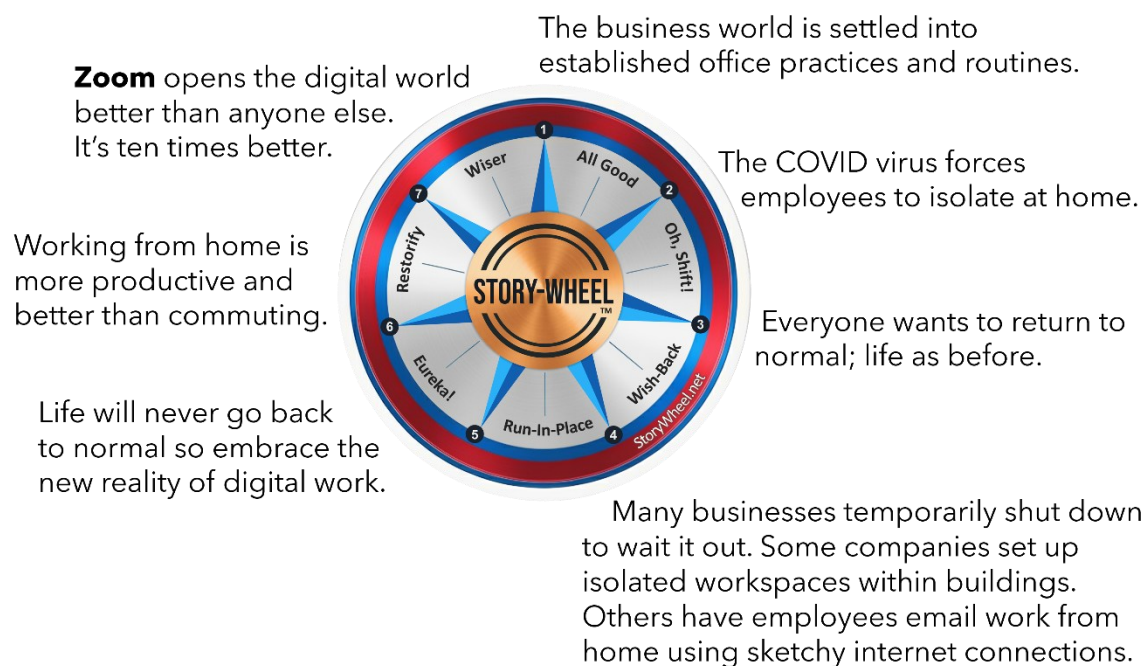
The video conferencing application Zoom has become prominent, popular, and pervasive. In fact, *Zoom* is now a verb meaning to communicate with video online. But it's not the first software to do this and certainly not the last. Why has it taken hold?



It's the first to deliver video conferencing several degrees better than competitors. The platform is stable with crisp video and audio as well as a user-friendly interface. On many levels, Zoom works without the need for a degree in computer science.

When the COVID-19 Pandemic forced people to shelter-in-place, Zoom allowed a path to work from home and stay connected to the outside world. The other platforms struggled to keep up.

There's a concept in marketing called *Ten Times Better*. This means that customers assign a cost to switching to a new product. The benefit of that switch needs to greatly outweigh the cost. As a salesperson, your *Restorify* isn't merely a "good as" your rival, or even "better than," but an ascension to a vastly superior outcome.



Case Study | Chevrolet

Post-War America experienced unbridled optimism and prosperity. Automobiles became a popular *must have* for every family. Roads were built at a breakneck pace in response; paved US Highways crisscrossed the country. However, cars were mainly used for errands around town and sales flattened. Advertising, yearly redesigns, and mechanical improvements did little. In a *Eureka!* breakthrough, automobile manufacturers investigated ways to speed up the purchase cycle, that is, how to make the product wear out faster to sell replacements.



Encourage more driving, as Chevrolet did with “See the U.S.A. ...” It’s an aspirational story in which the audience sees themselves participating. Wouldn’t you want to visit exotic places, leaving your cares behind, in the safety of your own backyard?

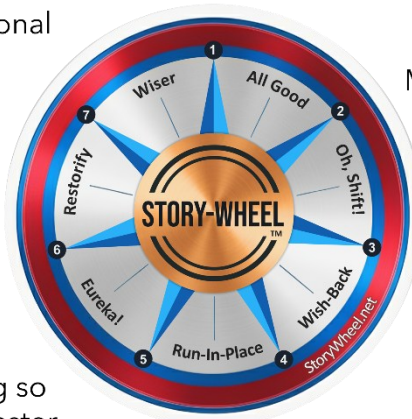
“... in your Chevrolet” is the *Lesson* that puts the customer into the scenario and makes the product essential to the completion of the story. A customer internalizes the *Wiser* belief “I need to see America, so I need this reliable car.”

...In Your Chevrolet means traveling smart in personal comfort that’s reliable.

See the U.S.A. ... advertising campaign encourages exploring by automobile.

Create more driving so that cars wear out faster.

In Post-War America, the buying public embraces the automobile for everyday errands.



Manufacturers experience a major sales slump as those who want a car have a car.

Automakers need to recreate the good times of growth.

Advertising budgets are increased. Radical design changes are introduced. Engines get bigger.

The story informs and aligns the additional visual elements such as the binoculars, highway sign, historical marker, and the panorama of the open country and mountains. There’s also a secondary story, “See your local Chevrolet dealer” which inextricably pairs the adventure story with the outfitter who makes it possible. As a final touch, the ad is in the shape of a license plate further reinforcing the story with a tangible automobile.

Case Study | Amazon.com



Whatever you want, you can get it from Amazon. The selection is hugely huge—12 million individual product offering to start. Add in Marketplace sellers and that number expands to more than 353 million. Anything you can imagine and a lot you can't is just one wish away.

Is it easy to buy from Amazon? Too easy, some say. One-click purchasing, fast delivery, and easy returns. Prime introduced 2-Day delivery which soon became Next Day delivery. Now, Same Day delivery is no longer unusual. Watch the skies for Drone delivery—coming soon.

But... Amazon's business is *not* selling products. The business model is really getting you what you want as easily (and quickly) as possible. There's a concept in retailing known as *buying friction*. It means difficulties encountered by the customer while purchasing. It encompasses the process from decision-making to paying to getting to using. Amazon recognizes that removing friction results in a better customer experience. And that translates directly into repeat sales.

According to a recent survey, people trust their money with Amazon more than they trust their bank. Why? The customer experience at a bank can be confusing, overwhelming, and intimidating. The customer experience at Amazon is clear, simple, and dependable. That trust engendered by buying toothbrushes transfers to unrelated areas. In practice, Amazon has become the default habit. That's pure gold to any company.

Remember, we don't sell a product or service; we sell the adoption of an idea. The sale follows as a matter of course. The adopted idea is that you can count on Amazon. Wiser's *Lesson* is trust.



Case Study | Novo Nordisk



Type 2 Diabetes. Over 38 million people in the U.S. suffer from it. The disease impacts your body's insulin production and causes high blood sugar levels. In response to this epidemic, drug company Novo Nordisk developed semaglutide widely known as Ozempic.

The initial marketing campaign emphasized reduction of a patient's A1C level to under 7%. Game changer, right? Unfortunately, patients had to suffer though the side-effect of significant weight loss. *Wait, what?* In a new, revised campaign, the weight-loss side-effect became the selling point and sales exploded. (The treatment of Type 2 Diabetes is a secondary benefit.) Seeing a good thing, Novo Nordisk introduced a formulation specifically for weight-loss: Wegovy.

A powerful patient story lies within scientific data. It might go something like this:

After all my struggles, the solution was easy. **Wegovy.**

That's where Wegovy comes in. Since starting, I've slimmed down, have more energy, and I like looking at myself in the mirror. I'm healthy in body and spirit.

Then I realized that I've been working against my body, not with it. I needed to remove my hunger at the source, at the cellular level.

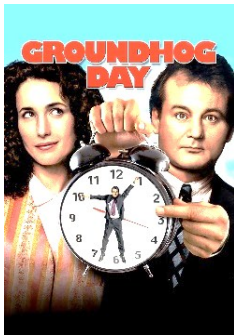
You know me. I'm your friend, classmate, co-worker. Your mother, your sister, your wife.

I'm obese and I know it. I've missed out on dream jobs and been picked last in games and in love.

I want to lose weight; I want to be healthy.

I've lost weight but regained it time and time again. I've tried countless diets: counting calories, eating only fruits and vegetables, or eating only protein. But each day I ignore my own hunger. I work out, I walk, and just keep moving but my metabolism works against me. I've joined support groups, practiced self-reflection, and, yes, prayed to the Almighty. I've been responsible but I'm still obese.

Case Study | *Groundhog Day* Movie

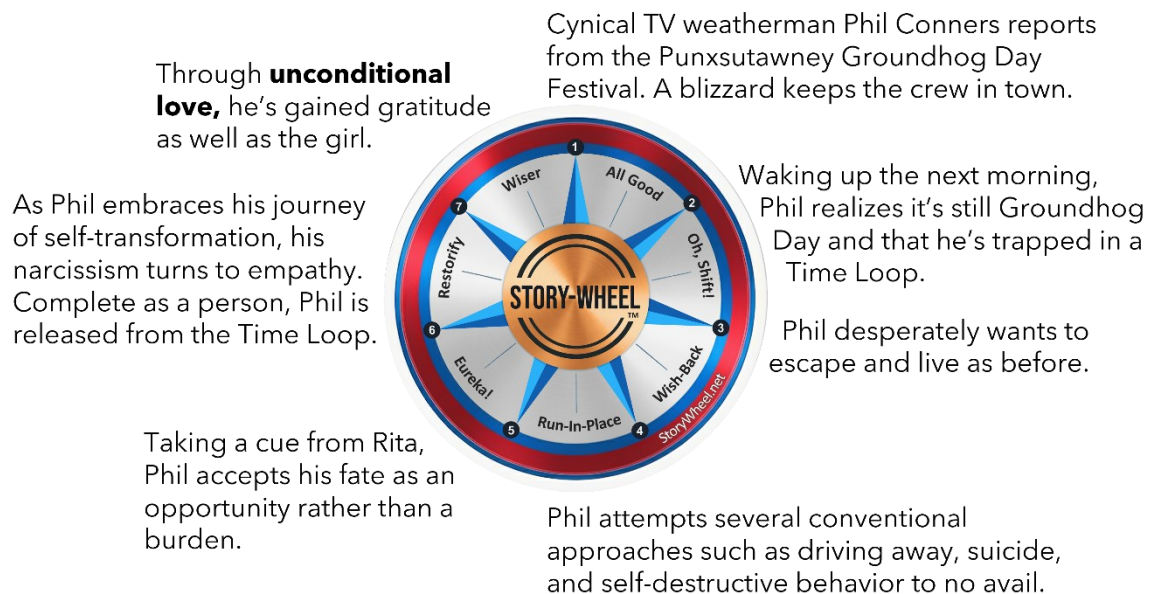


In this classic comedy film, cynical TV weatherman Phil Conners (Bill Murray) reports from the Punxsutawney Groundhog Day Festival. Then, he becomes trapped in a time loop and relives February 2nd over and over again. At first resistant, he eventually accepts his fate and embraces personal growth. Once his self-centeredness transforms into empathy for others, he is freed. The core story is generalized as context—complication—resolution.

However, there's more layers within. The Story-Wheel introduces motivation and transformation. Phil Conner's reporting assignment sets the *All Good...* Context while the time loop is Phil's own personal *Oh, Shift!* complication that changes everything. Phil's *Wish-Back* desire to escape his fate drives the forward momentum of his adventure. He tries several tactics as he attempts conventional approaches that ultimately fail (such as exiting town and suicide) leaving him *Running In Place*.

Then Rita Hanson (Andie McDowell) offers an unexpected insight: "Sometimes I wish I had a thousand lifetimes. I don't know, Phil. Maybe it's *not* a curse. Just depends on how you look at it." *Eureka!*

Phil accepts his lot and engages in a journey of personal growth. Eventually, he *Restorifies* himself by evolving into a complete human being and is released from the time loop. With *Wiser's* attitude of gratitude—and the girl—he's learned the lesson: love unconditionally.



Book Three—The Science Behind the Brain

A Story First

Stories are integral to our humanness, our evolution as a culture, and our advancement as a civilization. From *Gilgamesh*, the first epic, to *Game of Thrones*, a popular TV series, there's power in storytelling. Stories convey emotions as well as facts, and lessons as well as warnings. It's how we learn, decide, and act. To persuade begins with putting forth an idea. Done correctly, our listen then adopts that idea, that is, internalizes it. Action follows as they manifest it in their world. Authorities agree: Stories are essential to communicating effectively.

The challenge is learning how to find, write, and tell a story that moves listeners to action. I once asked a storytelling expert that very question.

“Stand up straight and speak with confidence.”

“No, that's not what I mean. *How* do I story tell?”

Their vague response referenced *Hero's Journey* and *Pixar Way* in a roundabout way. In truth, they misunderstood what makes a story, and how to create one's own. As an Emmy-nominated documentary maker for PBS, I knew there was more to it. A lot more.

Like you, I needed a practical formula, an underlying construct that I could put into action. And so began my quest. I joined a writing group, read books about plots, and rewatched Joseph Campbell. I wrote, and I wrote, and I wrote.

One sunny afternoon at the baseball park, I pondered what made the game so engaging. A ball is thrown, a bat swings, and we hang on to what happens next. In a blush of excitement, I realized that *this* is story: Context—Complication—Resolution. Suddenly, I recognized *what* is story is.

But *why* do stories work? That led me into the rabbit dens of brain science. Simply put, our brains combine memories with incoming information to create a brainwave that I call a Theta Signature™. When we tell someone a story, our brainwave pattern is replicated in their brain. Our goal as storytellers is to sharpen the story so that it stimulates our listener's imagination.

The final question is *how* to tell a story. A writer's function is to lead readers on a journey of transformation. Imagine a bicycle rolling down a pathway. The spinning wheels are held together from hub to rim by spokes. In storytelling, the three primary spokes are Context-Complication-Resolution. Yet, four more are necessary to align the wheel, straight and true. All together, they form the seven spokes of the Story-Wheel™.

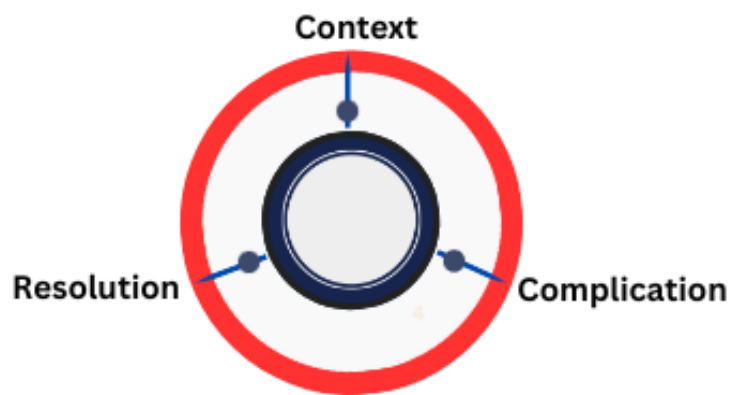
Basics | Story-Wheel™

A story isn't a recitation of facts and data but rather an invitation into a meaningful conversation. And a story is more than creative stringing of words, there is an underlying structure that you can learn to earn more time with your listener.

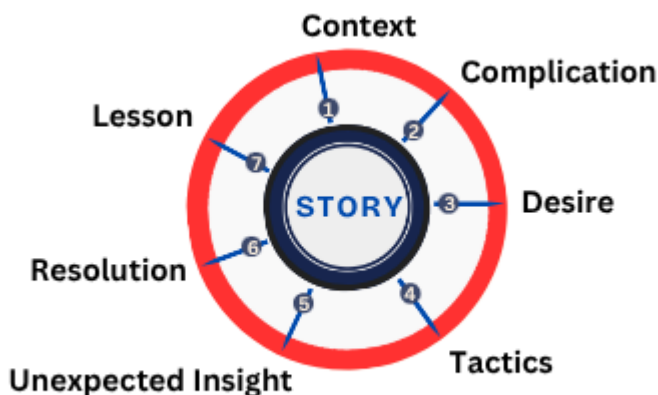
Storytelling may seem simple but is a delicately balanced collection of subtlety, nuance, and deeper meanings. We'll get to that. But for now, since a story usually returns to its beginning, I use the metaphor of a wheel, the Story-Wheel. Imagine a bicycle wheel with each spoke representing a specific piece of the story, each essential to rolling forward.

This is the Story-Wheel with three spokes. In the general model, every story is simply Context—Complication—Resolution.

Start with the way things *are now*, then make *something happen* followed by a *result*. Some marketers simplify Complication—Resolution into Problem—Solution.



But there's more to a dynamic story as seen from the academic perspective.




1. Begin with the *Context*, the way things *are now*.
2. The *Complication* changes everything.
3. Introduce a motivating *Desire* to solve the problem.
4. *Tactics* are conventional approaches that ultimately fail.
5. Reveal an *Unexpected Insight*.
6. The *Resolution* solves the *Complication*.
7. A *Lesson* is learned.

Stories are best served with a splash of style to draw attention. Let's make it memorable with the seven-spoke Story-Wheel

1. It begins with *All Good*; life is good.
2. Then, an *Oh, Shift!* event changes everything.
3. The desire to *Wish-Back* things to before drives the story onward.
4. To fix it, you try conventional solutions that never work, leaving one to *Run in Place*.
5. Then, an unexpected insight is revealed in a *Eureka!* moment...
6. ...in which *Restorify* makes thing right again, in fact, even better.
7. The lesson learned along the way makes you *Wiser*.



Putting this into a table helps with a direct comparison of the Classic and Story-Wheel models.

 Story-Wheel	© Brad Cochrane
1. Context <i>All Good...</i>	The Normal World (desirable or undesirable). Aspirational World i.e. "yearning" for something better.
2. Complication <i>Oh, Shift!</i>	Change that disrupts the Normal World. Usually, an outside force. "Magic Spell" or "disaster."
3. Desire <i>Wish-Back</i>	Quest to solve the complication.
4. Tactics <i>Running in Place</i>	Conventional solutions can't overcome barriers resulting in setbacks.
5. Unexpected Insight <i>Eureka!</i>	A new point-of-view, a breakthrough invention, or a previously overlooked universal truth.
6. Resolution <i>Restorify</i>	The <i>Insight</i> applied to the <i>Complication</i> for success.
7. Lesson <i>Wiser</i>	The Moral: the story can't be completed without the product or idea.

Because storytelling is universal, you may recognize connections with other models.

Story-Wheel	Classic	Three Act	Hero's Journey	Pixar's Story Spine
All Good	Context	Act I—Set-up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposition Inciting Incident First Plot Point 	Ordinary World	Once upon a time... Every day...
Oh Shift!	Complication		Call to Adventure	Until one day...
Wish-Back	Desire		Refusal of the Call	
Run-in-Place	Tactics	Act II--Confrontation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising Action Mid-point (twist) Second Plot Point 	Meeting the Mentor Crossing the threshold Tests, Allies, and Enemies	Because of that... (repeat)
Eureka!	Unexpected Insight	Act III--Resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climax Falling Action Denouement 	Approach to the Inmost Cave Ordeal Reward (Seizing the Sword)	Until finally...
Restorify	Resolution		The Road Back Resurrection	And ever since that day...
Wiser	Lesson		Return with the Elixir	

To tell a story right out of the gate, follow the practical Story-Wheel process. It's the result of scientific research integrated with real world experience teaching thousands of students to communicate well under pressure.

Storytelling Science

Storytelling has a solid basis in science. By understanding how the brain works, you can create more engaging and effective stories that start a conversation with your audience.

The human brain can hold about seven facts that can be easily recalled. Yet, our brain can hold thousands of stories in its consciousness and is looking for more. The fact-path is jammed but the storytelling super-highway is wide open. According to one academic study, only 5% of people remember facts while 63% recall stories. Additional research found that stories are remembered up to 22 times more than facts alone.

Homeowner Brian W. wanted a new deck. Because he's a smart decision-maker, he asked three salespeople for estimates. The first, he can't remember, the second wore a red hat, and the third told a memorable personal story of their family business. Which one got the job?

In a crowded too-much-information world, if you aren't remembered, you're history. A high-quality story will get you further than any number of low-value fact lists. Layering your message with feelings as well as facts triggers more of your listeners' brain—turning an external word dump into internalized ideas.

Brain Science | Theta Signature™

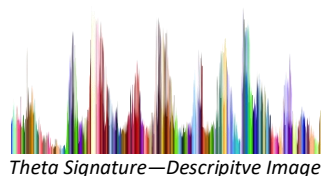
Before action, comes planning. In the pre-frontal cortex, intent is formed by combining memory with the current situation to create a task set.

The brain is very smart and very dumb at the same time. It can process vast amounts of information, but that data is limited to what enters through your senses: eyes, ears, nose, tongue, and fingers. The incoming data stream travels along unique neural pathways.

Along with the new is the old. Our memory system underlies all our knowledge and perceptions. It's how we call up facts, remember experiences, and understand the meaning of things.

As the brain collates information, the hippocampus and the pre-frontal cortex cycle evidence back and forth. Within tens of milliseconds, a unique brain wave is formed into the unique, irregular profile that I call the *Theta Signature*. Here's the astounding thing: that same pattern is duplicated in the listener's brain.

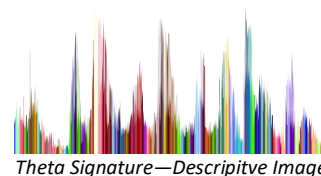
Teller



Theta Signature—Descriptive Image



Listener



Theta Signature—Descriptive Image

What does a thought look like? An MRI scan can show you.

A well-layered story is a repeatable pattern. In a sense, stories are pre-constructed memories that are passed from person to person. The more robust a story, the more contoured, the more likely it becomes an ingrained memory in the listener.

A story can hijack this transportation system by substituting descriptions of sensations for sensations themselves. That's why teachers want their students to "paint a picture" with words that describe sensations. The imaginary is made real to the brain.

It's the secret to storytelling because details and data stick as well as meaning. Ideas become integrated into thought, feeling, and action. In truth, people make decisions emotionally and then seek out the facts to support their decision.

Leveraging the Theta Signature is a novel approach that competitors miss, and storytelling is the gateway to your customer's decision-making method.

As you read this your brain just went through a process of receiving data, interpreting information, and storing memories. Later, when recalled, a memory converts into a rule set that guides actions. Underneath is a worldview, a set of beliefs with meaning. A story becomes a memory, becomes a belief, becomes an action. And it happens in a specific scientific process that can be observed, measured, proved, and used.

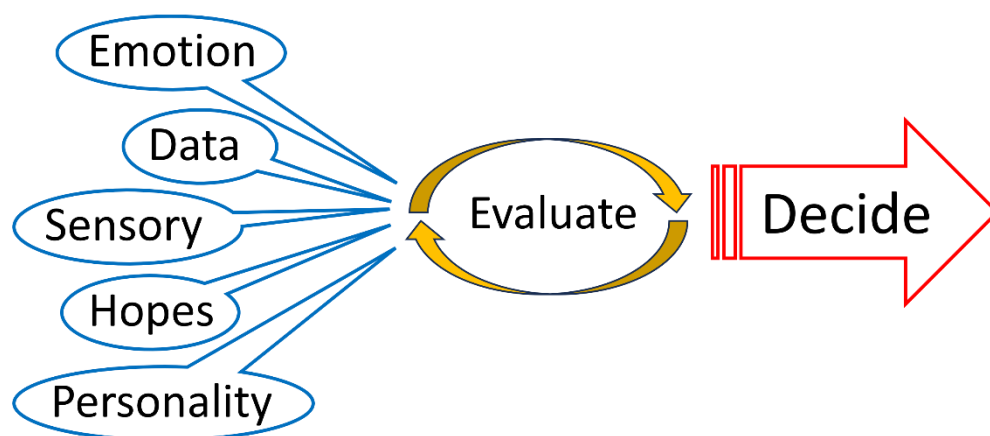
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To influence how people think, feel, and act, would you rather lead with a fact or a story?

Brain Processing | Emotion-Imbued Choice

People make decisions through a brain process known as Emotion-Imbued Choice (EIC). The brain evaluates facts AND feelings, incoming data AND memories as well as sensory stimuli—one is as important as the other.



Techniques | Brain Tickles

People crave stimulation. Expert storytellers understand that success depends on tickling their listener's brain. Carefully chosen words can tell a story on the surface while triggering brain processes underneath. Review the areas below and start to incorporate them into your writing.

Anticipation

- Humans operate on incomplete information
- Leaving gaps force the reader to guess at a solution and then check it for accuracy after the fact

Comparison

- As a survival characteristic, humans are scanning the environment looking for what's different. Different could be dangerous.
- Therefore, the brain is always categorizing as a quest to separate the safe same from the dangerous different.
- Describing something through a metaphor triggers the categorization part of the brain.

Memory

- Efficiency. What worked before will most likely work now.
- Use a common memory (like sitting at a school desk) to create a shared connection.

Sensations

- The brain processes incoming sensory information to understand the world around themselves. Describing a sensation in words can hijack the pathways... (not as strong as real sensations but effective nonetheless).
- Describe smells, tastes, hearing, etc... as well as temperature fluctuations.

Emotions

- We are a bundle of emotions. Some are chemicals, some are memories, and some are our belief systems.
- Relaying the emotional journey of a character can create a shared experience with the reader.

Movement

- The brain comprehends physical movement through balance, up or down, forward or back. Speed can be indicated by sound, sight, and touch of the wind upon the skin.
- Use movement words to create physical movement as well as psychological movement.

Place

- The brain is always determining its location, the sense of place.
- A general description of a specific place helps the brain center itself. A specific description of relationship to objects or people, using words such as near or far, does the same function.

Time

- Time cells within the brain fire at different rates thus mark the passage of time.
- Describing time—yesterday, today, and tomorrow—stimulates those cells.

Music

- Variations in tonal quality is the basis of human language.
- Describing music speaks to that capability.

Rhythm

- Another aspect of language is rhythm, that is, the sound patterns of pace.
- Writing a sentence in which the syllables create a rhythm or beat, engages on a subliminal level.

Symbology

- Symbols are a shorthand for basic human communication. For instance, a frog symbolizes change because of its transformation from tadpole to adult.
- Use symbology to convey underlying messages.

Culture

- Humans have created universal beliefs for over 200,000 years. For instance, the sharing of water is rife with meaning.
- Use cultural assumptions to create a shared connection.



Story-Based Case Studies

Brad Cochrane

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE STATISTIC