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# Abstract

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A concise abstract of the thesis or dissertation should be written here. An abstract is required for all electronic publications. Spacing on this page matches the spacing in the body of the document (double-spaced, 2.0). The first line of each new paragraph in this section should be indented consistently with other paragraphs in the body of the document. TAD Services recommends using the Tab key to indent each paragraph to 0.5 in.

# Dedication

*A simple, optional note dedicating the work to a single person or small group of persons.*

*The dedication is centered—both vertically and horizontally, italicized, and typically no more than 3-4 lines.*

# Acknowledgments

The acknowledgments page is optional. This page includes a brief, sincere, and professional acknowledgment of the assistance received from individuals and/or institutions.

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# Chapter 1: Editing the Document

## Editing the Document in the Template

You may edit this document (text in the entire document should be double-spaced (2.0). If you have already begun your thesis or dissertation in another document, you may want to copy and paste sections of your document into this template. You will need to apply the correct heading styles to your headings so that they show up in the automated Table of Contents. More information on how to do this can be found in the following chapter. Video tutorials for creating and editing automated Table of Contents, List of Tables, and List of Figures are available on the TAD website for both Mac and PC users:

* MS Word Training for PC: <https://www.ohio.edu/graduate/etd/ms-word-training-windows>
* MS Word Training for Mac: <https://www.ohio.edu/graduate/etd/ms-word-training-mac>

# Chapter 2: How to Format Headings

This document is formatted using Chicago style headings. If you wish to modify the heading styles to match what you already have in your text, highlight the heading in your text, and then click on the Home tab at the top of the page. In the Styles section, right-click on the corresponding heading level and select the first option to update the heading style to match the selected text. You can then apply this heading style to all headings of this level to ensure they are formatted consistently in the text and in the automated Table of Contents. Be sure to apply a heading style to each heading that appears in your document. Additional resources for using Chicago include The Owl at Purdue: <https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_manual_17th_edition/cmos_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html>



Figure 1. Updating heading styles to match heading levels in your document

You also have the option to select Modify from the drop-down list shown in Figure 2, and format each heading first, and then apply the appropriate style to headings in the document. Video tutorials for applying and modifying headings can also be found on the TAD website. Be sure the spacing used for headings is consistent with the spacing of the body text in your document: double-spaced.

## Levels of Headings

Headings have a hierarchical structure and are used to organize a manuscript. For example, Level 1 headings (also called a main heading or heading 1) should include the abstract, dedication, acknowledgements, list of tables, list of figures, individual chapters, references list, and appendices. Level 2 headings are typically used within the chapters to subdivide sections. Additional subheadings may be used to further divide the sections based on the way students choose to articulate the information.

## Chicago Style Headings

This document is formatted with Chicago style headings. Table 1 shows how each heading level should be formatted. Following Chicago style guidelines, level 5 headings should run-in to the body of the paragraph. Formatting run-in headings so that they appear correctly in the automated Table of Contents may require a bit of extra work if you are using an older version of Word. More information on how to do this is described later in this chapter.

Table 1. Chicago Headings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Heading 1 | Centered, **Boldface** or *Italicized*, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading |
| Heading 2 | Centered, Plain Text, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading |
| Heading 3 | *Left-aligned,* **Boldface** or *Italicized* (same as Level 1), Uppercase and Lowercase Heading |
| Heading 4 | Left-aligned, plain text, lowercase heading |
| Heading 5 | Indented, **boldface** or *italicized* (same as level 1), lowercase run-in heading ending with a period. |

Note: Text within tables and notes can be as small as 10 pt. Table titles should  
have the same font size as the body text. They may also be single-spaced.

## What is Title Case? (level 2)

Title case is formatted like this: All Important Words are to be Capitalized. Sentence case is formatted like this: Only first words and Proper Nouns are to be capitalized.

## What is a Heading Ending with a Period?

A run-in heading is a heading that is formatted to begin on the same line as the text in the first paragraph of the section. The body text in the section begins after the period in the heading, instead of beginning on the line below the heading. Table 1 shows how level 4 and level 5 run-in headings should be formatted according to Chicago Style guidelines.

Formatting Headings with an Automated Table of Contents

Using an automated Table of Contents is a great way to save time and to ensure that page numbers match the location of each section in the body of the document. General information on how to update the automated Table of Contents in this document is given in the following section.

Formatting run-in headings in later versions of Word is much easier than in older versions. If you are not using the latest version, TAD Services strongly recommends updating your software. The latest versions of all Microsoft Office applications are available at no cost to all Ohio University students. If you are using Word 2016 or later, you can format run-in headings in much the same way as any other heading in your document. First, turn OFF the option to view non-printing characters if you have this option selected. Next, simply type your heading on the same line as the text that should begin the body of the first paragraph in the section. Then, select only the text that should belong in the heading and apply the appropriate heading style. Be sure to indent the heading if your style guide requires it. When you update the automated Table of Contents, only the heading should appear and not the body text that follows. If the text that follows also appears in the Table of Contents, follow the instructions below to correct this.

Formatting run-in headings so they appear correctly in an automated Table of Contents takes a bit more work in older versions of Word. In order to do this, you must first select the option in Word that allows you to view all non-printing characters. To do this, in the Home tab, select the ¶ symbol, circled in red in Figure 2. When this option is selected, this symbol will appear everywhere in the document where a return has been entered.



Figure 2. How to view non-printing characters

**Level 3** **Headings**

After you have made non-printing characters visible in the document, type your heading in title case (or with capitalization formatted according to your chosen style guide). In this example, level 4 heading will be shown. For now, this heading should be on a line of its own, with the corresponding paragraph beginning on the line below. The heading should be indented, but the paragraph below should not.

Apply the appropriate style to the heading, as described in the beginning of this chapter. In this example, level 4 heading should be indented, boldface, in sentence case, and followed by a period. If you have made non-printing characters visible, the ¶ symbol should appear directly after the heading. Highlight only this symbol. Then, press CTRL+Shift+H on your keyboard. Do this for each run-in heading in the document. Then, in the Home tab, click on the ¶ symbol again to hide non-printing characters. When you do this, paragraphs with run-in headings will automatically move to the same line as the heading. You may also need to insert a space between the period in the heading and the first sentence in the paragraph. When you update your Table of Contents, run-in headings will appear correctly.

#### Level 4 headings

#### All Chicago style level 4 headings are run in headings, they must appear in plain text, sentence case, and they must be followed by a period.

##### **Level 5 headings**. All Chicago style level 5 headings are run in headings, and they must appear in **boldface** or*italicized*(same as level 1)sentence case and they must be followed by a period.

## Updating the Automated Table of Contents

An automated Table of Contents has already been created in this document style. No entries in the Table of Contents should appear in all capital letters. Update the entire table. Each heading that has a heading style applied should appear in the Table of Contents. Currently, the Table of Contents is formatted so that only heading levels 1, 2, and 3 appear. To include lower level headings, or to change the look of the table, click anywhere in the Table of Contents, and then select the References tab at the top of the page. In the References tab, select Table of Contents, and then click Custom Table of Contents. Here, you can choose how many heading levels you want to appear, as well as change the look of the table by modifying each level that appears.

# Chapter 3: How to Format Tables and Figures

## Placement of Tables and Figures

Tables and figures in the document should appear after the paragraph in which they are mentioned. TAD Services recommends inserting tables and figures after a complete paragraph, rather than splitting up the text. Tables that extend over multiple pages must repeat the heading row on each subsequent page of the table. Tables that are small enough to fit on a single page should not be split. For these smaller tables, if there is not enough room for a table immediately after the paragraph in which it is mentioned, insert a page break so that the table falls at the top of the following page. When possible, a figure note should not be separated from its corresponding figure. All tables and figures must fall within the margins. Use correct spacing before and after tables and figures.

Note: TAD Services suggests formatting figure captions in sentence case, single-spaced margins of the document. For tables and figures that are too wide to fit on a portrait-oriented page, it is acceptable to use landscape orientation. It is also acceptable to increase the size of the page, if necessary. Tables and figures, including titles and captions, should be consistently aligned left throughout the document. Tables and figures in this document are all aligned left.

## Spacing Before and After Tables and Figures

There must be one blank double-space (2.0) or three blank single-spaces (1.0) above and below each figure and table in the document, inclusive of table titles, figure titles and notes, if present. This space is unnecessary above items that fall at the top of a page or under items that fall at the bottom of page. Be sure there are no blank spaces between table titles and their table or figure captions and the image they fall under. Text wrap should be set to “In Line with Text” on all figures to achieve correct spacing. One way to see if your spacing is correct is to place your cursor above or below a figure.

There should be a space above and below the curser as shown in the example below. The red arrows indicate the right amount of blank space above and below the cursor.



Figure 3. This is the placement of a figure caption

Another way to make it easier to see if the spacing is correct, is to use the function in Word that allows you to see non-printing characters. To do this, in the Home tab, select the ¶ symbol, (circled in red in Figure 2). When this option is selected, this symbol will appear everywhere in the document where a return has been entered, allowing you to easily see how many blank lines are inserted before and after tables and figures.

## Automating the List of Tables and List of Figures

Video tutorials for automating these lists are available on the TAD website for both Mac and PC users (see links on page 10 of this document). TAD Services also holds workshops in Fall and Spring semesters to help students with this formatting. The List of Tables and List of Figures in this template document are not automated. If you only have a few items for each of these lists, it may be easier for you to modify them manually. If you have a large number of tables and figures in your document, automating these lists can save you time and ensure that page numbers in these lists are correct. Entries in the List of Tables and List of Figures must correspond closely to table titles/figure captions in the text, but longer titles/captions may be summarized.

### **Inserting Table Titles and Figure Captions for Automated Lists**

This section describes how to format table titles and figure captions as they are formatted in this document, in order to automate the List of Tables and List of Figures. This formatting is recommended by TAD Services, but optional. You may want to format table titles and figure captions in your document to adhere to another style guide or the requirements of a specific journal. The formatting of table titles and figure captions must be applied consistently throughout the document.

Table Titles

Tables in this document are formatted according to Chicago guidelines. In order to generate an automated List of Tables, table titles must be formatted by using the Insert Caption function in Word. To do this, open the References tab at the top of the page and select Insert Caption. The default label type is “Figure”, so you will need to use the drop-down menu to change the label to “Table”. See Figure 8 for reference. The default numbering format is Arabic numerals, numbered consecutively (1, 2, 3…). This is the format recommended by TAD Services for table titles. You may choose to either type your entire table title in the box above, before inserting it into your document, or insert only the default caption “Table 1”. If you insert only the default caption, you must still type the descriptive title in the body of your document.



Figure 4. Inserting a table title

Note: This dialog box will appear slightly different for Mac users, but the available options are the same.

In this document, Table titles are formatted following the Chicago style: single-spaced, with a blank line between the table number and title. In order to achieve this formatting, while making sure the full table title appears in the List of Tables, you must insert a “soft return”. To do this, type the full table title so that it appears on a single line. Delete the space between the table number and the first word of the title. With the cursor between the table number and the first word of the title, hold down Shift and press Enter twice. The title should appear as it does in the table below. When you insert or update the List of Tables, the entire title (including “Table #”) will appear.

Table 2. Example of Chicago Table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Paper Type | Total for 2020 |
| Dissertation | 52 |
| Thesis | 150 |

Figure titles

The process for inserting a figure title is similar to the method described above. Select Insert Caption from the References tab, and be sure the label is set to “Figure”. If you wish to change the numbering format, click Numbering, and choose the appropriate style. If you wish to include chapter numbers in your figure captions (for example, Figure 1-1, Figure 1-2, etc.), you must first format your chapter headings as a multi-level list. You can do this by selecting this option in the Home tab when you insert chapter headings.



Figure 5. Inserting a multi-level list for chapter headings.

Inserting and Updating the Automated List of Tables and List of Figures

The List of Tables and List of Figures in this document are not automated. To insert automated lists in these sections, first use the Insert Caption function to format table titles and figure captions in the document, as described earlier in this chapter. Then, delete the current list in the appropriate section of the document (List of Tables/List of Figures). All of the text below the column heading “Page” should be deleted. Then, go to the References tab at the top of the page and select Insert Table of Figures. For the List of Tables, the caption label should be set to “Table”; for the List of Figures, the caption label should be set to “Figure”. After selecting the appropriate caption label, click OK to insert the automated list. If you make changes to figure captions or table titles in the text, you can update these lists in the same way as the Table of Contents (described in Chapter 2).

## Formatting Large Tables and Figures

No tables or figures in the document can fall into the margins. If you have table or figure that is too large for the margins, there are a few options you can choose from to correct the problem:

1. Resize the table or figure so it is small enough to fit within the margins.
2. Place the table or figure by itself on a landscape-oriented page.
3. Place the table or figure by itself on an enlarged page.

Each of these options will be discussed in the following sections.

Resizing a Table or Figure

To resize a figure, right-click on the image and select Size and Position… from the drop-down menu. In the dialog box, in the Size tab, the Absolute Width should be no wider than 6 inches. To resize a table, right-click in the box that appears in the top, left corner of the table and select Table Properties… from the drop-down menu. In the dialog box, in the Table tab, the Preferred width should be no wider than 6 inches. Tables and figures may be split over multiple pages if they are too tall to fit on one page. Tables that extend onto multiple pages must have a continued note at the top of subsequent sections of the table.

Using Landscape-oriented Pages for Large Tables and Figures

Tables and figures that are too wide to fit on a standard portrait-oriented page may be better suited to landscape orientation. Only the table or figure (including the table title or figure caption and notes, if present) should appear on pages with landscape orientation. In order to change the orientation of a single page, you must use section breaks to separate the table or figure. Before you begin, TAD Services recommends enabling the option to see non-printing characters, as described on page 6 of this document. This will allow you see where section breaks have been inserted, and make it easier to ensure correct formatting. After you do this, click to place your cursor after the last paragraph that appears before the table/figure. Then, go to the Layout tab at the top of the page. Click on Breaks, and then click on the option to insert a section break and start the break on the next page. Then, click to place your cursor directly below the table/figure (after the caption for figures, and/or after any notes that accompany the table/figure). Repeat this step to insert another section break after the table/figure, and again choose the option to start the break on the next page. After you do this, the table/figure should appear by itself on a page.

In the Layout tab at the top of the page, click on Orientation and select Landscape. If you have correctly inserted section breaks before and after the table, only this page should appear in landscape orientation. After you make this change, you may need to reformat page numbers and margins on this page and in each new section. On landscape pages, the margins should be set as follows: Top OR Bottom = 1.5 inches; all other margins = 1 inch. If you choose to make the top margin 1.5 inches, you must also set the Header from Top to 1.5 inches, to keep page numbers out of the top margin. You can set this in the Header & Footer tab that appears at the top of the page when you double-click in the header on the landscape page. In this tab, be sure the box next to Different First Page is not checked. You may also need to manually reformat page numbers if they become incorrectly numbered after making this change.

Enlarging Pages for Large Tables and Figures

If it is impractical to resize a table or figure, or place it on a landscape-oriented page, you also have the option to enlarge a page. You may do this for pages in portrait or landscape orientation. The margins of enlarged pages must follow the same guidelines as the rest of the document. To enlarge a page, you first need to insert section breaks, as described in the previous section. Then, in the Layout tab at the top of the page, click Size and select the appropriate page size. After you change the size of the page, you may need to correct the page numbers on this page and those that follow.

# References

References should be double-spaced (2.0) using a hanging indent so that the second line, not the first, is indented. For example:

Aiken L.S., & West, S.G. (1991). *Multiple regression: Testing and interpreting*

*interactions*. Newbury Park: Sage.

Baer, R.A., Smith, G.T., Hopkins, J., Krietemeyer, J., & Toney, L. (2006). Using self-

report assessment methods to explore facets of mindfulness. *Assessment, 13*, 27-45.

Baer, R.A., Smith, G.T., Lykins, E., Button, D., Kreitemeyer, J., […], & Williams,

J.M.G. (2008). Construct validity of the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire in meditating and nonmeditating sample. *Assessment, 15*, 329-342. doi: 10.1177/1073191107313003 (doi must be formatted in black or blue. Choose and stay consistent).

Baker, C.R., & Stith, S.M. (2008). Factors predicting dating violence perpetration among

male and female college students. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, & Trauma, 17*, 227-244. doi: 10.1080/10926770802344836

# Appendix A: Guidelines for Appendices

The appendices include materials that interrupt the flow of the body of the document. The heading for each appendix is descriptive, formatted consistently with other main headings in the document, and appears in the Table of Contents. Each appendix must have a descriptive heading. Sub-headings within appendices should not appear in the Table of Contents. Margins and page numbers in appendices are formatted consistently with the rest of the document; however, text, tables, figures, and other information may be in any format. Items and text contained in appendices must fall within the margins of the document.

Tables and figures that appear in the appendices are not required to have corresponding entries in the List of Tables/List of Figures. However, if a table/figure is formatted with a number designation in its title/caption, it must also appear in the appropriate list in the beginning of the document.

If an appendix consists of a table only or a figure only, then the appendix label takes the place of the table or figure number, and the appendix title takes the place of the table or figure title.

# Appendix B: Additional Formatting Considerations

* Text in the entire document should be double-spaced (2.0). You must

be consistent.

* There must be only double-spacing (2.0) between and after all headings and paragraphs.
* Paragraphs must be consistently indented to 0.5 in.
* There must be one-blank double-space (2.0) or three blank single-spaces (1.0) before and after all tables and figures.
* “Notes” under figures should be single-spaced (1.0).
* Footnotes must be single-spaced (1.0).
* All tables and figures must be aligned left, *not* centered.
* Quotes of more than 40 words should be formatted as block quotes. The entirety of a block quotation should be indented from the left margin 0.5 in. If the block quote spans more than one paragraph, the first line of any subsequent paragraphs of the block quotation should be indented another 0.5 in., such that those first lines are indented a total of 1 in.