



APA Title Page

Speaking and Writing Center [1]: Font should be in an accessible font: This is in Arial 12 point font but most Sans Serif fonts are acceptable.

Speaking and Writing Center [2]: Title should be bold and center of the page.

Author Name

Speaking and Writing Center [3]: Skip 2 lines by hitting enter twice between the title and your name. In addition, the whole paper should be double spaced.

University Affiliation

Course Abbreviation and Number: Course name

Speaking and Writing Center [4]: There is a difference between APA format for student papers and professional papers; this is specifically for a student paper. If your professor wants you to use the professional format, Purdue Owl has both formats with examples on their website.

Professor's Name

Assignment Due Date



Abstract

- Without indenting, write a brief summary of the highlights of your paper.
 - This should have the research topic, research questions, participants, methods, results, data analysis, and conclusions.
- The abstract should be no more than 250 words.
- If you want to list keywords for your abstract, start on a new line and indent, and type *Keywords*: and list the keywords.

Speaking and Writing Center [5]: The word "abstract" should be centered aligned and bolded at the top of your page.

Speaking and Writing Center [6]: While professional papers require them, abstracts are not always required for student papers. If you are unsure about whether you need to write one or not, ask your professor.

Speaking and Writing Center [7]: The word "keywords" should be italicized, and the "K" should be capitalized. The first letter of the first keyword listed should be capitalized; the other keywords don't need to be capitalized.

Headers

The headers on a professional and student paper should both be on the top right corner of every page with only a couple of differences. Student papers should include only the page number.

Speaking and Writing Center [8]: Professional papers should also include a shortened version of the title before the page number, formatted in all caps.

How to Format Page Headers

In Word:

- Click the **"layout"** tab
- Select **"breaks"**
- Under "section breaks," select **"next page"**
- Go to the header of the first content page, **unselect** the option **"link to previous"** in the navigation subsection of the header and footer tab
- **Insert page number** on first content page in the top-right corner
- Click "page number" in the "header & footer" section and select **"format page numbers"**
- Under page numbering, select **"start at"** and type 1

In Google Docs:

- Click **"insert"**
- Select **"page numbers"**
- Select the **top right** option
 - The visual should depict a front page without a number and a page behind it with a 1 in the top-right corner



Headings

Headings are used to separate and distinguish sections of your paper. There are five levels of heading in APA format. Level 1 is the main heading, while Level 2 is a subheading of that, Level 3 is a subheading of Level 2, and so on.

Speaking and Writing Center [9]: Only use as many levels of heading as the length and complexity of your paper requires. Student papers often do not require headings, or if they do, only one or two levels.

Level 1: Center, Bold, Title Case Heading

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Speaking and Writing Center [10]: Title case means that the first letter of each important word is capitalized.

Level 2: Flush Left, Bold, Title Case Heading

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Level 3: Flush Left, Bold Italic, Title Case Heading

Text begins as a new paragraph.

Level 4: Indented, Bold, Title Case Heading, Ending With a Period. Text begins on the same line and continues as a regular paragraph.

Level 5: Indented, Bold Italic, Title Case Heading, Ending With a Period. Text begins on the same line and continues as a regular paragraph.