It's a Story, Not a Study: Writing an Effective Research Paper

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Advice abounds for education researchers hoping to publish their work.1-3 Authors are commonly told to include a clear question and purpose statement, at least one theoretical frame for the work, sufficiently detailed methods, balanced reporting of results, thoughtful limitations, and conclusions appropriate to the research design.

Helpful though such advice is, we think it misses the fundamental point. Because what separates a mediocre research paper from a great research paper is not such bits and pieces. It is something much more essential.

A decent research paper reports a study.



But a great research paper tells a story.



What's the difference between study and story?

First, the difference is structural:

- A study lives in the methods and results of a report.
- A story unfolds in the introduction and discussion/conclusion.

Second, the difference is rhetorical:

- The study must be reported accurately.
- The story must be told persuasively.

A good story is understandable, compelling, and memorable. It needs a good study at its core, but it uses that study as a launching point to contribute to a conversation in the world about a shared problem.

Below, we illustrate the standard manuscript format according to this story/study concept, detailing for each section the key questions writers should ask themselves in order to achieve a good story. While we distinguish between study and story for the sake of clarity, study and story likely interweave throughout a report's sections.

Introduction

What problem did you explore?4

What's the hook—why does the problem matter?

Literature review

What conversation are you joining?

What's the gap in knowledge?

Methods

What did you do?

What was the rationale for the research design?

Is the explanation accessible?

Weave together with style and clarity. Wield the tools of grammar, sentence structure, and paragraph organization wisely to engage and hold readers' attention.5

Conclusions

What's the key lesson from your story?

What is the inevitable story-in-waiting?

Discussion

How does your story add to the conversation?

How have you filled the gap?

How does the design limit your contribution?

Results

Who are the main characters in your results?

Have you illustrated them convincingly?

We do not intend for researchers to see their reports as creative nonfiction. Published condemnations of selective and biased reporting in the clinical trials setting⁶ could equally apply to medical education research. Authors must root their stories in science. They should narrate honestly and thoroughly, and they must grapple with results that surprise, deviate, or even disappoint. This scientific storytelling approach will elevate published research, expanding its audience and raising its potential to influence.

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